

**Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico**

**(NPPR)**

**SJ 100-3**

**Volume 26**

**PAGES REVIEWED: 454**

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 Subject: PUERTO RICO INDEPENDENCE GROUPS

 Computer or Case Identification Number: ADMINISTRATIVE

 Title of Case: \_\_\_\_\_ Section 26

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BY TELEPHONE



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100-3-3923-P296

Information Furnished to:



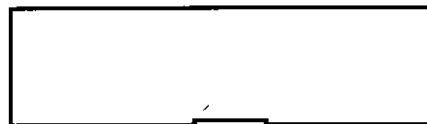
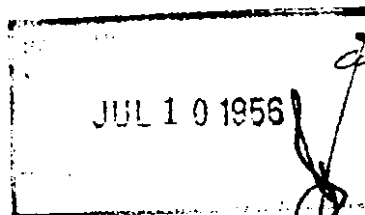
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## Remarks:

In the Nov. 10th issue of EL MUNDO, 1951, there appeared an article captioned, "A group of Statehood Party members asked pardon for certain accused Nationalists". This group asked pardon and clemency in meritorious cases of persons accused in the 1950 revolt. The proposal was signed by one NORMAN PARKHURST, alongwith other persons.

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OSI

5-17-55

Remarks: Excerpt from summary report of SA [Redacted] 9/3/52 San Juan, re  
NPPR, IS-N, section entitled, "Meetings."

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"Isabela"

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On 11/30/51, [Redacted] Internal Security Bureau,  
Puerto Rico Police Department, Aguadilla, advised he had recently  
received information from a confidential source to the effect that  
[Redacted] meetings had recently been held in Isabela by persons  
affiliated with both the PIP and the NPPR.

"The first meeting, which was only semi-secret, but of the closed  
meeting variety, was held approximately November 1, 1951, at the  
home of ADOLFO GUTIERREZ CORDERO, an active PIP leader in Isabela.  
This meeting was attended by about 50 persons from Isabela and  
other places, part of them being Nationalists. The second meeting  
was held in the home.....

[Redacted] advised that the nature of the meeting and what was discussed  
was not known. He said, however, that he believed them to be PIP meet-  
ings rather than NPPR meetings. That, however, [Redacted]  
the meetings, as well as the former NPPR members and sympathizers in  
attendance, caused him to question the true purpose of the meetings."

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No information available to indicate whether this individual is iden-  
tical with the subject of OSI inquiry. No further information  
available.

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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FBI - SAN JUAN



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TITLE <b>NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - N</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

**SUMMARY REPORT**

Setting forth summary report concerning Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, classified by subject matter and covering period of July 1, 1951 to July 31, 1952.

- P -

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SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
September 3, 1952

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

Synopsis

NPPR activities from 7/1/51 to 7/31/52 summarized. ORGANIZATION: Most NPPR components inactive. No meetings of National Assembly or National Board. Attempts at island-wide coordination include preliminary survey for membership recruitment by one former leader and attempts to coordinate fund collection. Comment by Party leaders indicates reorganization may await completion of judicial process against members. Some discord among Nationalists over pleas of guilty, registration to vote. Several defections to Independence Party of Puerto Rico. NPPR underground groups Arecibo, Rio Piedras, Santurce reported rearming. ALBIZU CAMPOS continues functioning as President, passing instructions to Party through lawyer JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE. Secretary General FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI released January, 1952, on bond; later met with Nationalists at Lares to urge continuation of movement. Treasurer General ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET organizing and participating in fund collection. National Board delegate ISABEL ROSADO MORALES released 4/4/52, conducted demonstration, Guanica, P. R., 7/25/52. National

(continued next page)

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Synopsis of Facts (Cont'd):

Board delegate CARDONA RUIZ made attempt reactivation in Aguadilla district. New local officers named Mayaguez, P.R., Chicago, Ill., New York, N.Y. New NPPR leadership potential indicated in some individual attempts to reactivate on local and national scale. Majority of formerly prominent Nationalists incarcerated or inactive. MEMBERSHIP: No concerted recruiting drives, though local attempts made. Informal nature of NPPR membership restated: essence is that person is follower and believer in teachings of ALBIZU CAMPOS. Total Party membership Puerto Rico as of 7/31/52: 439, of which 94 are incarcerated, 345 are at liberty. CADET ORGANIZATION: No meetings. One attempt to reactivate at Jayuya, P. R. Former leaders deceased, incarcerated or inactive. WEAPONS: Owners of unregistered weapons in P.R. reported as possible source weapons for NPPR. Other sources: Loss or theft from military installations, smuggling, purchase and by coup. Caches of weapons reported in possession of underground groups. Firearms training planned. CURRENT NPPR POLICY: No reported changes in official policy. Some deviations by individual Nationalists, including registration with Independence Party and intention to vote, reported to have resulted from failure of NPPR leaders to delineate policy on new issues. MEETINGS: Public meetings held on most NPPR commemorative days. Highest attendance San Juan 4/16/52 estimated 50 to 100 during day. Private meetings held irregularly at Aguada, Arecibo, Dorado, Hato Rey, Isabela, Jayuya, Lares, Mayaguez, Ponce, Quebradillas, Rio Piedras, San Juan. Hato Rey, Mayaguez meetings largest attendance, reported fewer than 10. VIOLENCE AND REPORTED PLANS THEREFOR: Assaults by individual Nationalists against persons in Bayamon, Arecibo and Chicago, Ill., reported.

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Synopsis of Facts (Cont'd):

Additional plans of violence include possible threat against life of President of U.S., threats against life Governor of Puerto Rico, new uprising predicted, violence predicted if COLLAZO executed, alleged plan to attack Federal agencies and personnel, other contemplated acts of violence. FUNDS: Secret fund collection plans proposed. Party in need funds for legal defense incarcerated Nationalists. Treasurer General stated April, 1952 financial condition of Party desperate. NPPR New York and Chicago reported raising funds to assist incarcerated Nationalists and their families in Puerto Rico. METHODS OF COMMUNICATION: ALBIZU CAMPOS visited at Insular District Jail, San Juan, by NPPR Treasurer General and by JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, ALBIZU's lawyer and reported courier. Wife of ALBIZU CAMPOS reported in correspondence with Nationalist of Rio Piedras, P. R. SECURITY MEASURES: New measures reported include some cases of affiliation with Independence Party of Puerto Rico to avoid surveillance; photographing of police officers; attempts to identify informants within the NPPR. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: NPPR intention to bring cause of Puerto Rican independence before United Nations restated. International appeals made Uruguay, Cuba, Argentina for commutation of COLLAZO death sentence. Some activity in support of NPPR reported Ecuador, Haiti, Nicaragua. PROPAGANDA: Nationalists on trial in Puerto Rico utilizing court appearance for verbal NPPR propaganda. New Nationalist organ PUERTO RICO EN MARCHA commenced publication New York City June, 1951. YOUTH MATTERS: GREGORIO PEREZ MORALES organized small teen-age group Mayaguez alleged intention indoctrinate them with Nationalist principles. FRONT GROUPS: LAS HIJAS DEL CARIBE, New York sponsored dance May, 1952, proceeds turned over to NPPR. CLUB INDIO-AMERICANO, CLUB JUVENTUD BORICUA and IGLESIA ESPIRITISTA DE SAN JOSE, New York City,

(Continued next page)

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Synopsis of Facts (Cont'd):

also held affairs, raised money for NPPR. Chicago front groups CENTRO SOCIAL PUERTORRIQUENO and LA FRATERNIDAD CULTURAL PUERTORRIQUENA also sponsoring dances to raise funds. COOPERATION WITH OTHER GROUPS: COMMUNIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO reportedly willing to assist NPPR in minor ways, but does not desire any open connection with NPPR's program of violence. Communist front, "PUERTO RICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE" active on behalf of COLLAZO. Chief activity of Communists for NPPR has been circularization of petitions behalf of COLLAZO. No evidence that INDEPENDENCE PARTY OF PUERTO RICO desires collaboration with NPPR though some former NPPR members have registered to vote with Independence Party. "PEACEMAKERS", pacifist organization and RUTH REYNOLDS DEFENSE COMMITTEE active on behalf of COLLAZO and RUTH M. REYNOLDS. Leaders of STATEHOOD PARTY OF PUERTO RICO urge clemency for incarcerated Nationalists. UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES: New underground groups: BONILLA Group, Rio Piedras; DIMAS MATOS NIEVES Group, Santurce; OLMO Group, Arecibo reported in possession of weapons and planning violence. Informants report contacts between JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE and some members all three groups. ARRESTS AND PROSECUTIONS: Insular prosecutions of persons arrested as result of NPPR 1950 Revolt continuing. 101 individuals still incarcerated of whom 94 are Nationalists. ALBIZU CAMPOS' prosecution completed June 20, 1952: total minimum sentence 29 yrs., 9 mos.; total maximum sentence 79 yrs., 9 mos. His appeals still pending.

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DETAILS:

This report reflects a summary of information received concerning NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO activities during the period July 1, 1951 to July 31, 1952.

- A -

ORGANIZATION

Abbreviations used in this section are:

NPPR - Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico  
PIP - Independence Party of Puerto Rico

The confidential informants mentioned in this section of the report are informants of known reliability, unless otherwise indicated.

I. GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS, JULY, 1951, THROUGH JULY, 1952

A. MOST NPPR COMPONENTS INACTIVE

Reliable informants contacted during the period of July, 1951, through July, 1952, have reported no meetings of the following groups which formerly comprised the organizational structure of the NPPR:

The National Assembly  
The National Board  
The Cadet Organization  
The Nurse Corps

No activity has been reported at NPPR Headquarters, #156 Sol Street, San Juan, Puerto Rico, since its abandonment on November 2, 1950.

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However, on October 5, 1951, Detective [REDACTED] Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, San Juan, advised that the rent for space occupied by NPPR Headquarters continued to be paid by ALFREDO PLATET, a Nationalist of Puerto Nuevo, Puerto Rico.

B. SOME ACTIVITY IN MUNICIPAL BOARD AREAS

Informants have indicated no resumption of normal Municipal Board meetings and activity in Puerto Rico. However, some Nationalists have been reported to have held one or more private meetings in the following cities and towns during the period July, 1951, through July, 1952:

Aguada	Isabela	Rio Piedras
	Jayuya	San Juan
Arecibo	Lares	Santurce
Dorado	Mayaguez	
Hato Rey	Ponce	
	Quebradillas	

Details of private meetings in the above towns are set out in Section F, Meetings, of this report.

Municipal boards at New York and Chicago are reported by reliable informants to have resumed activity.

C. LIMITED ATTEMPTS AT ISLAND-WIDE COORDINATION

Limited attempts at Island-wide coordination of NPPR have been reported including:

1. Recent attempts by ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET and JUAN ALAMO DIAZ to coordinate fund collection for the NPPR throughout the entire Island.

Sub-Section IV-A, below, sets out this activity in further detail under the captions, ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET, and JUAN ALAMO DIAZ.

2. Preliminary consideration of general membership recruitment.

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Sub-Section IV-A, below, sets this phase out in further detail under the caption [redacted]

D. COMMENTS BY NATIONALIST LEADERS ON REORGANIZATION

In July, 1951 [redacted] advised that he had secured information [redacted] of the NPPR at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, that reorganization of the party was being held in abeyance, inasmuch as no orders have been received from party executives, and the situation was still hazardous from the standpoint of police surveillance.

In August, 1951 [redacted] advised that [redacted] RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ, President of the NPPR Municipal Board at Mayaguez, and member of the National Board of the NPPR, to the effect that the NPPR was completely disorganized. Informant continued that CANCEL RODRIGUEZ indicated there were many individual Nationalists who would like to intervene in the insular prosecution of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, NPPR President, but that they had no leadership, unity, or organization.

In May, 1952, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that he had secured information [redacted] that reorganization of the party would await completion of judicial process against NPPR members, including their appeals. Informant continued that [redacted] NPPR activity prior to termination of process against members, might cause the Insular Government to impose heavier sentences on those members whose cases were still pending, and might endanger the possible success of those cases under appeal.

E. REPORTED FACTIONALISM

1. Discord among incarcerated Nationalists

Information was received in late 1951 and early 1952 through the local press and informants, indicating the existence of discord between PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI, NPPR Secretary General, who was confined with ALBIZU CAMPOS in a cell in the Insular District Jail in San Juan. However, MATOS PAOLI publicly denied the reports of discord between ALBIZU CAMPOS and himself, and reaffirmed

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his perfect accord with ALBIZU CAMPOS. Subsequent information from informants indicated MATOS PAOLI'S continued loyalty to ALBIZU CAMPOS and devotion to the NPPR cause.

On April 9, 1952, EL IMPARCIAL, a San Juan daily newspaper, carried an article entitled, "Great Schism among Imprisoned Nationalists." According to this article, the imprisoned Nationalists at the Insular District Jail, San Juan, had been in open argument, frequently accompanied by blows. The article reported that in one of the large cells of the District Jail, there were incarcerated nine Nationalists, including WILLIAM RIOS FIGUEROA, RUFINO ROLON MARRERO, VIDAL SANTIAGO DIAZ, JULIO DE SANTIAGO GRAFALS, and others, who believed that it was a privilege to plead guilty as they had done, and thus obtain a lighter sentence from the Court. With this group in the same cell were other Nationalists who condemned the decision to plead guilty. Among the leaders was CARLOS VELEZ RIECKENHOFF, reported as NPPR Municipal Board President at Ciales, Puerto Rico, in 1950. The article stated that the Nationalists who were against pleading guilty had attacked those who were intending to plead guilty. The article pointed out that one of the Nationalists was taken to the jail infirmary to receive medical treatment. The article concluded that the situation was such that the warden of the Insular District Jail had to separate the two groups, placing them in separate cells.

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[REDACTED] VIDAL SANTIAGO DIAZ, one of the individuals mentioned in the above article [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] SANTIAGO DIAZ is the self-admitted former President of the NPPR Municipal Board in Santurce, Puerto Rico, who engaged in a prolonged gun battle with Insular Police on October 31, 1952, during the Nationalist uprising.

SANTIAGO DIAZ related that during the Spring of 1952, while he was incarcerated in a large cell room in the District Jail at San Juan, he and a group of other Nationalists, including WILLIAM RIOS FIGUEROA, RUFINO ROLON MARRERO, MARCELINO BERRIOS COLON, and JULIO DE SANTIAGO GRAFALS, had engaged in a heated discussion with a larger group of Nationalists who were incarcerated in the same cell. SANTIAGO DIAZ pointed out that the group of which he was a part had become impatient with the doctrines and teachings of ALBIZU CAMPOS, and were talking among themselves of attempting to achieve the independence of Puerto Rico through different means. He

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stated that DE SANTIAGO GRAFALS, former Acting President of the NPPR, had revealed to him that he had no desire to continue in the NPPR under the direction and leadership of ALBIZU CAMPOS. DE SANTIAGO GRAFALS had indicated he was considering the formation of a new and different party under his own direction to achieve independence for Puerto Rico by different and more peaceful means.

2. DISAGREEMENT ON POLICY AND PROCEDURE AMONG NATIONALISTS AT LIBERTY

In July, 1951, and on subsequent occasions, [ ] advised that there was apparent disagreement among Nationalists who were at liberty concerning the idea of registering to vote with the Independence Party of Puerto Rico. (The INDEPENDENCE PARTY OF PUERTO RICO is a legally constituted political party in Puerto Rico, whose published platform is independence for Puerto Rico, to be secured by negotiation.) The informant reported that some veteran Nationalists in the Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico area, who have apparently retained their NPPR sympathies, had nevertheless revealed their intention to register to vote in the 1952 Insular elections with the PIP. Their alleged objective in so doing was to secure clemency for the incarcerated Nationalists, a development they believed would occur if the PIP were to gain power in the 1952 Insular elections. Informant pointed out that voting in Insular elections and affiliation with the Independence Party of Puerto Rico would be contrary to traditional NPPR policy. Informant reported other Nationalists as standing firm against voting in Insular elections under any circumstances.

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[ ] advised that he inferred from the uncertain policy on the part of individual Nationalists concerning registration to vote, that there was a lack of instruction from the executive officers of the Party, which he interpreted as an indication of the disorganized condition of the NPPR.

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[ ] advised in February, 1952, that similar disagreement concerning registration to vote and affiliation with the Independence Party of Puerto Rico, was voiced by Nationalists in the Arecibo, Puerto Rico area, including those who were then participating in Nationalist activities in that area. [ ] revealed that the Arecibo group eventually

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determined among themselves to regard voting in Insular elections as a matter for individual decision.

In November, 1951, [ ] reported that the Nationalists in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, were expressing conflicting attitudes concerning the acceptance of parole from the Insular Government, some maintaining that such acceptance implied a wavering from traditional Nationalist refusal to cooperate with Insular authorities. b2 b7D

F. DEFECTION OF SOME NATIONALISTS TO INDEPENDENCE PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

Several former Nationalists are reported to have recently become affiliated with the PIP. Among them are ERASMO VELAZQUEZ OLMEDO of Caguas, Puerto Rico, VALENTIN VILLAFANE FIGUEROA, former President of the NPPR Municipal Board at Fajardo, and ANDRES NEGRON CALDES (also known as ANDRES NEGRON CARDE), President of the Arecibo Municipal Board of the NPPR in 1948.

As set out above, other Nationalists including some who still indicate their loyalty to the NPPR, have been reported to be contemplating registration with the Independence Party of Puerto Rico as a matter of expediency for themselves, and to secure clemency for the incarcerated Nationalists. Although the NPPR Constitution (Article 39) specifically prohibits affiliation with any other organization, no rulings or opinions have been reported to have been issued from ALBIZU CAMPOS concerning the action of those Nationalists who have registered to vote with the Independence Party of Puerto Rico.

G. UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENTS

1. NPPR UNDERGROUND GROUPS RE-ARMING

Although the "MANIGUA" previously reported as the main NPPR underground group, has not been reported active during the period of this report, other underground Nationalist groups have been reported to be developing.

New underground groups have been reported in formation in the towns of [ ]



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Puerto Rico. The three new groups are reported to be possibly linked [redacted]

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[redacted] The reported intention of each group is to re-arm for further violence. The possession of weapons by individuals in these groups has been confirmed in some cases by informants.

2. ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS OF UNDERGROUND TREND

FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI, Secretary General of the NPPR, has been previously reported to have said, in November, 1950, that the NPPR would operate in an underground manner in the future. Some indications of a developing use of underground methods by the NPPR have been reported during this period. They include:

Reported meetings of Nationalists under cover of being "Spiritualist" meetings.

Absence of publicity concerning meetings of Nationalists in local areas.

Secret organization for fund collecting.

Secret appointment of new officers.

Underground developments briefly sketched here are set out in greater detail in Section P - UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES, of this report.

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## II

### INFORMATION CONCERNING PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

ALBIZU CAMPOS continued in confinement in the Insular District Jail, San Juan, during the period of this report. In August, 1951, he was tried in the Insular District Court, San Juan, on twelve counts of violation of Insular Law 53 (subversive activities). He was found guilty on all counts on August 29, 1951, receiving sentences aggregating twelve to fifty-four years. The sentences were imposed to be served consecutively with all other sentences previously imposed. On June 20, 1952, a remaining count against ALBIZU CAMPOS for violation of Insular Public Law 53, was dismissed, which completed all Insular prosecution against ALBIZU CAMPOS. ALBIZU CAMPOS thus faces a minimum total sentence of twenty-nine years and nine months and a maximum total sentence of seventy-nine years and nine months. He has filed intention to appeal in all cases, though his appeals had not been heard by the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico by August 1, 1952.

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ALBIZU CAMPOS has continued functioning as NPPR President, according to reports from [ ] in January, 1952, and from [ ] in March and June, 1952. In these reports the informants indicated their belief that ALBIZU CAMPOS was transmitting instructions to the Party through his lawyer, JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE. In June, 1952, [ ] stated that HERNANDEZ VALLE had visited [ ] a Nationalist of Arecibo, whom the informant described as the leader of NPPR reorganization in the Arecibo area. According to the informant, HERNANDEZ VALLE instructed [ ] to continue his activities in behalf of the NPPR. HERNANDEZ VALLE was reported to have also expressed a desire to contact all NPPR leaders soon.

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Other opportunities, in addition to contacts with HERNANDEZ VALLE, which ALBIZU CAMPOS may have employed to direct NPPR activity include: visits from FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ VARGAS, NPPR Attorney, and ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET, NPPR Treasurer General. Records of the Insular District Jail, San Juan, reflect that

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HERNANDEZ VARGAS has been in frequent personal contact with ALBIZU CAMPOS. TORRESOLA DE PLATET has visited ALBIZU CAMPOS on the bi-weekly basis allowed by jail regulations for persons other than counsel. FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI, NPPR Secretary General, had been in constant contact with ALBIZU CAMPOS until January, 1952, due to the fact that he and ALBIZU CAMPOS had shared a cell at the Insular District Jail in San Juan. The jail records reveal that MATOS PAOLI did not return to visit ALBIZU CAMPOS after being released on bond. Additional visitors to ALBIZU CAMPOS during the pertinent period included MARIA CAMPOS, listed as sister of ALBIZU CAMPOS, and ROSALINA ROURA, mother of ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET.

San Juan daily newspaper El Mundo issue of February 2, 1952, reported that ALBIZU CAMPOS was suffering from high blood pressure and from mental delusions. [redacted] Insular District Jail, San Juan, advised on May 9, 1952, that a medical examination of ALBIZU CAMPOS had revealed he was in good health in spite of his continued complaints of alleged persecution by electronic rays.

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On July 15, 1952, [redacted] who is incarcerated serving sentences for violations of Insular laws during the Nationalist uprising of October, 1950, provided Bureau agents with his general impression of ALBIZU CAMPOS. [redacted] impression provides a summing up of ALBIZU CAMPOS' character and mode of operation as observed by [redacted]

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[redacted] personal acquaintanceship with ALBIZU CAMPOS. [redacted] stated that ALBIZU CAMPOS is extremely deceitful and treacherous, given to secret dealings with a few of his favorite followers and running the NPPR as an absolute dictator. He stated that ALBIZU CAMPOS would never attempt to resort to logical plans or listen to suggestions along democratic lines for the solution of the problems of the Puerto Rican people. [redacted] remarked that ALBIZU CAMPOS has surrounded himself with a group of individuals who are unquestionably fanatical and who at any time could be relied upon to perform acts of violence if dictated by ALBIZU CAMPOS.

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[redacted] stated he had no doubt that ALBIZU CAMPOS was aware of plans for the uprising on Oct. 30, 1950, because nothing is done in the NPPR without full-hearted approval and dictates of ALBIZU CAMPOS. He pointed out that RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO, former Treasurer General of the NPPR, who was killed leading a rash Nationalist attack on the Governor's Mansion at San Juan during the uprising, was virtually brought up by ALBIZU CAMPOS and was one of his most devout followers. [redacted] described the general membership of the NPPR as a group of passionate fanatics who in ignorance followed the teachings and ideals of ALBIZU CAMPOS and considered ALBIZU CAMPOS to be virtually a God.

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III

ACTIVITY OF OTHER NATIONAL BOARD MEMBERS

A. National Officers

Vice President, NPPR

JACINTO RIVERA PEREZ

As previously reported, RIVERA PEREZ left for Venezuela on April 29, 1950. No report has been received indicating that RIVERA PEREZ intends to return to Puerto Rico or renew his activities as NPPR Vice President.

Secretary General, NPPR

FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI

On Sept. 25, 1951, MATOS PAOLI was found guilty in Insular District Court, San Juan, on two counts of violation of Insular Public Law 53. The evidence presented included texts of speeches given by MATOS PAOLI prior to the Nationalist uprising of October, 1950. MATOS PAOLI was incarcerated in Insular District Jail, San Juan, in the same cell with ALBIZU CAMPOS until January, 1952. In December, 1951, San Juan newspapers carried accounts of discord between ALBIZU CAMPOS and MATOS PAOLI which was publicly denied by MATOS PAOLI later in the same month. In his denial of any rift between ALBIZU CAMPOS and himself MATOS PAOLI referred to ALBIZU CAMPOS as the "master."

In January, 1952, [ ] reported that MATOS PAOLI was still Secretary General of the NPPR. MATOS PAOLI was released on January 16, 1952, on \$10,000.00 bond pending appeal of his sentences.

On February 29, 1952, Capt. J. W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO, Superintendent of the Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, advised that on February 24, 1952, MATOS PAOLI visited the home of ISMAEL SEGARRA GERENA in Lares, P. R. SEGARRA GERENA was described by Captain HERNANDEZ AQUINO as a prominent member of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico in Lares, P. R. MATOS PAOLI was reportedly met there by four Nationalists of Lares. MATOS PAOLI allegedly told them that the Insular Government had accomplished nothing by incarcerating the Nationalists.

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He is reported to have exhorted them to work hard to obtain independence for Puerto Rico. The persons present at the meeting were reported to have agreed to give MATOS PAOLI their backing in every way they could.

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[redacted] of the NPPR Municipal Board at Santurce, P. R., advised that he considered MATOS PAOLI to be one of the most potentially strong leaders within the NPPR.

Treasurer General

ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET

Since January of 1951, Confidential Informant [redacted] has reported frequent activity by ANGELINA TORRESOLA in her capacity as the new Treasurer General of the NPPR. [redacted] reported in November and December, 1951, and early in [redacted] that she had been collecting funds in Rio Piedras, P. R., accompanied by JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, attorney for ALBIZU CAMPOS. In January, 1952, [redacted] reported that ANGELINA TORRESOLA had divided responsibility with JUAN ALAMO DIAZ, veteran Nationalist of Bayamon, P. R., for island-wide coordination of fund collections. Informant revealed that ANGELINA TORRESOLA was to be responsible for the metropolitan area of San Juan-Rio Piedras, and ALAMO DIAZ was to be in charge of fund collections for the rest of the Island of Puerto Rico. Confidential Informant [redacted] in April, 1952, advised that ANGELINA TORRESOLA attended the NPPR public celebration of Jose de Diego Day at San Juan, P. R., on April 16, 1952. Records of Insular District Jail, San Juan, reveal that she has visited ALBIZU CAMPOS frequently during the period July, 1951, through July, 1952.

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Secretary of Foreign Affairs

JUAN JUARBE Y JUARBE

JUARBE is reported as still residing in Havana, Cuba. In September, 1951, Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, reported that JUARBE was said by other Nationalists to be meeting with NPPR leaders in Cuba and Santo Domingo. No confirmation of this activity has been received.

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United Nations Observer

THELMA MIELKE

No recent activities reported.

Special Representative

RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ

On Oct. 17, 1951, MEDINA RAMIREZ was found guilty in Insular District Court, San Juan, P. R., of violation of Insular Public Law 53 and was sentenced to eleven to twenty-two months imprisonment. Since his release from prison on July 12, 1952, no report has been received reporting renewal of NPPR activity on his part. Prior to his release, MEDINA RAMIREZ [redacted] intended to resume propaganda activity by means of publications and the use of radio time. MEDINA RAMIREZ had indicated that his principal propaganda effort would be directed toward placing the cause of Puerto Rican independence before the United Nations and other international groups.

B. District Delegates to National Board

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Aguadilla District

FELIX BRAVO LOPEZ  
of Isabela, P.R.

No Nationalist activity has been reported concerning BRAVO LOPEZ.

TELESFORO ERNESTO  
CARDONA RUIZ  
of Aguada, P.R.

CARDONA was released on bond on Jan. 4, 1951, to await trial for violation of Insular Public Law 53. On Feb. 29, 1952, Internal Security Bureau Agent [redacted] of the Insular Police reported that on Feb. 24, 1952, MANUEL RODRIGUEZ NUNEZ, President of the NPPR Municipal Board at San Sebastian, P. R., and JOSE MIGUEL CASTILLO VEGA, President of the NPPR Municipal Board at Aguada, P. R., met with CARDONA at Aguada and agreed to continue Nationalist activity.



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Arecibo District

DAMIAN TORRES ACEVEDO  
of Utuado, P.R.

TORRES ACEVEDO was tried in Insular District Court, Arecibo, P. R., in July, 1951, and was found guilty on two charges of murder, one charge of attempted murder, and one charge of carrying firearms in connection with his participation in the Nationalist uprising of Oct., 1950. TORRES ACEVEDO was sentenced on July 18, 1951, to two life sentences, one term of six to fourteen years, and one term of eight months, all sentences to run consecutively. On July 18, 1951, TORRES ACEVEDO filed appeal on all his convictions. TORRES ACEVEDO was incarcerated in the Insular Penitentiary, Rio Piedras, P. R., at the conclusion of the period covered by this report.

RICARDO DIAZ DIAZ, Sr.  
of Arecibo, P.R.

On Apr. 21, 1951, DIAZ DIAZ was found guilty of twelve violations, based on his participation in the Oct. 30, 1950, Nationalist uprising. He received sentences of four life terms, six terms of six to fourteen years, one term of one and one-half years, and a term of eight months, all to be served consecutively. He appealed his convictions on June 18, 1951, and was transferred to the Insular Penitentiary at Rio Piedras on Aug. 31, 1951, where he is still incarcerated. DIAZ DIAZ still faces trial on a charge of violation of Insular Public Law 53.

Guayama District

PEDRO RIVERA MELENDEZ  
of Cayey, P.R.

No recent activities have been reported.

ESTEBAN GONZALEZ CABAN  
of Guayama, P.R.

On Mar. 10, 1952, GONZALEZ was sentenced to two terms of one to fifteen months to run concurrently. He was released from Insular confinement on Mar. 10, 1952, inasmuch as the time served since his arrest fulfilled the sentence received. No subsequent Nationalist activities have been reported concerning GONZALEZ.



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Humacao District

ANTONIO RIVERA OCASIO  
of Canovanas, P.R.

RIVERA publicly resigned from the NPPR following the Nationalist uprising in Oct., 1950. He has not been reported to have engaged in any Nationalist activity since that time.

ISABEL ROSADO MORALES  
of Ceiba, P.R.  
(Previously Reported as  
ISABEL ROSADO MELENDEZ)

On Jan. 5, 1951, ROSADO MORALES was arrested by Insular Police officers for violation of Insular Public Law 53. When arrested, ROSADO MORALES was making speeches on the street corners of San Juan. She was accused of organizing meetings and parades of the NPPR while an employee of the Insular Government. On Apr. 4, 1952, she was tried, convicted and sentenced to fifteen months in prison. Having served fifteen months while awaiting trial she was immediately released.

On April 17, 1952, Lt [redacted] Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, advised that ROSADO MORALES attended the NPPR public celebration in San Juan on Apr. 16, 1952. Insular Police report of [redacted] of the Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, dated July 15, 1952, reported a small meeting of Nationalists in honor of ROSADO MORALES which was held June 1, 1952, at the San Jose Farm, Humacao, P. R. Insular Police report covering activities at Guanica, P. R., on July 25, 1952, reflected that ROSADO MORALES, accompanied by other Nationalists, conducted a brief parade at Guanica on that date. b7C

Mayaguez District

RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ  
of Mayaguez, P.R.

CANCEL RODRIGUEZ was sentenced to serve a six months term on June 22, 1951, for carrying weapons, and on Nov. 9, 1951, received a sentence of one to three years for violation of Insular Public Law 53. On Dec. 20, 1951, he was transferred from the Mayaguez District Jail to the Insular Penitentiary, Rio Piedras, P. R., where he was serving his sentence as of Aug. 1, 1952. Inasmuch as CANCEL RODRIGUEZ has no case on appeal, his release is expected on Mar. 3, 1954.

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JUAN RAMON MARTINEZ QUINTANA  
of Maricao, P.R.

On Jan. 22, 1951, MARTINEZ QUINTANA received sentences in the Insular District Court, Mayaguez, P. R., totalling two years and six months for violation of Insular firearms law. MARTINEZ QUINTANA appealed these convictions. He entered a plea of guilty, however, on Nov. 9, 1951, to violation of Insular Public Law 53. He was sentenced to six months at hard labor and remained incarcerated.

Ponce District

ELIO TORRESOLA ROURA  
of Jayuya, P.R.

TORRESOLA ROURA is serving an eleven year sentence imposed Apr. 9, 1951, in Federal Court, San Juan, P. R., for violation of Title 18, U. S. Code, Sections 371, 1361, 1708, and 2115 (relating to destruction of United States Post Office and property in Jayuya, P. R., during the Nationalist uprising of Oct. 30, 1950). TORRESOLA is incarcerated in the Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga. He will be turned over to Insular authorities upon completion of this Federal sentence for service of a life sentence and other sentences already imposed by Insular courts.

ANTONIO ALFONSO MUNIZ  
of Ponce, P.R.

ELIAS ROSADO ROSAS, Superintendent, Insular Asylum, Ponce, P. R., advised on Jan. 3, 1952, that MUNIZ was confined in that institution, having been committed by court order on Oct. 31, 1951. Records of the institution described MUNIZ as a dangerous lunatic. He was classed as a permanent patient.

San Juan District

JOSE GRAJALES  
of Bayamon, P.R.

No activity reported.

RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ  
of Hato Rey, P.R.

Activity reported above.

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#### IV. NEW OFFICERS

##### A. New National Officer

Treasurer-General - ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE  
PLATET of Puerto Nuevo,  
Puerto Rico.

Confidential Informant [ ] advised in January, 1951, that ANGELINA TORRESOLA had been clandestinely appointed new Treasurer-General of the NFFR by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, NFFR President.

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(The following national officer has been deleted:

Confidential Aide to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS  
and Inspector-General of the Cadet  
Organization JULIO RAMON DEL RIO ADAMES.

On October 3, 1951, DEL RIO renounced his membership in the NFFR while pleading guilty in open court (Insular District Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico) to violation of Insular Public Law #53, (Subversive Activities). While entering a plea of guilty, DEL RIO denounced the doctrine and methods used by the NFFR. No NFFR activities have been reported on his part since December 21, 1951, when he was released on parole.)

##### B. New Local Officers in Puerto Rico

###### 1. Mayaguez, Puerto Rico

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In August, 1951, Confidential Informant [ ] furnished the following information

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regarding new and retained NPPR officers in the Mayaguez area.

Mayaguez Board

President - RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ  
(retained)

Vice-President - DANIEL FELICIANO

Secretary - ANIBAL TORRES

Treasurer - REINALDO TRILLAS

Sub-Board, Barrio Balboa

President - DANIEL FELICIANO (retained)

Sub-Board, Barrio Colombia

President - BENIGNO SANTIAGO

Vice-President - TOMAS RUIZ CANCEL

Secretary - RAMON SOTO

Sub-Board, Barrio Dulces Labios

President - ELEUTERIO LUGO

Secretary - PEPIN NIEVES

Treasurer - RAFAEL MENDEZ

C. New Officers for Boards on the Mainland

1. Chicago Municipal Board, at Chicago, Illinois.

President - BERNARDO TORRES; succeeded by PEDRO ROSARIO, (according to [redacted] in November, 1951); succeeded by current President, FRANCISCO CORTES, (according to [redacted] in April, 1952).

Vice-President - MANUEL RABAGO TORRES, (according to [redacted] in April, 1952).

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Treasurer - OCTAVIO AMODOVAR, (according to [ ] in January, 1952); succeeded by PASCUAL MORALES, current Treasurer, (according to [ ] in April, 1952).

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2. New York Municipal Board, at New York City.

President - JUAN FRANCISCO ORTIZ MEDINA, (according to [ ] in June, 1951).

Treasurer - SERAFIN COLON, (according to [ ] in June, 1951.)

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Note: In June, 1952, ORTIZ MEDINA was reported by [ ] to be functioning as both President and Treasurer of the New York Municipal Board.

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V. NATIONALISTS ASSUMING PROMINENCE IN NPPR;  
NEW LEADERSHIP POTENTIAL

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This sub-section reflects the names and pertinent activities of Nationalists reported to be taking the initiative in reorganizing and reactivating the NPPR.

A. Nationalists Taking Part in  
Reorganizing on a National Scale

1. ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET

Function - Treasurer General of the NPPR  
Has organized and participated in the collection of funds.

Activity - Activity set out above in sub-section III.

2. JUAN ALAMO DIAZ

Function - Organizer of fund collections.

Activity - ALAMO is residing in Bayamon, P. R., where he operates "La Monserrate", a drug store. In Dec., 1951, Confidential Informant [ ] stated that ALAMO DIAZ had been appointed organizer for the collection of funds for the NPPR in Puerto Rico. Informant stated

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[ ] Informant stated that ALAMO DIAZ is one of the oldest and most trusted NPPR leaders at liberty. Informant revealed that ALAMO DIAZ will begin to assume a great deal of importance in the NPPR because of his new position. In January, 1952, [ ] advised the NPPR fund collection had been organized so that ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET would be responsible for the collection of funds in the metropolitan area of San Juan and Rio Piedras and that ALAMO DIAZ would be responsible for the entire remainder of the island.

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3. PAULINO EDUARDO CASTRO ABOLAFIA

Function - Reported to be surveying island for membership recruiting.

Activity - CASTRO is residing at Catano, P. R. He has demonstrated considerable interest in retention and reactivation of NPPR members. Capt. J. W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO, Supt., Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, San Juan, provided information that in Dec., 1951, CASTRO ABOLAFIA, while still in the Insular District Jail, San Juan, was attempting to transmit messages of encouragement to other incarcerated Nationalists. The Nationalists with whom CASTRO was attempting to communicate were reported to be those who might be waning in their loyalty to the NPPR and who might defect from the Party because of a feeling that they had been abandoned. On June 4, 1952, CASTRO ABOLAFIA was tried in Insular District Court, San Juan, for violation of Insular Public Law #53. He had been incarcerated continually from Nov. 2, 1950 to the date of the trial. He was found not guilty on June 4, 1952 and was released. [redacted] Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, Arecibo, P. R., advised that on June 5, 1952, in company with JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, NPPR leader, CASTRO ABOLAFIA visited JULIA COLLAZO, a Nationalist of Arecibo, P. R. [redacted] further advised that on June 23, 1952, JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, RUTH REYNOLDS, a woman from the United States who was convicted with members of the NPPR for violation of Insular Public Law #53, and JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA, a former Nationalist leader, met at the home of JULIA COLLAZO in Arecibo. On June 11, 1952, according to [redacted] Internal Security Bureau agent, Insular Police, CASTRO placed a wreath on the tomb of ANTONIO VELEZ ALVARADO, creator of the Puerto Rican flag.

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In **July**, 1952, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that CASTRO was going about the island contacting NPPR members. Informant stated that CASTRO was attempting to determine the number and availability of Nationalists in each town, for the purpose of reorganization. Informant expressed his opinion that RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, a veteran Nationalist who was released from prison, and CASTRO would attempt to reorganize the NPPR Municipal Boards in Puerto Rico. Informant stated his belief that CASTRO will continue to work actively in behalf of the NPPR and that he had no fear of the police.

4. BUENAVENTURA RODRIGUEZ LUGO

Function - Organization

Activity - RODRIGUEZ LUGO is residing in San Juan and is operating a bar-restaurant, "La Nacional" on Luna Street, San Juan. On Feb. 19, 1952, Capt. J. W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO, Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, San Juan, reported that RODRIGUEZ LUGO was meeting with other Nationalists on Saturday nights at a barber shop at 258 Luna Street, San Juan. Captain HERNANDEZ reported that RAUL GARCIA RODRIGUEZ, an NPPR leader of Cabo Rojo, P. R., was also often in contact with this group. The source stated further that RODRIGUEZ LUGO had been seen about the island of Puerto Rico in contact with other Nationalist leaders. This source continued that on [redacted] RODRIGUEZ LUGO was seen to enter the home of [redacted]

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[redacted]  
Board in Quebradillas, P. R., at about 2:00 AM. RODRIGUEZ was reported to have left a package at the [redacted] and to have continued on in the direction of Aguadilla, P. R. Confidential Informant [redacted] advised in April, 1952, that RODRIGUEZ LUGO would perhaps become President of the NPPR Municipal Board at San Juan in the



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event that board is reorganized. Informant advised that on April 16, 1952, RODRIGUEZ LUGO participated in the traditional NPPR celebration of De Diego Day in San Juan.

#### 5. JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE

Function - Nationalist Defense Attorney, collector of funds, liaison between ALBIZU CAMPOS and the NPPR, and possible coordinator of Nationalist underground activity.

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Activity - HERNANDEZ VALLE is reported to be Chief Defense Counsel for the NPPR during the current Insular prosecution of ALBIZU CAMPOS and other incarcerated Nationalist leaders. His law office is located at 56 Fortaleza Street, San Juan, where according to an announcement in local newspapers he receives all communications addressed to ALBIZU CAMPOS. In Jan., 1952, [ ] reported his belief that ALBIZU CAMPOS was transmitting instructions to the NPPR through HERNANDEZ VALLE. [ ] provided information in March and June, 1952, tending to confirm this. In June, 1952, [ ] pointed out that HERNANDEZ VALLE had [ ] of Arecibo, P. R., described by the informant as the [ ] NPPR reorganization in the Arecibo area, [ ] in behalf of the NPPR. HERNANDEZ VALLE was reported to have also expressed a desire to contact all NPPR leaders soon.

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[ ] has advised on several occasions in 1951 and 1952 that HERNANDEZ VALLE has collected money for the legal defense of the incarcerated Nationalists. HERNANDEZ VALLE has been reported in contact with members of three new Nationalist underground groups in Puerto Rico, and is the only individual known to have been in contact with all three groups. Details of these contacts are set out in Section P, Underground Activities of this report.

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B. Nationalists Taking Initiative In Reorganizing  
and Reactivating NPPR in Local Areas.

1. Puerto Rico

a. Aguada

TELESFORO ERNESTO CARDONA RUIZ

Reportedly reactivating  
NPPR in Aguada area.

CARDONA's activity is set out briefly above in  
Section III.

b. Arecibo

1. Barrio Islote

ELTIDIO JIMENEZ MORALES

Reported NPPR Organizer  
and leader in Barrio  
Islote.

On February 26, 1952, [redacted]  
Insular Police Internal Security Agent, advised he had  
secured information that JIMENEZ MORALES had met with  
several other individuals in Barrio Islote, Arecibo,  
shortly prior [redacted] JIMENEZ MORALES  
was also reported by this source to have indicated he had  
participated in a firearms practice.

In February, 1952 [redacted] advised that JIMENEZ  
MORALES had attended a secret meeting of Nationalists  
[redacted] at the home of [redacted]  
Nationalist Organizer, Barrio Santana, Arecibo. During  
the same month the informant said that JIMENEZ was being  
treated as the leader of the NPPR in the Barrio Islote  
area.

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2. Barrio Santana

MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS

Reportedly NPPR Organizer  
and leader in Barrio  
Santana.

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[redacted] reported in September, 1951 that OLMO CUEVAS continued to reiterate his adherence to NPPR principles. This informant has provided information frequently from the beginning of 1952 to the present time that OLMO CUEVAS is an active Nationalist and is considered the present leader of the NPPR in Barrio Santana, Arecibo. According to this informant OLMO CUEVAS has, since the NPPR uprising of October, 1950, re-  
cruited new Nationalists into the Party [redacted]

[redacted] the NPPR in the Barrio Santana area. Informant has reported that OLMO CUEVAS has expressed great admiration for ALBIZU CAMPOS and the incarcerated Nationalists.

In June, 1952, the Informant reported that JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, Nationalist lawyer and alleged courier for ALBIZU CAMPOS, was in contact with OLMO CUEVAS. The informant indicated he considered OLMO CUEVAS to be dangerous. In July, 1952, informant described a recent incident in which OLMO CUEVAS had assaulted a local leader of the incumbent Popular Democratic Party in the Arecibo area after an argument involving politics.

c. Dorado

ERNESTO SANCHEZ ALVAREZ

Reported Organizing  
NPPR committee in Dorado.  
Convicted June 23, 1952  
for violation of weapons  
law in Puerto Rico and  
incarcerated.

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At the beginning of the period covered by this report, SANCHEZ ALVAREZ resided in [REDACTED] Toa Baja, Puerto Rico, and worked in the drug store operated by JULIN ALAMO DIAZ, veteran Nationalist in Bayamon.

On October 25, 1951 Captain JOSE W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO, Superintendent, Bureau of Internal Security, Insular Police, reported that an informant of unknown reliability had provided information that SANCHEZ ALVAREZ had weapons in his home and was planning to b7C guise himself in the uniform of a member of the arme b7D forces with the intention of attacking American soldiers and sailors. He was reported by the same informant to be attending meetings of a spiritualist type in the vicinity of Bayamon [REDACTED] It is noted that NPPR clandestine meetings prior to the NPPR uprising of October, 1950, were often ostensibly meetings of the "spiritualist" type.

On February 10, 1952, Corporal [REDACTED] Bureau of Internal Security, Insular Police, reported that on February 3, 1952 SANCHEZ ALVAREZ, accompanied by other Nationalists, proceeded by automobile from Toa Baja toward Barrio Maguayo, Dorado, Puerto Rico. SANCHEZ ALVAREZ was reported to have stated his intention of organizing an NPPR Committee in Dorado.

On June 23, 1952, SANCHEZ ALVAREZ was found guilty in Insular Court, Bayamon, Puerto Rico, of carrying a firearm, possessing an unregistered firearm and having no license to carry a firearm. He received sentences of one to three years, six months, and six months, respectively on these convictions; all sentences to be served concurrently. He is serving his sentences in the Insular District Jail, San Juan.

d. Hato Roy

JOSE CRUZ ESTRADA

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Reported to be [REDACTED]

NPPR [REDACTED]

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In February, 1952, [redacted] of unknown reliability, [redacted] furnished the information that Nationalists were holding weekly secret meetings at the CRUZ ESTRADA home, [redacted] Hato Rey. Other neighbors, and Insular Police Officer [redacted] Hato Rey, confirmed this information. CRUZ ESTRADA has served a Federal sentence for a Selective Service violation. He and his brothers, FRANCISCO and PRUDENCIO, have all been previously reported as Nationalists. FRANCISCO CRUZ ESTRADA is currently a fugitive being sought for violation of the Selective Service Act of 1948. PRUDENCIO CRUZ ESTRADA is reported to be residing with JOSE CRUZ ESTRADA.

e. Humacao

FELIX FELICIANO MORALES

Organized a Nationalist meeting at Humacao, June 1, 1952.

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In April, 1952, [redacted] advised that FELIX FELICIANO MORALES had participated in the traditional NPPR celebration of De Diego Day, April 16, 1952 at San Juan, Puerto Rico. In a report of Nationalist activities covering May and June, 1952 dated July 15, 1952, Captain JOSE W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO, Superintendent, Bureau of Internal Security, Insular Police, San Juan, reported that on June 1, 1952, FELICIANO MORALES, President of the NPPR Municipal Board, Humacao, had, in company with the Nationalist, NICOLAS ACUSTO de LEON, organized a day-long Nationalist meeting at the San Jose farm, Humacao. This meeting was reported to be in honor of ISABEL ROSADO MORALES, delegate to the NPPR National Board from the District of Humacao, who had been released from Insular confinement, April 4, 1952. FELICIANO MORALES is a veteran Nationalist who, in 1945 - 1946, was Vice President of the Party.

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f. Jayuya

BAUDILIO TORRES ROMAN

Reported to be attempting to reactivate the Cadet Organization.

Insular Police Internal Security Agent, [redacted] [redacted] advised on May 16, 1952 he had recently received information from a confidential informant that [redacted] of Jayuya had talked of a program to reactivate the cadet organization. [redacted] was reported to be making an endeavor to obtain uniforms and revolvers for the Cadets. The informant continued that [redacted] had been meeting with another Nationalist [redacted] and that these two individuals had discussed obtaining recruits for the Cadet organization. This informant recently reported to [redacted] that [redacted] told him [redacted] had been successful in obtaining uniforms. [redacted], on approximately May 9, 1952, saw [redacted] in Jayuya dressed in a new gray jacket, cream-colored pants and new shoes. [redacted] commented this may be the new uniform referred to.

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g. Mayaguez

(1.) Mayaguez District

CARMEN TORRESOLA ROULLA

Reported planning re-activation of NTPR in Mayaguez area.

TORRESOLA ROULLA, the widow of GABRIEL TORRESOLA, who was killed in an attempt to take the life of the President of the United States, November, 1950, has been residing in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. [redacted] advised in February, 1951 that she was collecting funds in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, for the defense of OSCAR COLLAZO.

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[redacted]  
Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, advised September 21, 1951 that he had received information that CARMEN TORRESOLA ROURA wished to contact RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ, NPPR Municipal Board President, Mayaguez, who was incarcerated at the Insular District Jail, Mayaguez. The sources continued that TORRESOLA ROURA desired to secure the names of individuals who could be used in executing a plan for reorganization and reactivation of the NPPR in the Mayaguez area. On October 11, 1951 Corporal [redacted] Insular Police, Mayaguez, advised that CARMEN TORRESOLA had contacted RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ on October 1, 1951 through an intermediary, and had received four names of Nationalists for use in the reorganization of the NPPR in the Mayaguez area. The individuals named were: GREGORIO PEREZ MORALES, IRVIN FLORES RODRIGUEZ, MODESTO MARTINEZ RIVERA, and MARTINIANO LOPEZ LOPEZ.

Internal Security Agent [redacted] Mayaguez, reported on September 5, 1951 that GREGORIO PEREZ MORALES, who had been released from Insular confinement August 20, 1951, after serving an Insular sentence on a firearms violation, was organizing a group of teen-age boys in Mayaguez. PEREZ was reported to be drilling the group daily for the purpose of forming them into a new corps of cadets of the NPPR. No other organizing activity on the part of the individuals whose names CARMEN TORRESOLA ROURA had received, has been reported.

(2.) Barrio Balboa

DANIEL FELICIANO SEDA

President of the Sub-board, NPPR, Barrio Balboa

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In August, 1951, [redacted] advised that FELICIANO SEDA had been retained by the Sub-board of the NPPR in Barrio Balboa as President. Informant advised that FELICIANO SEDA was also considered the Vice President of the parent Municipal Board in Mayaguez of which RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ, Nationalist leader in Mayaguez, was the President.



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On November 9, 1951 FELICIANO SEDA entered a plea of guilty to violation of Insular Law 53 in the Mayaguez District Court and was sentenced to serve six months to one year in prison on the same date. FELICIANO SEDA was released from Insular custody on December 29, 1951 having completed the greater part of his sentence while awaiting trial.

[redacted] advised in February, 1952 that on [redacted] FELICIANO SEDA was present at an NPPR meeting at the home of BENIGNO SANTIAGO MORALES at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. [redacted] also reported FELICIANO SEDA as having attended NPPR commemorative ceremonies on March 21, April 8, and April 16, 1952.

(3.) Barrio Colombia

BENIGNO SANTIAGO MORALES

President, Sub-Board,  
NPPR, Barrio Colombia

In August, 1951 [redacted] advised that SANTIAGO MORALES was considered the President of the Sub-Board at Barrio Colombia.

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Insular Police at Mayaguez made a report dated September 5, 1951 which reflected that an NPPR meeting was held at the home of SANTIAGO MORALES on August 29, 1951. The alleged, but unconfirmed, purpose of the meeting was to consolidate and unite local elements of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico (legally constituted political party in Puerto Rico), the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, and the NPPR.

[redacted] advised in February, 1952 that a meeting of the NPPR was held at the home of SANTIAGO MORALES on [redacted]. The same informant provided information that SANTIAGO MORALES attended NPPR commemorative ceremonies on March 21 and April 16, 1951.



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In June and July, 1952, [ ] informed that SANTIAGO MORELES was participating with other Mayaguez Nationalists in informal gatherings.

(4.) Barrio Dulces Labios

ELEUTERIO LUGO SANTIAGO

President, NRR Sub-Board, Barrio Dulces Labios

In August, 1951, [ ] advised that LUGO SANTIAGO was considered President of the NRR Sub-Board in Barrio Dulces Labios, Mayaguez. In February, 1952 [ ] advised that LUGO SANTIAGO attended a meeting of the Mayaguez sections of the NRR held at the home of BENIGNO SANTIAGO MORELES. [ ] The same informant advised that LUGO was one of a group which on March 21, 1952 visited the monument in the cemetery at Mayaguez in honor of the Nationalists killed in an engagement with the Insular Police, Ponce, Puerto Rico, March 21, 1937.

[ ] advised in June, 1952 that [ ] LUGO SANTIAGO spoke concerning a fund collection at an NRR meeting held at the home of RAFAEL MENDEZ NEGRON in Mayaguez.

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[ ] advised in July, 1952 that [ ] LUGO SANTIAGO was one of the six Nationalists who met informally at the Market Place in Mayaguez to express their joy over the commutation of the death sentence of OSCAR COLLAZO. At this gathering LUGO SANTIAGO was reported to have commented that Puerto Rico needs fifty men like COLLAZO.

h. Ponce

EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ PEREZ

Acting NRR Municipal Board President

In the period between the NRR uprising of October 30, 1950 and July, 1951, RODRIGUEZ PEREZ had begun to display initiative in reactivating the NRR in the Ponce area. In November, 1951 [ ] advised he

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he had secured information indicating that RODRIGUEZ PEREZ was the Acting President of the Ponce, Puerto Rico NPTT Municipal Board. The President of that Board, MELITON MUNIZ SANTOS, is still incarcerated. RODRIGUEZ PEREZ played the leading role in organizing the NPTT public celebration at Ponce, March 21, 1952, in honor of the Nationalists killed in the engagement between Insular Police and Nationalists in Ponce, March 21, 1937. [redacted] Bureau of Internal Security, Insular Police, advised that RODRIGUEZ PEREZ [redacted] and had made a speech during the celebration praising ALBIZU CAMPOS.

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The Ponce, Puerto Rico, newspaper, "EL DIA" in its issue of July 26, 1952 reported that on July 25, 1952, RODRIGUEZ PEREZ had carried a Puerto Rican flag decorated with black crepe past the reviewing stand of a civic ceremony taking place at Guanica, Puerto Rico, on that date.

1. Rio Piedras

(1.) [redacted]

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[redacted] of a Nationalist

In August, 1951 [redacted] reported that [redacted]

[redacted] a Nationalist residing in [redacted]

Rio Piedras, [redacted] Nationalist Army for future Nationalist violence. [redacted]

[redacted] was reported to be making serious efforts to secure arms and ammunition and claimed to have already recruited a group of forty men in Utuado, Puerto Rico, vicinity for an army. He indicated he knew where he could secure three machine guns in Rio Piedras which allegedly were obtained by the Nationalists prior to the NPTT uprising but were not used. [redacted] has frequently referred

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to a farm near Utuado available for firearms practice. [redacted] has reportedly planned the construction of bombs and a launching device for them. He has alleged he already possesses some grenades of a type used in the Nationalist uprising and since September, 1951 has frequently planned a trip to Utuado where he allegedly intends to make a test of a bomb. He has revealed plans to attack the National Guard Armory at San Juan, Puerto Rico to secure the weapons for his army to kill the chief of the Insular Police and in the event of another uprising to kidnap an important person to be used as a hostage..

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[redacted] has confirmed the following information concerning [redacted]

He frequently carries a P-38 type German automatic pistol. He possesses fifty to one hundred rounds of .45 and .22 caliber ammunition. He has attempted to secure pistols and revolvers. He has contact with four or five Nationalists in Rio Piedras. These associates include [redacted] previously reported as having claimed to have fashioned bombs for the uprising of 1950 [redacted] who has served a term in the Federal prison for a Selective Service Act violation. [redacted] has been described [redacted] as potentially dangerous and in possession of a gun. [redacted] has given his opinion that [redacted] is currently handicapped in organizing Nationalists for violence because he cannot at this time find companions of sufficient daring to support him in his plans. The informant indicated that should [redacted] succeed in securing a following, he would be psychologically capable of executing a violent plan.

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(2.) Other, Rio Piedras

AGUSTIN MALDONADO RODRIGUEZ

Unofficial leader of the NPPR in Rio Piedras.

[redacted] reported at intervals in 1951 and 1952 that MALDONADO has been the unofficial leader of the Nationalists in Rio Piedras during that period. [redacted] has referred

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b2 to MALDONADO RODRIGUEZ as the most likely individual to  
b7D lead in the re-organization of the Rio Piedras Municipal Board when reorganization began. MALDONADO RODRIGUEZ has been reported by [ ] to be in contact with [ ]

[ ] of the NPPR and [ ]  
for ALBIZU CAMPOS. In July, 1951 [ ] reported that MALDONADO RODRIGUEZ had been in correspondence with LAURA MENESES de ALBIZU CAMPOS (wife of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS) who has been living in Havana, Cuba. MALDONADO RODRIGUEZ was reported to have been requested by ALBIZU CAMPOS' wife to secure information relative to the physical condition and treatment of ALBIZU CAMPOS in order that she might use the material for dissemination in Cuba.

Records of the Insular District Court, San Juan, reflect that MALDONADO RODRIGUEZ was one of two persons who provided bond for FRANCISCO MITOS PAOLI, Secretary General of the NPPR, who was released on \$10,000 bond, January 16, 1952.

### 3. Santurce

DIMAS MITOS NIEVES

Reported working with small underground group Rio Piedras, readying weapons. Named as person to contact for admission to Party.

b7D MITOS NIEVES, a Nationalist who has served a Federal sentence for a Selective Service violation, was reported by an Insular Police informant in January, 1952 to be repairing four bolt-action mechanisms for rifles and claimed to have the rifles hidden. The same informant advised in February, 1952 that MITOS NIEVES had been a names by ULISES RIOS GUINONES, Secretary of the Municipal Board of the NPPR, Barrio Obrero, Santurce, as the person to see concerning recruitment into the Party. [ ]

[ ] that MITOS NIEVES was the person to see if he wanted to enter the NPPR. A surveillance conducted by the Insular Police Internal Security Agents during February, 1952 revealed that

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MATOS NIEVES was in contact with ULISES RIOS QUINONES, JUAN B. RIOS FERRARA, described as Nationalists of Barrio Obrero and had made clandestine contacts with several unidentified individuals.

2. Chicago, Illinois

GONZALO LEBRON SOTOMAYOR

NPPR Organizer,

In December, 1951 and March, 1952, [ ] advised Bureau Agents in Chicago that LEBRON SOTOMAYOR continued as NPPR Organizer in the Chicago area. Informant provided information from August, 1951 to May, 1952 that LEBRON SOTOMAYOR was active in the Nationalist affairs in Chicago, holding meetings, raising funds and promoting activities of the NPPR. [ ] of unknown reliability, who was in a position to have knowledge of the events which occurred, advised in March, 1952 that on [ ] was beaten by the Nationalists [ ] under the direction of [ ]

FRANCISCO CORTES

President, NPPR Board,  
Chicago.

In November, 1951 [ ] advised that CORTES was assisting in organizing an NPPR Board in Waukegan, Illinois. In April, 1952, the informant revealed that CORTES had become President of the NPPR Board in Chicago, Illinois.

3. New York City

JULIO PINTO GANDIA

Delegate of NPPR in the  
United States.

Issue No. 7 of "Puerto Rico En Marcha", a newspaper which began publication in June, 1951 and is a vehicle for NPPR propaganda, in its account of an

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NPRR public celebration held at New York March 21, 1952 reflected that PINTO GANDIA was introduced as the delegate of the NPRR in the United States. [ ] has reported PINTO GANDIA has been active for the NPRR in New York making speeches and organizing meetings.

JUAN FRANCISCO ORTIZ MEDINA

President, NPRR Board  
New York City.

In June, 1951 [ ] advised that ORTIZ MEDINA was President of the NPRR Municipal Board in New York City. Informant advised in 1951 and 1952 that some NPRR meetings had been held in ORTIZ MEDINA's home, "Puerto Rico En Marcha" during April, 1952, included an account of a speech by ORTIZ MEDINA in which he stated that the principal task of the NPRR in New York was to be of financial assistance to the Party in Puerto Rico. [ ] reported in June, 1952 that ORTIZ MEDINA was holding the position of Treasurer of the New York Board as well as that of President of that Board.

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VI. ACTIVITY OF OTHER PROMINENT NATIONALISTS

This section lists certain Nationalists previously reported as prominent in Party activities, with a brief description of their Nationalist activities and/or prosecutive situation during the period July, 1951 through July, 1952.

JOSE ENCARNACION ZACARIAS DIMAS BERMUDEZ RIOS: BERMUDEZ RIOS is still incarcerated. He is scheduled for release on August 28, 1953.

RAFAEL BURGOS FUENTES: BURGOS FUENTES remained incarcerated during the period of this report. He is scheduled for release July 23, 1955.

BLANCA CANALES TORRESOLA: CANALES TORRESOLA is incarcerated in the Women's Reformatory, Alderson, West Virginia, serving an eight-year sentence imposed April 5, 1951, in Federal Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Following service of this sentence, she will be turned over to Insular authorities for service of life sentences and other sentences, previously imposed by Insular Courts.

OSCAR COLLAZO: On July 24, 1952, the death sentence for OSCAR COLLAZO was commuted to life imprisonment by order of HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States.

LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU CAMPOS: LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU CAMPOS is reported to be still residing in Havana, Cuba. [ ] advised in October, 1951, that she apparently still depended upon the NPPR for at least a portion of her income. This informant reported that the NPPR had received an appeal for living expenses from her which would be honored, if possible.

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JULIO DE SANTIAGO GRAFALS: In February, 1952, Confidential Informant [ ] of unknown reliability, who is acquainted with many members of the NPPR, advised that he had heard a rumor to the effect that JULIO DE SANTIAGO GRAFALS was on the point of defecting from the NPPR. On April 9, 1952, the San Juan



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daily newspaper EL IMPARCIAL, reported a rift among Nationalists incarcerated in the Insular District Jail, San Juan, Puerto Rico. The rift was reported to have resulted from a difference of opinion concerning the policy of pleading guilty. The report continued that DE SANTIAGO GRAFALS was one of the Nationalists who entered a plea of guilty to violation of Insular Public Law No. 53 (Subversive Activities). The small group of Nationalists which contended that pleas of guilty should be entered, was reportedly attacked by the group which refused to plead guilty.

In May, 1952, [ ] advised that he had received information to the effect that DE SANTIAGO GRAFALS had withdrawn from the NPPR and had written to ALBIZU CAMPOS informing him of his renunciation of party membership.

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On May 16, 1952, and on June 4, 1952, DE SANTIAGO GRAFALS was interviewed by Bureau Agents, at which times he indicated that he still desired independence for Puerto Rico, and still believed in the principles of the NPPR. DE SANTIAGO GRAFALS did not indicate in what way he intended to continue his efforts to secure independence for Puerto Rico. However,

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[ ] of the NPPR Municipal Board at Santurce, Puerto Rico, advised Bureau Agents on July 15, 1952, that DE SANTIAGO GRAFALS had been considering the formation of a new and different party under his own direction to achieve independence for Puerto Rico by means different from, and more peaceful than, those used by the NPPR. [ ] advised that DE SANTIAGO GRAFALS had, in the Spring of 1952, revealed he had no desire to continue in the NPPR under the direction and leadership of ALBIZU CAMPOS.

ELIFAZ ESCOBAR SERRANO: ESCOBAR SERRANO arrived in New York City from Puerto Rico on October 13, 1951. He is on parole until October 24, 1954, for his participation in the attempted assassination, on July 25, 1938, of former Governor BLANTON WINSHIP, in Puerto Rico. He has not been reported to have engaged in any NPPR activities since his arrival in New York.



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CESAR GARCES DORREGO: GARCES DORREGO has been charged with attack to commit murder and carrying weapons during the Nationalist uprising of October, 1950. He is at liberty on \$32,000 bond, awaiting trial. In July, 1952, [ ] advised that GARCES DORREGO was still sympathetic toward the NPPR, and would fight anyone who spoke badly of ALBIZU CAMPOS.

FRANCISCA ISOLINA GARCIA RONDON, also known as ISOLINA RONDON: In July, 1951, [ ] advised that ISOLINA RONDON apparently had not been in recent contact with other Nationalists. On November 8, 1951, the Internal Security Bureau of the Insular Police advised that on October 30, 1951, ISOLINA RONDON attended a private mass celebrated for RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO, former NPPR Treasurer General, who was killed during the Nationalist uprising of October 30, 1950.

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In February, 1952, [ ] stated that ISOLINA RONDON had been inactive in NPPR affairs. However, in April, 1952, informant remarked that he regarded her as being still a staunch and loyal NPPR member.

On April 17, 1952, the Insular Police reported that on April 16, 1952, ISOLINA RONDON participated in the NPPR public celebration of DE DIEGO DAY at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

On May 14, 1952, ISOLINA RONDON was interviewed by Bureau Agents. She manifested that she was still a loyal Nationalist.

JOSE ANTONIO NEGRON RODRIGUEZ: NEGRON RODRIGUEZ is still incarcerated. He was interviewed by Bureau Agents on April 15, 1952, on which occasion he reiterated his firm belief in NPPR principles.

PELEGRIN MATOS GARCIA: MATOS GARCIA has been residing in Havana, Cuba, and attending the University of Havana. No report has been received indicating his intention to return to Puerto Rico in the near future.

LUIS MOJICA VALENTIN: On November 9, 1951, MOJICA VALENTIN entered a plea of guilty of violation of Insular Public Law No. 53 (Subversive Activities). He

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was sentenced to six months to one year at hard labor and was released on the same date, inasmuch as the period he had spent in jail fulfilled the sentence received.

On June 30, 1952, MOJICA VALENTIN departed for New York City via Pan American Airways, his address in New York City being given by him as the La Tour Travel Agency, 96 East 101th Street, New York City. He has not been reported to be active in NPPR affairs in New York City.

FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ VARGAS: HERNANDEZ VARGAS has been acting as defense counsel for incarcerated Nationalists, and according to the records of the Insular District Jail, San Juan, has visited ALBIZU CAMPOS frequently.

LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL ROSARIO: During 1951, O'NEILL ROSARIO had been reported as residing in Mexico. At the present time his address is unknown. He is a fugitive, being sought for violation of the Selective Service Act of 1948.

PEDRO ULISES PABON RIOPEDRE: PABON RIOPEDRE was tried for violation of Insular Public Law No. 53, resulting in a mistrial on January 4, 1952. He is at liberty under \$75,000 bond. He has not been reported to be engaging in Nationalist activities.

RUTH MARY REYNOLDS: RUTH MARY REYNOLDS was sentenced in Insular District Court, San Juan, on September 5, 1951, to serve from two to six years in prison at hard labor for violation of Insular Public Law No. 53. On June 21, 1952, she was released on \$20,000 bond, pending settlement of her appeal. She departed for New York City on her release on bond.

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EMILIO ROIG DE LEUCHSENRING: In December, 1951, [ ] provided material revealing that ROIG DE LEUCHSENRING was still President of the Cuban League for the Independence of Puerto Rico, and that he was still engaged in Nationalist propaganda. ROIG DE LEUCHSENRING was reported to have been making a propaganda effort on behalf of RUTH M. REYNOLDS.

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DOMINGO SALTARI CRESPO: On May 1, 1952, SALTARI CRESPO received a sentence in Insular District Court, San Juan, of one to two years for violation of Insular Public Law No. 53. He entered an appeal of his case. The date of expected hearing for his case has not been indicated. He was still incarcerated as of August 1, 1952.

VIDAL SANTIAGO DIAZ: SANTIAGO DIAZ is not scheduled for release from Insular confinement until approximately October, 1953. During interview with Bureau Agents on July 15, 1952, SANTIAGO DIAZ stated that he intends to have nothing further to do with the NPPR.

ANGEL SANTIAGO LOPEZ: SANTIAGO LOPEZ is living in San Juan. [redacted] advised in September, 1951 that SANTIAGO LOPEZ felt that he was unable to continue his Nationalist activities because of continual check of his activities by the Insular Police. He expressed a fear of being arrested again.

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ERASMO VELAZQUEZ OLMEDO: VELAZQUEZ OLMEDO is reported to be still residing in Caguas, Puerto Rico. In December, 1951, [redacted] advised that [redacted] NPPR. However, in March, 1952, [redacted] reported that he had received information that VELAZQUEZ OLMEDO was going to join the Independence Party of Puerto Rico. In June, 1952, [redacted] advised that VELAZQUEZ OLMEDO was taking no part in meetings or activities of the NPPR.

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CARLOS VELEZ RIECKEHOFF, also known as MAXIMINO CARLOS VELEZ RIECKEHOFF: On November 28, 1951, VELEZ RIECKEHOFF entered a plea of guilty to violation of Insular Public Law No. 53, and was immediately sentenced to from one year and six months to three years, on each of two counts, the sentences to run concurrently. VELEZ RIECKEHOFF was reported in an article appearing in the San Juan daily newspaper, EL IMPARCIAL, issue of April 9, 1952, as being one of the Nationalists in San Juan District Jail, who were reported to have attacked other Nationalists who had decided to enter a plea of guilty in their cases. VELEZ RIECKEHOFF was still incarcerated as of August 1, 1952.

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VALENTIN VILLAFANE FIGUEROA: VILLAFANE FIGUEROA was free on \$25,000 bond, awaiting trial for violation of Insular Public Law No. 53. On October 29, 1951, Insular Police at Fajardo, Puerto Rico, reported that on October 26, 1951, he had participated in placing a wreath on the grave of the former President of the NPPR Municipal Board at Fajardo, IGNACIO RIVERA.

On April 14, 1952, Insular Police reported that VILLAFANE FIGUEROA was attending meetings of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico.

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VII. MISCELLANEOUS

A. Use of Emblems

1. The Revolutionary Flag, aka, "The Lares Flag".

In April, 1952, [ ] of known reliability, revealed that the NPPR makes special use of "The Lares Flag" on commemorative occasions by bearing this flag to cemeteries where persons are interred who have died in actual combat for Puerto Rican independence.

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Informants stated that the single star Nationalist flag, aka, The Puerto Rican Flag, is carried to other cemeteries. Informant pointed out this custom as the reason why Nationalists carried "The Lares Flag," while marching to the Santurce, P. R., Municipal Cemetery, April 16, 1952, during a public NPPR celebration, but carried the Nationalist flag, also called the Puerto Rican Flag, to the San Juan Cemetery during that day.

2. The Nationalist Flag, aka, the Puerto Rican Flag

It has been previously reported that the single star flag revered by the Puerto Rican people, and used as the Puerto Rican flag has also the official emblem of the NPPR. It is pointed out that since the inauguration of the Associated Free State of Puerto Rico on July 25, 1952, when the traditional Puerto Rican flag was raised as the official emblem of the new commonwealth, there has been general display of this flag throughout the island of Puerto Rico. The use of this flag has, therefore, become of little value as a distinguishing mark signalling the presence of a Nationalist group. Insular regulations provide that the United States of America flag should be flown in accompaniment with the Puerto Rican flag, although universal adherence is not given to this regulation.

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B. MEMBERSHIP

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B. MEMBERSHIP

I. Statements of Nationalists Concerning NPPR Affiliations

ISOLINA RONDON, Veteran NPPR member and former Treasurer of the Party advised in an interview with Bureau agents on April 15, 1952, that she has considered herself a Nationalist since she was sixteen years of age. She explained that she joined the Party by simultaneous reaction of ~~her inner self~~ and described her affiliation as an inner conviction of her conscience. She said she was never formally recruited into the movement and the transition to the point where she considered herself a Nationalist was more the realization of her ideal -- the independence of Puerto Rico and her goal in life. She began attending meetings regularly, found that she agreed with Nationalist philosophy particularly with respect to the goal of independence for Puerto Rico. She explained that during all her years as a follower of the NPPR, she has never possessed a membership card and has never been formally registered as a member of the Party although she has considered herself in the past as one of the key members of that organization. She said, furthermore, that she never had in her possession or passed out any kind of card or document which denoted membership or affiliation of any person in the NPPR. She referred to membership cards in the following manner:

"This is extremely unnecessary because the ideal is a part of your inner-self. It is a belief which you have from the heart like the followers of George Washington."

ISOLINA RONDON continued by stating that it is ridiculous to refer to a Nationalist as a holder of a membership card or as a person who could actually be considered a member of that organization. She said that it is a thing to believe in like a religion and a Nationalist would no more carry a membership card than would a person carry an affiliation card of his church. She asserted that she knew that



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some of the attorneys of the Party or similar individuals of the organization possess affiliation cards because in attendance at certain official functions it was necessary that they be identified as representatives of the organization. She stated that this was the exception, however, and not the rule.

RONDON compared the ideal of membership in the NP<sup>R</sup> as similar to the concept of the ideal that the followers of General George Washington had. She said the Nationalist movement is a struggle for independence and its followers are varied and numerous. She explained that membership cards are a formality that most followers of the NPPR have never possessed, even among the leaders. She said she knew this to be true because as interim treasurer of the NPPR from 1936 to 1945 she was responsible for the collection of funds for the Party but was never responsible for the registration in a formal manner of any one in the Party.

RONDON stated that the followers of the movement are referred to as Nationalists rather than as members.

She said that never in her life had she taken any formal oath as a member of the Party but during public celebrations on numerous occasions, she had taken an oath to give her all in the fight for the independence of her country.

JULIO DE SANTIAGO GRAFOLS, Veteran NPPR member and former acting president of the Party, furnished the following information to Bureau agents on May 16, 1952:

SANTIAGO advised that since he was twelve years of age, he has been absolutely adherent to the principles that Puerto Rico be independent and free from any influence of the United States. He said that he has considered himself to be a Nationalist for many years but that at no time had he ever had a membership card in the Nationalist Party. He explained that there is no need for membership cards inasmuch as the feeling towards the principles of the Nationalist



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Party are in "one's heart" and that the individual has to feel the fight for independence rather than to possess merely a membership card.

DE SANTIAGO advised that he had been the acting president of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico for a short interim while PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, NPPR President, was absent from Puerto Rico. DE SANTIAGO stated that he did not recall ever having taken an oath of allegiance towards the Nationalist Party, that he felt his allegiance towards the NPPR and the aims of that organization for independence were a part of him.

RENE MUNOZ PADIN when interviewed by an agent of this Bureau on June 3, 1952, stated that he considered himself a follower of the NPPR since from approximately 1945 to 1949 and that he was president of the Sub-Board of the NPPR in Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, for about two years prior to 1948.

MUNOZ PADIN said that during the time that he was in the NPPR he never possessed a membership card and to his knowledge there was never any formal means of registering individuals in the Party. He explained that the nearest that one might have been classified as a formal member was when a leader of the Party came around occasionally and collected dues. Receipts were usually given and a record was kept. However, during his time in the NPPR he said that at no time did he participate in a formal initiating ceremony, and the formality of actual membership, to his knowledge, never existed. He stated that a person was considered a Nationalist when he began attending meetings and expressed himself as a follower of and a believer in the teachings of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

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b7D II. Specific Use of Membership Cards and Oath by NPPR in Chicago

[redacted], of known reliability, advised during July, 1951, of an NPPR meeting at the home of [redacted] NPPR organizer in Chicago, at which time [redacted] sent out membership

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forms for [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and administered the NPPA oath to them.

### III. Recruit Drive

For information concerning recruiting on the part of the Nationalist Party, attention is called to Section A, Organization, Sub-Section IV, in which the efforts of certain individuals to recruit members on a local basis have been set forth. No Party-wide recruiting drive has been reported.

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[REDACTED] reported in July, 1952, that PAULINO E. CASTRO former Secretary General of the NPPA recently released from prison was conducting a preliminary survey to determine the names of individuals in each town of Puerto Rico who might be approached for recruitment into the NPPA.

### IV. Identity of Current Nationalists

The list of Nationalist adherents set out in this section was compiled from reports of the Insular Police Department and from information received from [REDACTED], [REDACTED]. The participation of each of these individuals in some phase of Nationalist activity has provided evidence of Nationalist Party affiliation.

During the period of this report, no central list of all NPPA members has been reported to exist.

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AGUADILLA DISTRICT

Aguada

TELESFORO ERNESTO CARDONA RUIZ  
- JUAN ANTONIO CASTILLO GONZALEZ ✓  
JOSE MIGUEL CASTILLO VEGA  
MAXIMINO FELICIANO COLOMBANI ✓  
CARLOS GARCIA ROSA ✓  
MONSERRATE HERNANDEZ CHARNECO  
MONSERRATE LOPEZ CORCHADO  
CARLOS RIVERA SANCHEZ ✓  
MANUEL RODRIGUEZ NUNEZ ✓

Aguadilla

ALVARO RIVERA WALKER (Presently incarcerated)

Hatillo

RAMON OSCAR COLON DELGADO

Isabela

GUILLERMO BRAVO GUEVARA ✓  
ANTONIO CORDERO PEREZ  
MANUEL GIRALD IBARRA ✓  
FELIX LOPEZ DELIZ  
SILVERIO MENDEZ PEREZ  
FELIX RUIZ RIOS ✓  
FELIX SALAMANCA MERCADO

Lares

LUIS FRANCISCO ARROYO TORRES  
AUGUSTIN GONZALEZ COLL  
JUAN GONZALEZ VAZQUEZ  
ARACILIO MORALES SERRANO  
JUAN MARIA MORALES PEREZ  
JUAN VICENTE NUNEZ PEREZ  
FRANCISCO RIOS CUEVAS

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ANGEL RIVERA GALARZA  
LUIS VELEZ MORALES  
RAFAEL VIERA CRUZ

Maricao

AGUSTIN BONILLA  
ANTONIO BONILLA  
BARTOLO BONILLA  
CARLOS CAMPOS  
JUAN DE LA CRUZ  
JUAN PEREZ  
JUAN RAMON MARTINEZ (Presently incarcerated)  
ISIDORO RODRIGUEZ  
ARMANDO TORRES

Quebradillas

JUAN LEON CHAVES GARCIA  
PITIN DELIZ  
TOMAS PINEIRO PEREZ  
FERNANDO RINOS ALAGO  
RAMON SALVEDRA VILES  
RAFAEL ANTONIO VENEGAS LLOVERAS

San Sebastian

HERNAN ACEVEDO DOMENECH  
HERMINIO CARDONA  
NICOLAS GONZALEZ CASTRO  
LEOPOLDO V. GONZALEZ IRIZARRY  
MANUEL RODRIGUEZ MUNEZ  
BERNARDINO SANCHEZ MENDEZ  
MARIO TORRES YOUNET

RECIBO DISTRICT

Recibo

JOSE AVILES MASSANET (Presently incarcerated)  
JULIA COLLAZO ALCAZAR  
ANTONIO COLON GONZALEZ (Presently incarcerated)

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ABRAHAM COSTA MALDONADA, wa. Adrian Costa Maodonado  
ANTONIO CRUZ COLON (Presently incarcerated)  
CARLOS JUAN CRUZ RIVERA (Presently incarcerated)  
SAUL CUEVAS RODRIGUEZ  
LUIS DARIO FERNANDEZ (Presently incarcerated)  
ANGEL RAMON DIAZ DIAZ (Presently incarcerated)  
BERNARDO DIAZ DIAZ (Presently incarcerated)  
LEONIDES DIAZ DIAZ (Presently incarcerated)  
RICARDO DIAZ DIAZ, SR. (Presently incarcerated)  
RICARDO DIAZ DIAZ, Jr. (Presently incarcerated)  
ISMAEL DIAZ MATOS (Presently incarcerated)  
CESAR EMILIO GARCES DORREGO  
TOMAS GONZALEZ CANDELARIO (Presently incarcerated)  
JUAN ANTONIO GONZALEZ MARIN (Presently incarcerated)  
JUSTO GUZMAN SERRANO (Presently incarcerated)  
JUAN JACA HERNANDEZ (Presently incarcerated)  
TOMAS LOPEZ DE VICTORIA (Presently incarcerated)  
ELPIDIO JIMENEZ MALDONADO

MANUEL MENDEZ GANDIA (Presently incarcerated)  
JOSE MARTINEZ MORO  
MANUEL ESTEBAN MENA DE JESUS  
RAFAEL MOLINA CENTENO (Presently incarcerated)  
INOCENCIO MONTALVO MONTALVO  
MIGUEL ANGEL OLMO CUEVAS  
GILBERTO RIVERA GONZALEZ (Presently incarcerated)  
JUAN ROJAS ROBLES  
JOSE SERPA ALVAREZ (Presently incarcerated)  
OBDULIO ZENO COLON

Ciales

AMERICO ANGLERO RIVERA  
JOSE PADRO MISLAN  
MAXIMINO CARLOS VELEZ REICKEHOFF (Presently incarcerated)

Dorado

FRANCISCO BARRIENTOS HUERTAS  
JOSE ENCARNACION DIMAS BERMUDEZ RIOS, wa. Jose Bermudez Rios  
(presently incarcerated)  
CLEMENTE ROMAN NIEVES

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Morovis

EUCLIDES PEREZ RIVERA

Utuado

JOSE AVILES MAISONET (Presently incarcerated)  
GABRIEL ARVELO GARCIA  
CARLOS MANUEL CASTRO RIOS  
PEDRO CASTRO GONZALEZ  
ANGEL LUIS COLON FELICIANO (Presently incarcerated)  
EMILIO CORTES FONTANILLA  
JOSEFA EMILIA DE CASTRO  
EFRAIN GIL DE LAMADRID  
MANUEL GONZALEZ TORRES  
GILBERTO MARTINEZ NEGRON (Presently incarcerated)  
IGNACIO MARTINEZ MATIAS  
JOSE ANGEL MEDINA FIGUEROA (Presently incarcerated)  
ANA MARIA NEGRON NEGRON  
RAFAEL NEGRON SALDANA  
- JUANITA CUEDA MALDONADO (Presently incarcerated)  
ELADIO OLIVERO ALBARRAN (Presently incarcerated)

OCTAVIO RAMOS ROSARIO (Presently incarcerated)  
JOSE SANTIAGO VELEZ  
DANIAN TORRES ACEVEDO (Presently incarcerated)  
MARIA TOMASA VERA MEDINA

Vega Alta

RUFINO ROLON MARTERO (Presently incarcerated)

Vega Baja

JOSE LUIS VENEGAS NAVAS

GUAYAMA, DISTRICT

Aguas Buenas

JUAN JOSE ACEVEDO HERNANDEZ  
JOSE CABALLERO BATALLA  
JUAN JOSE HERNANDEZ MERCED  
JESUS LOPEZ RIMOS

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Arroyo

QUINTIN DAVILA CASILLA

Caguas

RAMON EMETERIO FIGUEROA ARES  
FELIX MATOS BERNIER  
FELIPE RODRIGUEZ CORREA  
ERASMO VELAZQUEZ OLMEDO

Cayey

RAFAEL ANGEL BURGOS FUENTES  
EDUARDO LOPEZ VAZQUEZ (Presently incarcerated)  
JOSE MAISONET NEGRON  
PEDRO RIVERA MELENDEZ

Cidra

JOSE MEJIAS FLORES

Guayama

ESTE AN GONZALEZ CABAN  
HORACIO TOMAS LEBRON  
MIGUEL MATO LEON RAMIREZ  
DOLORES SILVA

HUMACAO DISTRICT

Ceiba

ISABEL ROSADO NORRLES

Fajardo

MANUEL ANTONIO BENITEZ RIVERA  
MIGUEL ANGEL DIAZ DUCHESNE  
JESUS ESTRADA GARCIA  
EMILIO SANCHEZ ESTRADA  
VALENTIN VILLAFANE FIGUEROA

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Humacao

NICOLAS AGOSTO DE LEON  
FELIX FELICIANO MORALES  
GUSTAVO GONZALEZ  
DANIEL HERNANDEZ FIZARRO

Juncos

JULIO DE SANTIAGO GRAFALS  
LUCIANO CUIDRO MULERO  
JESUS POMILES GONZALEZ (presently incarcerated)

Loiza

RICARDO RIVERA CORREA

Luquillo

ESTHER CARRION ROBLES

Naguabo

DOMINGO PEREZ SANTORO

Rio Grande

RAFAEL FIGUEROA ROSARIO  
BIENVENIDO GONZALEZ AGOSTO  
RAMON PEREZ ESTRELLA  
EDUARDO RODRIGUEZ RAMOS  
ILUMINADO CONFESOR VILLAFANE PENA

Vieques

ADRIAN EMERIC PEREZ

MAYAGUEZ DISTRICT

Cabo Rojo

IRVIN FLORES RODRIGUEZ  
EDWIN GARCIA BIENVENIDO RAMIREZ  
RAUL GARCIA RODRIGUEZ



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RAFAEL EUGENIO LOPEZ RUIZ  
PEDRO MARIA LOZADA SOLER  
OVIDIO MONTY PABON  
NOE MARTI TORRES (SS Fugitive, last known whereabouts Havana, Cuba)  
PELEGRIN BOTOS GARCIA (Last known whereabouts Havana, Cuba)  
NOEL MENDOZA BRAU  
BIENVENIDO RAMIREZ RAMIREZ  
ADAN MONTALVO RODRIGUEZ  
PEDRO ROSADO SOLER

Guanica

MONSERRATE AFONTE GARCIA  
LONGINO LUCCAS REJIL  
EMILIANO HAZARIO NEGRONI  
PELEGRIN RODRIGUEZ SANTIAGO  
PEDRO VINICIO VARGAS GARCIA

Mayaguez

JUAN ACEVEDO LOPEZ  
-JOSE ANGEL BILLET PEREZ  
DARIO BERRIOS ✓  
MANUEL B. CAELLER  
RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ  
ZORAIDA CANCEL  
BENICIO COLON LEYRO  
JOSE CRUZADO ORTIZ (Presently incarcerated)  
JUAN GREGORIO CUEVAS NIEVES  
➤ JUANITA R. DE FELICIANO  
AIDA FELICIANO  
DANIEL FELICIANO SEDA  
KERRY FLORES  
MARTINIANO LOPEZ LOPEZ  
DOMINGO LUGO RUIZ  
- MRS. DOMINGO LUGO  
CARLOS FELICIANO VIZQUEZ (Presently incarcerated)  
ELEUTERIO LUGO SANTIAGO  
EZEQUIEL LUGO MORALES (Presently incarcerated)  
JUAN RAMON MARTINEZ QUINTANA (Presently incarcerated)  
MODESTO MARTINEZ RIVERA  
LUZMEN MENDEZ PEREZ.

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RAFAEL MENDEZ NEGRON

LUIS MOJICA VALENTIN

ANTONIO MORENO

JOSE RAMON MUNIZ ROSADO (Presently incarcerated)

JOSE NIEVES ROMAN

AMDO EULOGIO PENA RAMIREZ (Presently incarcerated)

FELIPE PENA RAMIREZ

ROQUE PENA RAMIREZ

GREGORIO PEREZ MORALES

GIL VERANIO RAMOS CANCEL

JUAN RODRIGUEZ CRUZ (Presently incarcerated)

RAFAEL RAMOS TORRES

GREGORIO RODRIGUEZ PAGAN

TELESFORO RODRIGUEZ RAMOS

JUAN RUIZ ALICEA

TOMAS RUIZ ALICEA

TOMAS RUIZ RUIZ

ARSIDEA SANTIAGO MORALES

BENIGNO SANTIAGO MORALES

JUAN SANTIAGO ACEVEDO LOPEZ

LUIS ANTONIO SEDA BECERRIL

RAMON SOTO

ELADIO SOTOMAYOR CANCEL (Presently incarcerated)

MRS. ELADIO SOTOMAYOR

ENRIQUE TORO RIVERA

JUSTO TORO CASTILLO

MANUEL TORO RIVERA

RAUL TORO RIVERA

EMILIO ANIBAL TORRES ARROYO

MRS. EMILIO ANIBAL TORRES

CARMEN TORRESOLA

REYNALDO TRILLA MARTINEZ

JOSE ANTONIO VELEZ LUGO

San German

PEDRO MARTINEZ LOPEZ

PEDRO ULISES PABON MIOFEDRE

FRANCISCO SANTOS NEGRON

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PONCE DISTRICT

Jayuya

BLANCA CANALES TORRESOLA (Presently incarcerated)  
ANTONIO COLON GONZALEZ (Presently incarcerated)  
ANTONIO CRUZ COLON (Presently incarcerated)  
MARTIN HERNANDEZ RODRIGUEZ  
JOSE ENRIQUE IRIZARRY FERNANDEZ  
ERNESTO LUIS IRIZARRY RIVERA  
FIDEL IRIZARRY RIVERA (Presently incarcerated)  
FRANCISCO IRIZARRY RODRIGUEZ  
MARIO IRIZARRY RIVERA (Presently incarcerated)  
OVIDIO IRIZARRY RIVERA (Presently incarcerated)  
LIBERTARIO LOPEZ DE JESUS  
CARMELO MALDONADO RIVERA (Presently incarcerated)  
JUAN MALDONADO RIVERA  
EDMIDIO MARIN PAGAN (Presently incarcerated)  
HERIBERTO MARIN TORRES (Presently incarcerated)  
MIGUEL ANGEL MARIN DAVILA (Presently incarcerated)  
REINALDO MARIN DAVILA  
RAMON MONTANER MIRREHO  
JUAN MORALES NEGRON (Presently incarcerated)  
LUIS MORALES NEGRON (Presently incarcerated)  
REINALDO MORALES NEGRON (Presently incarcerated)  
ROMAN OTERO LOZADA (Presently incarcerated)  
ALFREDO PABON RIVERA (Presently incarcerated)  
LISANDRO EFRAIN RIVERA TORRES (Presently incarcerated)  
JUAN PADILLA OTERO  
FERNANDO LUIS RIVERA SANTIAGO (Presently incarcerated)  
LUIS RIVERA FERNANDEZ (Presently incarcerated)  
LUIS TOMAS RIVERA MATTEI  
MARIO RIVERA MATTEI  
RAMON ROBLES TORRES (Presently incarcerated)  
DAVID RODRIGUEZ OLIVERAS  
JOSE RODRIGUEZ OLIVERAS (Presently incarcerated)  
SAMUEL RODRIGUEZ OLIVERA  
JUAN ROMAN DE JESUS (Presently incarcerated)  
MIGUEL ANGEL ROMAN DE JESUS (Presently incarcerated)  
CARLOS SANCHEZ RIVERA (Presently incarcerated)  
RAMON SANCHEZ RIVERA (Presently incarcerated)

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BAUDELIO TORRES ROMAN  
ELIDIO TORRES RAMON (Presently incarcerated)  
JORGE TORRES REYES  
DORIS TORRESOLA ROURA (Presently incarcerated)  
GLADYS TORRESOLA ROURA  
ELIO TORRESOLA ROURA

Ponce

ANTONIO ALICEA SANTIAGO  
JOSE MIGUEL ALICEA SANTIAGO (Presently incarcerated)  
JUAN ALICEA TORRES  
OSCAR PATRICIO ARROYO TORRES  
MARCELINO BERRIOS COLON (Presently incarcerated)  
FRANCISCO CAMPOS ARANZAMENDI  
VICTOR CANDELARIO OLIVERO  
JULIA CARTAGENA  
RAFAEL CORRIEN SANTIAGO  
JOSE CORTES GONZALEZ  
RAMON CARLOS CORTES HERNANDEZ  
PABLO CURET  
RAUL DE JESUS TORRES (Presently incarcerated)  
MONSERRATE DEL VALLE DE LOPEZ DE VICTORIA (Presently incarcerated)  
FEDERICO DIJOIS  
ERNESTO FIGUEROA  
MARCOS A. FIGUEROA  
SANTIAGO FORTUNO CINTRON  
GUILLERMO GONZALEZ UBIDES  
JESUS GUTIERREZ CADIZ  
WILLIAM GUTIERREZ CADIZ (Presently incarcerated)  
JUAN IRIZARRY ROJAS  
ROBERTO JAUME RODRIGUEZ (Presently incarcerated)  
ESTANISLAO LUGO SANTIAGO  
PATRICIA LUGO MORALES  
MARIA MARTINEZ JORGE  
JAIME MEDINA ACOSTA  
CELSO MENDEZ  
ALBERTO MERCADO  
VIRGILIO MERCADO CRUZ  
MELITON MUNEZ SANTOS (Presently incarcerated)  
RAMON PEDROSA RIVERA  
OSVALDO PEREZ MARTINEZ (Presently incarcerated)

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EZEQUIEL RIVERA GARCIA  
EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ PEREZ  
MARIANO RODRIGUEZ VIRALA  
EDUARDO SANTIAGO RODRIGUEZ  
FELIX SANTIAGO  
FRANCISCO SILVA HERRERA  
MARCELINO TURELL RIVERA (Presently incarcerated)

SAN JUAN DISTRICT

Bayamon

JUAN FRANCISCO ALAMO DIAZ  
GERMANA BILBAS DE ALAMO  
PABLO GRAJALES OCASIO  
JOSE RIOS MONZON

Carolina

RUBEN DARIO REYES

Catano

PAULINO EDUARDO CASTRO ABOLAFIA  
ISABEL GARCIA DE GARCIA ESTRADA  
Dr. MANUEL GARCIA ESTRADA  
ARCADIO RIVERA VALENTIN  
JUAN SANTIAGO OTERO

Corozal

JAIME RAFAEL CRESPO BOU (Presently incarcerated)

Guaynabo

JOSE ACOSTA VEGA  
MILTON URBINO DIEZ

Hato Rey

JOVINO BAEZ MORALES  
FELIPE BENITEZ RIVERA

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FELIPE CALVENTI ROSADO  
ANTONIO CRUZ  
FRANCISCO CRUZ ESTRADA (SS Fugitive, present whereabouts unknown)  
JOSE CRUZ ESTRADA  
PRUDENCIO CRUZ ESTRADA  
JUANITA GONZALEZ BOUILLERCE  
7. RAFAEL GONZALEZ MIRANDA  
FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ VARGAS  
LAURA MEDINA MAISONAVE  
PEDRO MEDINA MEDINA  
RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ  
AUGUSTIN MONELL RIVERA  
JOSE NOYA HERRERO  
JOAQUIN PADIN CONCEPCION  
FORTUNATO RIVERA RODRIGUEZ  
LUIS M. NUEL O'NEILL (SS Fugitive, Last known whereabouts Mexico.)  
OVIDIO RIVERA  
JULIO ROMAN SERRANO  
JUAN SANDOVAL RAMOS  
ADOLFO SANTIAGO COLON  
ALEJANDRO SANTIAGO QUINONES  
COSME SOTOMAYOR  
DANIEL TORRES  
OLGA ISABEL VISCAL GARRIGA (Presently incarcerated)

Naranjito

JOSE ANTONIO NEGRON RODRIGUEZ (Presently incarcerated)  
EULOGIO MORLES NIEVES  
INOCENCIO MORLES PADILLA  
ANTONIO NIEVES AVILES (Presently incarcerated)  
FURELIO ORTEGA ESPINEL  
FELICIANO PEREZ RIVERA (Presently incarcerated)  
ELMER RIVERA NIEVES  
RAMON LUIS SERRANO TORRES

Puerto Nuevo

ALFREDO PLATET  
DELIA RIVERA DE TORRESOLA  
ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET  
JOSE VELEZ MERCADER

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Rio Piedras

JUAN ELIAS BONILLA VEGA  
CANDIDO CRUE CASTRO  
-FERNANDEZ FUENTES FIGUEROA  
JUAN RAMON FUENTES PIZARRO  
FRANCISCA ISOLINA GARCIA RONDON  
PEDRO GONZALEZ BOUILLECE  
  
FERNANDO LEBRON CORREA  
AGUSTIN MALDONADO RODRIGUEZ  
LUIS MANUEL MARTINEZ  
PABLO MOYA MENDEZ  
MANUEL NEGRON NOGUERAS  
JUAN FIETRI PEREZ (Presently incarcerated)  
CARLOS QUINONES GONZALEZ  
DIEGO QUINONES GONZALES  
JESUS RIOS RIOS  
SATURNINI RIOS  
RUFINO ROLON MARRERO (Presently incarcerated)  
ANGEL RONDON MERCED  
ALFONSO VALLE DIAZ  
DOMINGO ZAROT FERNANDEZ

San Juan

ENRIQUE AYOROA ABREU  
PEDRO ALBIEU CAMPOS (Presently incarcerated)  
GUILLERMO CASTILLO  
VICTOR M. COTT  
CELSO ANTONIO DAVILA TORO ✓  
EDUARDO GONZALEZ TORRES  
FRANCISCO GONZALEZ ✓  
JUAN HERNANDEZ WILLE  
CLOTILDE HUERTAS DE GONZALEZ ✓  
BLADIMIRO MARTINEZ ✓  
FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI  
JUAN JOSE MUNOZ MATOS  
VICTOR NUEVES SALTANA  
NICOLAS ORTIZ RODRIGUEZ  
MERCEDES PIDRO DE COTT  
CARMEN MARIA PEREZ DE GONZALEZ  
OLIVERIO PIENLUISSI SOTO (Presently incarcerated)

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JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR (Presently incarcerated)  
JOSEFINA RIVERA SOTOMAYOR  
VENERANDA RIVERA DE AVILA  
BUENAVENTURA RODRIGUEZ LUGO  
PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ (Presently incarcerated)  
MIGUEL ANGEL RUIZ ALICEA  
ANGEL SANTIAGO LOPEZ  
NELLY TIARDO DE ROSADO ✓

Santurce

ANA ABOLAFIA  
GLADYS BARBOSA COLON  
FELIPE CALVENTI ROSADO  
ADELA CANINO DE ENCARNACION  
JOSE CARDONA MOLINA  
GUILLERMO CASTILLO ORTIZ  
ANTONIO COLON SINZ  
FRANCISCO DIVILA DEL VALLE ✓  
GASPAR ENCARNACION SANTANA  
JUAN GONZALEZ SOTOMAYOR ✓  
VICENTE LOPEZ HERNANDEZ  
PABLO LUGO PEREZ  
DIGNA EMERITA MARIN PAGAN  
DIMAS MATOS NIEVES  
LUIS GONZALO MAURY RUIZ  
ANTONIO MOYA VELEZ (Presently incarcerated)  
JOSE MOYA VELEZ  
ENRIQUE MUNIZ MEDINA (Presently incarcerated)  
JUAN JOSE MUNOZ MATOS  
VICTOR NIEVES SANTANA, wa. Victor Anglero  
GABRIEL PARRILLA FONTANEZ  
CARLOS PADILLA RODRIGUEZ  
JUAN PEREZ VIZQUEZ  
JUAN BATISTA RIOS  
ULISES RIOS QUINONES  
WILLIAM RIOS FIGUEROA (Presently incarcerated)  
JORGE LUIS ROSADO  
- ALEJANDRO RUIZ PEREZ  
- DOMINGO SALTARI CRESPO  
VIDEL SANTIAGO DIAZ (Presently incarcerated)



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JUAN SOTOMAYOR GONZALEZ  
GIL A. SUAREZ  
CARMEN ROSA VIDAL ALVAREZ ✓

Toa Baja

VICTOR MITIAS  
FELIX SALAS  
ERNESTO SANCHEZ ALVAREZ

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V. NPPR Membership Statistics, 1952, in Puerto Rico

<u>Town</u>	<u>Incarcerated</u>	<u>At Liberty</u>	<u>Total Membership</u>
Aguadilla District (50)			
Aguada		9	9
Aguadilla	1		1
Hatillo		1	1
Isabela		7	7
Lares		10	10
Maricao	1	8	9
Quebradillas		6	6
San Sebastian		7	7
Arrecibo District (60)			
Arrecibo	20	11	31
Ciales	1	2	3
Dorado	1	2	3
Morovis		1	1
Utua	9	11	20
Vega Alta	1		1
Vega Baja		1	1
Guayama District (18)			
Aguas Buenas		4	4
Arroyo		1	1
Caguas		4	4
Cayey	1	3	4
Cidra		1	1
Guayama		4	4
Humacao District (22)			
Ceiba		1	1
Fajardo		5	5
Humacao		4	4

*Asst. Director  
Bureau*

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<u>Town</u>	<u>Incarcorated</u>	<u>At Liberty</u>	<u>Total Membership</u>
Humacao District Con't			
Juncos	1	2	3
Loiza		1	1
Luquillo		1	1
Naguabo		1	1
Rio Grando		5	5
Vicques		1	1
Mayaguez District (75)			
Cabo Rojo		12	12
Guanica		5	5
Mayaguez	8	47	55
San German		3	3
Ponce District (83)			
Jayuya	26	17	43
Ponce	9	31	40
San Juan District (131)			
Bayamon		4	4
Carolina		1	1
Cataño		5	5
Corozal	1		1
Guaynabo		2	2
Hato Rey	1	24	25
Naranjito	3	5	8
Puerto Nuevo		4	4
Rio Piedras	2	18	20
San Juan	4	21	25
Santurce	4	29	33
Toa Baja		3	3
TOTALS	94	345	439

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VI. NPPR Membership in New York City

With reference to Nationalist Party membership in New York City, reliable informants have identified fifty-seven individuals as either members or sympathizers of the NPPR or as having attended NPPR affairs on at least two separate occasions since January 1, 1951.

VII. NPPR Membership in Chicago, Illinois

[ ] of known reliability, advised during April, 1952, that GONZALO LEBRON, NPPR organizer for the Chicago area, has often stated that he could "count on fifty organized men in Chicago" presumably NPPR members. [ ] stated, however, that only ten or fifteen men are continuously active and constitute the core of the NPPR in Chicago. [ ] stated that the number of sympathizers who contribute money but who would not support the Party in the event of violence is difficult to estimate.

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C. CADET ORGANIZATION

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## C. Cadet Organization

### I. No Meetings Reported

According to information received from reliable informants, there have been no meetings or drilling exercises conducted by members of the Cadet organization during the period from July 1, 1951, through July 31, 1952.

Coverage of the Nationalist Commemorative holidays by the Insular Police and Bureau Agents during the aforementioned period revealed that no groups of uniformed Cadets appeared in any of the commemorative exercises as they had done prior to the WPPR revolt of October 30, 1950.

### II. Attempt to Reactivate at Jayuya, Puerto Rico

b7C [redacted] Insular Police, Jayuya, Puerto Rico, informed on May 16, 1952, that he had received information to the effect that BAUDILIO TORRES ROMAN, whom he has described as a Nationalist who resides in [redacted] Jayuya, had been discussing a program aimed at reactivating the Cadet Corps, and obtaining uniforms and revolvers for it. Officer [redacted] related that according to this source, TORRES ROMAN had been meeting with LIBERTARIO LOPEZ DE JESUS, whom Officer [redacted] informed propagandized in favor of the PCP in Jayuya, for the purpose of obtaining recruits for the Cadet Corps.

b7C Officer [redacted] went on to say that some time during the early part of June, 1952, he had seen LOPEZ DE JESUS in Jayuya, dressed in a new grey jacket, cream colored pants and new shoes. Officer [redacted] commented that inasmuch as he had been informed that LOPEZ DE JESUS and TORRES ROMAN had been successful in obtaining uniforms for the Cadet Corp, the attire worn by LOPEZ DE JESUS which Officer [redacted] described as completely new, might have been the "new uniform" of the Cadet Corps.

There has been no additional information which would indicate that this program has gone into effect.

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III. Current Status of Former Cadet Officers

RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO	Commander-in-Chief	Deceased
TOMAS LOPEZ DE VICTORIA	Colonel	Incarcerated
JUAN JACA HERNANDEZ	Captain, Arecibo, Puerto Rico	Incarcerated
JOSE ANTONIO VELEZ LUGO	Captain, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico	Incarcerated
RAMON PEDROSA RIVERA	Captain, Ponce, Puerto Rico	Incarcerated
HERIBERTO CASTRO RIOS	Captain, Utuado, Puerto Rico	Deceased
FERNANDO LEBRON CORREA	Captain, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	Presently em- ployed as a carpenter by LUIS TORO, Contractor, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. Did not participate in the NPPR revolt of October, 1950, and has not been reported active since that time.
ANTONIO COLON SANZ	Captain, San Juan- Santurce, Puerto Rico	Self-employed as a barber. Reported as having with- drawn from the NPPR a short period prior to the Nation- alist uprising of October 30, 1950. Did not participate in the NPPR revolt of October, 1950.

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D. WEAPONS

1. AVAILABILITY OF WEAPONS

a. Observations of Insular Authorities

(1) Weapons Unregistered Under Insular Public Law # 17 (1951)

[redacted] Firearms Records Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, stated on August 12, 1952 that the total number of Insular residents who have ever received permits to possess firearms is 53,666 as of April 13, 1951. A compilation is being made by that department to bring these statistics up to date. b7C

Insular Law #17 (Weapons Law of Puerto Rico which became effective on January 19, 1951) provides in part that all persons who were authorized to possess arms prior to the effective date of this law are required to re-register them under penalty.

Insular Police records, [redacted] said, are presently incomplete with respect to the registration of weapons. As of August 15, 1952, approximately 53% of those authorized to possess weapons have not complied with the re-registration requirement, leaving a substantial number of weapons presently unaccounted for. b7C

[redacted] pointed out that stringent requirements of character and freedom from involvement in crime and disloyal activity must be met before the approval of an individual is made by the Police Department to possess a licensed weapon. In the event one is not so approved, he is required to turn in his weapon to the Police Department and he receives a fair compensation for it. In the event he loses possession of the firearm between the date of application for license and the date of rejection, he is required

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to furnish an affidavit to the effect that he is no longer in possession of it.

[ ] observed that this condition presents a possible leak of weapons from spurned owners of weapons to the Nationalist element although he has no information that weapons which are not accounted for in this fashion are finding their way into the possession of the NPPR.

(2) Dealers in Firearms

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According to [ ] there are 56 legitimate dealers in firearms in Puerto Rico as of August 1, 1952. These dealers have been predetermined to be businessmen of good character who have adhered to regulations of the authorities in the merchandising of firearms. He described the procedure entailed in the purchases of a firearm as follows:

One may go to one of these dealers and select a weapon for purchase. The prospective purchaser is required to execute in part a form, furnishing background data and description; this form is directed to the Police Department, the information supplied is verified by the Police and if it appears feasible the form is completed by the Police Department, approved and forwarded to the prospective purchaser who can then present it to the dealer and consummate his purchase.

[ ] stated that he knows of no instance in which any of these dealers have been implicated in any illegal dealings in firearms nor is he aware of any thefts or attempted thefts of weapons from these dealers. The tracing of weapons confiscated after the NPPR Revolt of 1950 has not resulted in showing, even in a single instance, that NPPR members possessed weapons originating with dealers where statutory regulations had not been abided by. Weapons

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originally consigned by manufacturers to the dealers are inventoried according to law, [ ] said, to insure that they can be readily accounted for. He added that the authorities know of no one in Puerto Rico who is fencing any firearms. There are likewise comparable regulations applicable to ammunition and to dynamite and other blasting components.

### (3) Other Sources

[ ] pointed out that a potential source for the procurement of firearms by the NPPR is from military service installations in Puerto Rico and military personnel here. The serial numbers of weapons which cannot be accounted for by the Military are reported to the Puerto Rico Police Department and duly recorded and "stops" are placed against these serial numbers in the interest of establishing ownership should these weapons turn up later.

[ ] knows of only one or two instances where weapons taken from Nationalists have been determined to be those reported as missing by the military authorities. [ ] stated that there has not been any confiscation of firearms by the authorities since immediately subsequent to the Nationalist Revolt of 1950.

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In accordance with regulations the owner of the weapon that cannot be accounted for by him is required to inform the Police Department on his own initiative, furnishing descriptive data of the weapon. A "stop" is then placed in the police records against the serial number of the missing weapon.

In the opinion of [ ] those weapons which come into the possession of the NPPR are illegally brought into the Island in several ways which challenge detection. Firstly, the volume of passenger traffic by air and water in and out of Puerto Rico is very substantial. There is no effective means to prevent persons

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from bringing firearms into the Island either on their person or in their personal effects. An examination is provided by the Police Department at points of ingress into Puerto Rico to known Nationalists who are either entering or leaving Puerto Rico to insure that firearms are not being transported. There is no means available to prevent persons, whatever be their motive, from bringing in weapons where they, themselves, are not officially known to Insular Authorities.

He stated that this poses the chief problem for the local police in coping with the work of preventing weapons from reaching the hands of the NPPR or other undesirables. [ ] pointed out that investigations by his office have not indicated that trafficking in weapons has been carried on by the Nationalists or on behalf of them or other elements in Puerto Rico. He stated that there have been only two or three unrelated instances involving known Nationalists, where weapons have been taken from persons entering Puerto Rico. [ ] related that arms might readily be brought to the Island by individuals aboard passenger and cargo ships as well as by the use of smaller vessels capable of operating without detection between Puerto Rico and neighboring islands. Quantities of arms, he said, could be landed at many points of rendezvous on the Insular coast. Again, [ ] said, developments have not shown that this practice is being resorted to by Nationalists or that any weapons landed in Puerto Rico by this means, if that has occurred, are coming into the possession of the NPPR. b7C

[ ] said that there have been, as yet unconfirmed, allegations to the effect that weapons might be arriving in Puerto Rico in foodstuffs and in clothing sent here by Nationalists or Nationalist sympathizers in the Continental United States and elsewhere ostensibly to assist Puerto Rican families. Verification of this type of information has not been made by the Insular Authorities up to the present time.

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OTHER OGA

b. Missing Weapons - Military Installations

[redacted] another government agency which conducts security type investigations, furnished the information that [redacted]

[redacted] pointed out that the figure of approximately [redacted]

[redacted] another government agency which conducts security investigations, reported in November, 1951 that [redacted]

[redacted] informed that the [redacted]

[redacted], of known reliability, informed in September, 1951, [redacted] a Nationalist, had

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[redacted] of known reliability, stated in September, 1951 that [redacted] an active Nationalist of Rio Piedras, had manifested an interest in the United States

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] also showed interest at this time in small calibre ammunition used by the United States Army but did not indicate what price he would be willing to pay for this ammunition. Furthermore, at the same time, [REDACTED] that the Nationalists had obtained six, .45 calibre machine guns at Vieques Island before the 1950 Revolt and that they still had three of these.

In late 1951, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] had at his disposal at least three .45 calibre machine guns, Model M-3. At the time [REDACTED] claimed that these weapons were secured by the Nationalists at Vieques. He did not indicate where they might now be located.

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[REDACTED] of known reliability, advised in September, 1951 that [REDACTED] stated that he had secured a machine gun and two pistols from [REDACTED] which occurred on Vieques Island in 1949 and had passed them on to the Nationalists for use in attacking the Fortaleza on October 30, 1950.

[REDACTED] in March, 1952, stated that he recalled that [REDACTED] mentioned someone in Barrio Obrero, Santurce, Puerto Rico, who is allegedly maintaining two M-3 machine guns of the type used by the United States Army. [REDACTED] that this individual could be [REDACTED] a well known Nationalist, inasmuch as [REDACTED] had referred to [REDACTED] as a small arms repairman.

[REDACTED] Puerto Rico Police Department, advised on August 12, 1952 that he maintains a list of the serial numbers of these military service weapons which have been reported as missing, against which a "stop" has been placed. He stated that there has been no indication that these missing weapons are getting into the hands of the Nationalists.

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OTHER OGA

(2) Methods of Procurement

a. Smuggling

[redacted] NPPR, advised in [redacted]  
[redacted] that, according to a source, of unknown reliability,  
a group of Puerto Rican Nationalists [redacted]  
[redacted]

On August 13, 1951, the Puerto Rico Police Department advised that [redacted] a former Police Officer, and [redacted] wa. [redacted] a Nationalist of Jayuya, Puerto Rico, left San Juan on August 1, 1951 destined to [redacted] Chicago, Illinois. The Police Department advised that information was received from a source of unknown reliability that the mission of [redacted] in Chicago might be to obtain weapons and take them back to Puerto Rico to the NPPR. [redacted] according to the Puerto Rico Police Department, is a former Police Officer who deserted his police post during the Nationalist Revolt in 1950 and traveled to Jayuya, Puerto Rico during the period when the Nationalists were in control of that town, thus giving rise to the belief that [redacted] sympathized with the NPPR and causing his dismissal from the Puerto Rico Police Department.

[redacted] was reported by the Puerto Rico Police Department in 1948 as a Nationalist member and a body-guard of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, NPPR President.

On August 18, 1951, the Puerto Rico Police Department advised that a source which the Police

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Department believed to be reliable had advised that it is possible that firearms are being taken to Jayuya, Puerto Rico from Chicago by Puerto Rican Nationalists ostensibly visiting relatives.

It is noteworthy that a review of the records of the Chicago Police Department conducted on August 27, 1951 reflected that no permit to purchase firearms had been issued to a Puerto Rican in the city of Chicago from March, 1951 to August 27, 1951. Nonetheless, investigations conducted in Chicago by the Police Department of that city about that time show that, upon their arrest for criminal activities, certain Puerto Ricans were found to be in possession of unlicensed arms obtained by them during that period.

On August 13, 1951, Captain J. W. HERNANDEZ ACUINO, Puerto Rico Police Department, informed that on June 27, 1951, AUGUSTO MONTEJO CRUZ, a Nationalist, and one ANIBAL PADILLA GONZALEZ left San Juan destined to [redacted] Chicago, Illinois. Captain HERNANDEZ stated that the purpose of this travel on the part of these two individuals was not then known. It is noted that the address to which the latter two individuals were destined is the same address as that to which TORRES and CUILES were destined.

On December 7, 1951, Captain HERNANDEZ of the Puerto Rico Police Department, informed that, according to a source of unknown reliability, considerable smuggling was being carried on allegedly in and around Camuy, Cuebradillas and Cabo Rojo by sloops of Cuban and Dominican registry and that a crewman had offered firearms to Captain HERNANDEZ' source.

[redacted], of known reliability, and a resident of New York City, advised in June, 1952 that he had recently contacted [redacted] Brooklyn, at which

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time he learned that ALVAREZ had made the purchase of a gun. At a later date, ALVAREZ told [ ] that he had purchased two guns and had sent one to Puerto Rico. From the gist of conversation, [ ] understood that the guns mentioned are of foreign manufacture, are pistols and hold ten rounds. ALVAREZ told [ ] that he intended to buy more of these weapons, each of which cost \$40.00. [ ] stated that he did not see any of these weapons, did not ascertain the source through which ALVAREZ may have procured them nor how the gun which ALVAREZ mentioned was sent to Puerto Rico, if, in fact, it was so sent. On this occasion, [ ] expressed the belief that the practice of smuggling weapons into Puerto Rico in clothing is being engaged in.

[ ] added that he believes that the gun, allegedly sent to Puerto Rico, may have been sent by MARIA ALVAREZ, wife of CARMELO, who has been sending clothing to the families of imprisoned Nationalists ostensibly to assist them. [ ] is of the opinion that this clothing has been sent by MARIA ALVAREZ to the farm of her husband, CARMELO, which is located in Toa Alta, Puerto Rico.

[ ] of known reliability, advised in June, 1952, that according to the Nationalist, MIGUEL OLMO, the latter has no information concerning the possibility of weapons being sent into Puerto Rico in foodstuffs.

[ ] Barrio Lares, Puerto Rico, advised on July 8, 1952 that before returning to Puerto Rico in April, 1951 he operated a grocery store at 58 Deane Street, Brooklyn, where Puerto Ricans gathered and talked of revolting. He stated he had heard mentioned the possibility of sending firearms to Puerto Rico inside of loaves of bread. [ ] stated that he could not recall any of the persons who were involved in conversations of this character.

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b. Purchase

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[redacted] furnished the information in November, 1951 that JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, ALBIZU'S Attorney, and [redacted] all known Nationalists, called on him and requested funds for the NTR. HERNANDEZ [redacted] was assessing each Nationalist who was not in jail \$10.00 a month. When [redacted] questioned as to the reason for the heavy assessment, [redacted] it was needed to buy weapons for the purpose of eventually attacking Federal installations and agencies in Puerto Rico.

[redacted] further stated that HERNANDEZ indicated that no specific plans, techniques had been formulated for this eventuality. On this [redacted] in answer to the query as to how this attack would be made with success, said that it would have to wait until the Nationalist leaders had served their sentences and were again free before a well organized plan could be devised.

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[redacted] of Ajuntas, Puerto Rico, advised on September 7, 1951 that on August 18, 1951 he was traveling in his car from Jayuya, Barrio Coabey in the outskirts of that town and picked up four unknown individuals. In the course of conversation one of these individuals informed him that the Nationalists could procure firearms whenever they wanted but that they did not have the money with which to purchase them. The individual who made this statement exhibited to him, according to [redacted] a shoe box which contained five revolvers.

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[redacted] was interviewed by [redacted] Puerto Rico Police Department District of Jayuya, at a subsequent date. He was able to develop no other significant information concerning the event which [redacted] had described.

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It is the opinion of the Police that [redacted] knows who these individuals are but is afraid to expose them.

The report of [redacted] Puerto Rico Police Department, furnished in February, 1952, reflects that, according to a Police source who is believed to be reliable, ULISES RIOS QUINONES, a Nationalist, stated about that time that he, QUINONES, was the person [redacted]

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[redacted] stated in early 1952 that in a discussion concerning ammunition, [redacted] pointed out that ammunition was difficult to obtain for the reason that the sellers of ammunition require the names of purchasers. On this occasion when his allies [redacted] and others were present, [redacted] urged all to make an effort to obtain quantities of .45 calibre and .22 calibre ammunition and to pay any price for it. [redacted] pointed out by way of explanation that it was necessary "to stay in condition for the future".

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On August 12, 1952, [redacted] of the local police pointed out in connection with the matter of firearms purchasing by NRR members that there has been little evidence of the purchase of weapons by Nationalists, probably because a weapon is a luxury item to a Nationalist in most instances and the average Nationalist does not have the funds with which to purchase a firearm..

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c. Procurement by Coup

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[redacted] in September, 1951, advised that [redacted] stated that "the next time, the Nationalists will get weapons by attacking the National Guard Armories on a Sunday while the guardsmen are drilling. They will get the firing pins which have been taken off most of the National

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Guard weapons". [redacted] said that [redacted]  
[redacted] a known Nationalist) [redacted]  
on these weapons after they were seized and brought to a  
specified place. On this occasion, [redacted] said further that  
[redacted]

On this occasion, [redacted] expressed  
concern according to [redacted] because [redacted]

[redacted] said that he did not know either man and said that  
he suspected that they were detectives. On this occasion,  
[redacted] was armed with a weapon believed by [redacted] to be a  
Lugar.

[redacted] members of the  
National Guard who allegedly are sympathetic with the Nationalist  
cause and thereby to secure the assistance of skilled  
technicians who understand the operation of gun mechanisms,  
machinery and tools which are available to the National  
Guard.

[redacted] the National Guard Armory  
in San Juan has been issuing .22 calibre ammunition to the  
various National Guard Companies for the purpose of practicing  
firearms during the first weeks of November, 1951 and that  
the National Guard personnel has been receiving quantities  
of this .22 calibre ammunition for this training.

[redacted] advised that  
[redacted] when the next revolution is staged  
the Nationalists will procure firearms by attacking the  
National Guard Armories where weapons are stored, generally  
without their firing pins. According to the plan, the National

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guardsmen would be overpowered and the weapons seized. On this occasion, [redacted] previously mentioned, [redacted]

[redacted] Again, in February, 1952, according to a Nationalist, and [redacted] discussed a plan whereby [redacted]

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[redacted] On this occasion the [redacted]

A plan was discussed by [redacted] whereby [redacted] according to [redacted]

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Investigation has not indicated that any overt action has been taken toward carrying out the plans outlined above.

d. Illicit Traffic In Firearms

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Investigation conducted in New York City reflects that on July 1, 1952 one [redacted] [redacted] Brooklyn, was arrested by the New York City Police Department

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for violation of the Sullivan Law, which is a New York statute pertaining to firearms. From the investigation conducted it is believed that [redacted] has engaged in the selling of guns to members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in New York City and did so prior to the attempt on the life of President TRUMAN in 1950, the abortive attempt for which the NPPR was responsible. It has been determined that [redacted] a Nationalist previously referred to, purchased two guns of foreign manufacture from this dealer in May or June of 1952.

e. Procurement of Ammunition

[redacted] stated in February, 1952 that at about that time, [redacted] a Nationalist figure in Arecibo, discussed the possibility of securing ammunition. He stated at that time that difficulty was being encountered in obtaining ammunition because of restrictions upon its sale. He expressed then his interest in procuring .45 calibre and .22 calibre ammunition at whatever price was demanded for it.

[redacted] in April, 1952 stated that, according to [redacted] the latter allegedly had

[redacted]

In March, 1952 [redacted] learned that [redacted] were interested in [redacted]

According to [redacted] they expressed an interest in [redacted]

[redacted] learned that [redacted]

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[redacted] in [redacted] stated that [redacted]  
[redacted] at that time [redacted]  
[redacted]

### 3. CACHES OF ARMS EQUIPMENT

Approximately in [redacted] the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was reliably informed that information indicated that an NPPR member named [redacted] had all NPPR armament [redacted]

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In a signed statement furnished to the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in October, 1951, in connection with an investigation conducted into the activities of the NPPR, [redacted] alleged that a [redacted]

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[redacted] stated further that he had no knowledge of the exact number of weapons available to members of the Nationalist Party in the United States.

In early 1952 [redacted] furnished the information that according to [redacted] an individual known as [redacted] is one of the persons who can hide firearms and ammunition in a safe place for them [redacted] (his associates) until they are ready to act. BONILLA did not reveal the complete identity of the individual whom he referred to [redacted]

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Early in 1952 [redacted] furnished the information that, according to [redacted] previously referred to, firearms practice had occurred in [redacted] Arecibo, and that some firearms were hidden in the vicinity where this firearms practice allegedly occurred. [redacted] could furnish no additional information in this connection.

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b7D [redacted] of unknown reliability, furnished the information in [redacted] that he had learned from a Nationalist that [redacted] reportedly a Nationalist, had told him that a cache of firearms, bullets and bombs were hidden on [redacted]

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[redacted] According to [redacted] reportedly stated that "they are awaiting for a revolt bigger than the one which occurred in October, 1950".

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b7D According to [redacted] related, there is another cache of firearms hidden behind a store located near [redacted] concealed beneath the ground in a cement box.

BLANCA CANALES is a Nationalist who is presently serving an eight year sentence in the Federal Penitentiary following her conviction on April 4, 1951 of destruction of government property at Jayuya during the Nationalist Revolt of 1950.

#### 4. FIREARMS TRAINING

During August and September, 1951, [redacted] stated that [redacted] was allegedly planning to [redacted]

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[redacted] stated further that [redacted] planned a firearms practice for this group, tentatively [redacted] [redacted] stated that this practice did not materialize because of the doubts of [redacted] that local residents could not be relied upon not to notify the Police that this practice was being conducted.

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[redacted] expressed himself as being in favor of firearms practice at some future date. According to [redacted] were among those to have taken part in firearms practice.

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In September 1951, [redacted] of unknown reliability, informed that [redacted] had spoken frequently of a group of brave and trusted individuals in the vicinity of Utuado. [redacted] to recruit into the "Nationalist Army" [redacted] that these were armed with revolvers and one machine gun. [redacted] was unable to remember the identities of these persons.

[redacted] in November, 1951, related that [redacted] was distributing ammunition to certain individuals

[redacted]

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[redacted] in September, 1951 furnished the information that [redacted] was reported to be very anxious

[redacted]

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In February, 1952, [redacted] reported that [redacted] made it known at that time that a target practice was being planned for a date in the near future and that this practice would occur in [redacted]

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[redacted] have reported at various times during the past year that, while firearms practice has been mentioned on various occasions, no such practice to their knowledge has been held by the Nationalist Party membership.

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5. BOMBS

[redacted] ascertained in December, 1950 that a plan of violence was instituted by a "Group" of which [redacted] reportedly are members, in the event of the prosecution of ALBIZU. [redacted] furnished the additional information that [redacted]

[redacted] ALBIZU, it is to be noted was prosecuted, convicted and sentenced and during these events no violence occurred.

[redacted] learned in February and March, [redacted] that [redacted] expressed the intention [redacted]

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In March, 1951 [redacted] learned that [redacted] claimed [redacted]

In connection with the matter of "bombs" it is to be noted that JOSE ENCARNACION DIMAS BERMUDEZ was convicted in the Insular District Court at Bayamon, Puerto Rico on April 5, 1951 for violation of Public Law 67, a violation of the law against explosives, and received a three year sentence. ENCARNACION becomes eligible for release from Insular confinement on August 28, 1953.

According to [redacted] of [redacted] reportedly was involved in the preparation of grenades which were used by the Nationalists during the Revolt of 1950. He allegedly [redacted]

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On August 21, 1951, [redacted] furnished the information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, San Juan, that he had no connection with [redacted]

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[redacted] during August and September, 1951 learned that [redacted] had mentioned a plan to make [redacted]

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Police photographer [redacted] [redacted] Puerto Rico Police Department, Mayaguez District, on September 5, 1951 exhibited photographs of 52 sticks of dynamite located on the farm of [redacted], Barrio Rio Canas, Mayaguez, on May 11, 1951. According to information developed by the Puerto Rico Police Department at Mayaguez, this farm had formerly been owned by one, [redacted] [redacted] who had sold it to [redacted]

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[redacted] of unknown reliability, reported in October, 1951 that one [redacted] a Nationalist, had been fishing with dynamite in the waters off Fajardo, on the East Coast of Puerto Rico, two or three times weekly. [redacted] expressed the possibility that this dynamite was being obtained from the quarries of the Fajardo Sugar Company.

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In January, 1952, [redacted] furnished the information that the Nationalists [redacted]

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[redacted] learned of this contrivance from [redacted]  
[redacted] He added that [redacted] did not indicate that the  
Nationalists [redacted]  
[redacted]

On January 14, 1952, Colonel ALBERTO ARRILLAGA, the Governor's Staff, San Juan, furnished the information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, San Juan, that during the preceding week a total of 100 sticks of dynamite and 132 dynamite caps had been stolen from the magazine of the Puerto Rico Police Department at Manati, Puerto Rico. It was indicated at that time that there was no indication that this material had fallen into the hands of the NPPR, according to the Puerto Rico Police Department who had the matter under investigation.

According to information supplied by the Puerto Rico Police Department on [redacted] which information was obtained from a source believed to be reliable.  
[redacted]

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[redacted] MEDINA GONZALEZ is a Nationalist who was formerly a dynamite blaster on road construction near Jayuya.

[redacted] in July, 1952 advised that, according to a source of unknown reliability, the possibility existed that one [redacted] a Nationalist, would attempt to create panic during the celebration of Constitution Day at Guanica by setting off a dynamite explosion. [redacted] advised that [redacted] was then employed in the quarry at the South Puerto Rico Sugar Company near Guanica and had access to and is familiar with dynamite detonations. [redacted] could furnish no additional information.

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It is to be noted that Constitution Day was celebrated in Guanica and throughout Puerto Rico without the occurrence of any incident of this type.

#### 6. STRONG-ARM TACTICS

On August 23, 1951 the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation received information from a source there who is acquainted with plans of the NPPR membership that a group of NPPR members were planning to go to Puerto Rico prior to the execution date, February 1, 1952, of OSCAR COLLAZO, convicted of murder in connection with the attempt upon the life of President TRUMAN in Washington, D. C. on November 1, 1950. These Nationalists reportedly planned to filter into Puerto Rico in small numbers so as to allay suspicion. It was not known by this source whether these individuals would be armed or what plan of retaliation might have been hatched.

Investigation conducted in Puerto Rico has developed no strong confirmation of this information. Informants and local Police have no information tending to substantiate this alleged plan originating in Chicago nor has there been concrete evidence of the infiltration into Puerto Rico of Nationalists from the Continental United States or elsewhere.

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b7D In early 1952 [redacted] of unknown reliability, who reportedly is acquainted with NPPR personalities in the Chicago area, informed that he gained the impression from [redacted], a well known Nationalist in Chicago, that retaliatory steps would be taken in Puerto Rico in the event of the execution of OSCAR COLLAZO.

b7C Lieutenant [redacted] Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, advised on May 18, 1952 that he had been informed by a source of unknown

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reliability, that Nationalists and Communists presently working in Chicago are meeting two or three times weekly in Chicago at Rainbow Hall. These meetings reportedly are sponsored under the leadership of MANUEL RABAGO TORRES and GONZALO LEBRON, Nationalists. According to this source, all NPPR members would be in Puerto Rico during the general elections in November, 1952 prepared to set incarcerated Nationalists in Puerto Rico free and that all will be prepared to engage in violence.

[redacted] a New York informant of known reliability, advised in July, 1951 that, according to the Nationalist [redacted] of New York City, the next plan of the NPPR is the assassination of Governor MUNOZ MARIN. [redacted] stated that no time had been set for this event because the NPPR in Puerto Rico must obtain support in funds, guns and supporters before the assassination could be attempted.

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## 7. NATIONALISTS REPORTEDLY POSSESSING FIREARMS

### a. Group Activity

Investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, San Juan, and by the Puerto Rico Police Department has determined that in at least three instances there has been evidence of known Nationalists acting sufficiently in concert in connection with plans for force and violence to be catalogued as "Groups". These three so-called "Groups" are being referred to hereinafter as the "Bonilla", the "Dimas" and the "Olmo" Groups, each deriving its designation because of the activities of its most active member, according to the information supplied by reliable informants during 1952.

#### 1. "Bonilla" Group

It has been reported by [redacted] that the nucleus of this "Group" are [redacted]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] has reported at various times during 1951 and 1952 that this group is known to him to attend meetings at which the prospects for violence have been discussed. He stated, however, that he did not know of any association of [REDACTED] with this "Group".

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[REDACTED], Puerto Rico Police Department, advised on August 12, 1952 that from the information which has been developed concerning [REDACTED] he considers him to be an associate of [REDACTED] and a dangerous Nationalist.

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Concerning BONILLA himself, as hereinbefore noted, according to [REDACTED], he has apparently been the moving force behind this "Group". He has made plans for the recruitment of armed men committed to revolutionary activity. He has allegedly made tentative plans to secure arms for revolt [REDACTED] in San Juan. He reportedly made plans to conduct firearms training for Nationalists on the Island but from present indications it does not appear that such plans have been carried out. Considerable information concerning [REDACTED] has been previously set out under the several captions.

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Information was supplied by [REDACTED] in late [REDACTED] to the effect that [REDACTED] There is no record with the Puerto Rico Police Department that [REDACTED] duly registered to [REDACTED]

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In January, 1952, [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] declared that, in connection with the future violence, consideration would be given to assaulting the Chief of Police

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in Puerto Rico and/or kidnapping a person of prominence to be held as a hostage.

In February, 1952, [ ] described BONILLA as a sullen braggart, capable of doing violence when acting in concert with others but would be very less likely to do an act of violence alone. [ ] stated that BONILLA is a carpenter by trade and an individual of very limited financial means who is seldom able to produce more than ten or fifteen dollars at any one time.

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[ ]  
This individual according to [ ], has attended many meetings sponsored by BONILLA when violence and firearms procurement were discussed.

In [ ] according to [ ]  
[ ] was interested in [ ]  
for [ ] did not know the extent of [ ] holdings of weapons and ammunition or if, in truth, he had any firearms.

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In February, 1952, [ ] reported. [ ]  
boasted that [ ]  
[ ] He said further that he

[ ]  
[ ] advised in September, 1951 that,  
according to [ ] had boasted to him  
that [ ]  
used by the Nationalists during the Nationalist Revolt in  
1950; that these had [ ]  
[ ]

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that he had [redacted] a Nationalist leader [redacted] during the revolt of 1950.

Detective [redacted] Puerto Rico Police Department, Vieques, Puerto Rico, stated in March, 1951 that he considered [redacted] to be a dangerous Nationalist because of his belligerency as reflected in his criminal record. Detective [redacted] stated that [redacted] had been previously involved in a series of fights in which knives were used by him.

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[redacted] in August, 1952 advised that [redacted] is a close associate of [redacted] and is a frequent attendant at meetings inspired by [redacted] at which the prospect of violence is discussed. [redacted] added that he has no additional information with respect to [redacted] possession of firearms at this time.

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A police report of JORGE CAMACHO TORRES, Commandant of the Internal Security Squad, Puerto Rico Police Department dated December 6, 1949, reflects that

[redacted]  
a new .32 calibre revolver bearing serial number [redacted]  
[redacted] allegedly also told [redacted] that he had a 14 shot rifle but BULERIN did not see this weapon.

According to the police report of Corporal [redacted] Puerto Rico Police Department dated August 9, 1950, [redacted] told one [redacted] of Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, that he possessed a .50 calibre rifle and a .38 calibre Belgian pistol as well as a long saber. [redacted] according to [redacted] had purchased 200 bullets for his rifle.

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This report of Corporal [redacted] further reflects that in 1950 [redacted] engaged in the collecting of

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[redacted] which, according to [redacted]  
the author of this information, [redacted]  
[redacted]

b2 [redacted] ascertained in early December.  
1950 that a plan of violence was instituted by [redacted]  
b7C [redacted] of which [redacted] in the event of prosecution of b2  
b7D ALBIZU; furthermore, that [redacted] had promised to provide b7C  
[redacted] when this action occurred. It is to be b7D  
noted that ALBIZU CAMPOS was subsequently prosecuted and  
that no violence occurred as an aftermath of that event.

[redacted] in early 1951 learned that [redacted]  
expressed the intention of [redacted] b2  
[redacted] b7C  
[redacted] b7D

[redacted] learned further that [redacted] had  
b2 claimed to have [redacted]  
b7C [redacted]  
b7D [redacted]

[redacted] informed in September, 1951 that  
b2 [redacted] himself. was reported to be very anxious that  
b7C [redacted]  
b7D [redacted] could provide no elaboration of this infor-  
mation.

b2 Except for the information that [redacted] is  
b7C closely allied with [redacted] stated that he could furnish  
b7D no information as to the activities of this individual  
during the past several months.

SJ 100-3

[redacted]  
[redacted] is a former member of the Cadet Corps of the Nationalist Army of the NPTF who in [redacted] was

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[redacted]  
In September, 1951, [redacted] learned that [redacted] had described [redacted] as a valiant individual who did not know fear and who should be contacted in the near future in connection with his project to recruit forty members for a new "NPTF Army".

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Information supplied by [redacted] in recent months shows that [redacted] is closely associated with [redacted] and other members [redacted] could supply no additional information concerning ESCOBAR himself.

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[redacted]  
In September, 1951, [redacted] learned that [redacted] was considered by [redacted] who is his [redacted]

[redacted]  
the NPTF in the vicinity of Utuado in the near future. [redacted] stated that [redacted] was considered one of some [redacted]

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[redacted]  
[redacted] at the same time stated that one of the reasons [redacted] was considered a key member of the [redacted] was because he is a veteran of World War II

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[redacted]

[redacted] On August 14, 1952 Lieutenant [redacted]  
[redacted] Puerto Rico Police Department, characterized  
[redacted] as a potentially dangerous individual who,  
according to reliable information, supplied to the Police  
Department, is reportedly making bombs or other such contrivances  
in the rear of his home. It is [redacted] opinion that [redacted]  
is identified with the so-called "Bonilla Group" in the Rio  
Hiedras area. Lieutenant [redacted] related that, according to  
his information, [redacted]  
has two weapons duly licensed to him which would probably be  
available to [redacted] is a member

[redacted]

## 2. "Matos" Group

Investigation indicates that a "Group"  
headed by DIMAS MATOS NIEVES is organized in Santurce, Puerto  
Rico. This "Group" appears to be made up of [redacted]  
[redacted] and the [redacted]  
[redacted] According to information supplied by informants  
and by the Puerto Rico Police Department there may be some  
link between the "Matos Group" and the "Bonilla Group."

Concerning DIMAS the following is to  
be noted:

[redacted] in March, 1952 stated that some  
[redacted] months previously, he learned [redacted]  
had discussed an individual [redacted] referred to as "DIMA"

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residing in [redacted] who had [redacted]

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revolt of 1950. At the time [redacted]  
individual was a carpenter by trade and he referred to  
him as "El Negrito".

[redacted] on this occasion stated further that  
[redacted] had mentioned someone in the [redacted] section  
who is [redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted]

Police reports of Lieutenant [redacted]  
[redacted] of the Puerto Rico Police Department furnished in  
February, 1952 reflect that, according to a source believed  
reliable, [redacted] had requested that this source endeavor

[redacted]

On January 29, 1952, according to Captain  
[redacted] he was advised by an informant of  
reliability, [redacted] had in his home in Santurce  
four bolt action mechanisms for rifles. This source was  
informed that these mechanisms were being altered to accommodate  
ammunition of the type sold in Puerto Rico. It was learned  
that these four rifles had been hidden somewhere on the  
Island.

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According to Captain [redacted]  
[redacted] made the statement that he had brought these weapons  
back from Germany upon his return from military service in

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World War II. On this occasion, [redacted] according to the police source, observed that the attack at Blair House in Washington, D. C. was not coordinated and that a new opportunity would arise. Captain [redacted] was advised by his source that [redacted] is in the possession of a revolver.

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[redacted]  
In addition to the information concerning [redacted] set out above the following is noteworthy:

According to a police report by Captain [redacted] dated January 29, 1952, an investigation conducted of [redacted] reflected that he was a repairer of firearms and had been seen with a German rifle and revolvers in his possession before the Nationalist Revolt of 1950.

Information supplied by Lieutenant [redacted] Puerto Rico Police Department in February, 1952 indicated that, according to a police source, [redacted] was the person charged with the purchase of firearms and that he is still endeavoring to obtain weapons and, more particularly, ammunition.

"Olmo" Group

According to [redacted] the "Group" designated as the "Olmo Group" is probably composed of MIGUEL ANGEL OLMO [redacted]

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[redacted] has stated that these individuals have met in concert over a considerable period of time, during which meetings the matters of firearms training and procurement of ammunition were discussed.

With reference to OLMO CUEVAS the following information has been developed:

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[redacted] OLMO made known at that time that he had made arrangements for target practice to occur on a date in the near future and that the site for this practice would be in [redacted] Arecibo.

[redacted] at a meeting which occurred in the home of OLMO [redacted] discussion was engaged in concerning ammunition. OLMO at that time pointed out that ammunition was difficult to obtain inasmuch as sellers thereof were required to secure the names of purchases. This particular meeting was attended by several individuals who have been enumerated above as being members of this particular "Group". All were requested by OLMO to procure .45 calibre and .22 calibre ammunition and to pay any price for it. OLMO remarked at the time that it was necessary "to stay in condition for the future".

b2 According to [redacted] another meeting of the "Group" was held [redacted] Arecibo  
b7D at which members of the "Group" were present. On this occasion, [redacted] allegedly stated that [redacted]

[redacted]  
In April 1952, [redacted] informed that OLMO had [redacted]

b2 [redacted] has advised on a number of occasions  
b7C during 1952 that, whereas numerous meetings have been held by the "Group", nothing concrete has been developed concerning the amount of armaments presently in the possession of members of this "Group".

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[redacted]  
[redacted] On February 26, 1952, Detective [redacted] of the Puerto Rico Police Department, Arecibo, advised that he had learned from a confidential source [redacted] is currently not able to engage in firearms practice because of lack of ammunition.

[redacted] has advised on several occasions during 1952 that [redacted] has been a regular attendant at meetings sponsored by OLMO CUEVAS. These meetings were previously referred to above in connection with information reported concerning OLMO.

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Officer [redacted] Puerto Rico Police Department by report dated March 10, 1952 advised that [redacted] has a pistol described as Model CZ, 25 calibre, serial number [redacted] registered to him in Arecibo. [redacted] advised [redacted] is rumored to possess a .22 calibre rifle as well.

On March 21, 1952, according to information supplied by Captain [redacted] Puerto Rico Police Department, ROJAS and JIMINEZ MORALES reportedly visited OLMO CUEVAS on midnight of February 19, 1952 for the purpose of securing from OLMO ammunition "to continue firearms practice.

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[redacted]  
The office of the Insular Prosecutor in San Juan, advised on March 15, 1951 that [redacted] is presently free under bond. He is charged with participating in the Nationalist Revolt of 1950 and with firing several shots at members of the Puerto Rico National Guard and injuring one of them.



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According to Detective [redacted] who furnished this information on February 16, 1952, [redacted] has been seen recently in the company of other known members of the "Olmo Group" in Arecibo.

[redacted]

In March, 1952, [redacted] advised that [redacted] had exhibited a .45 calibre automatic pistol which he alleged that he kept in the glove compartment of his truck. On this occasion, [redacted]

[redacted] According to [redacted] at a meeting of the "Group" which occurred [redacted] reportedly stated that he had [redacted]

[redacted] and it is believed by [redacted] that this [redacted]

Again in July, 1952, [redacted] according to [redacted] was reported to be carrying on his person a weapon not otherwise described.

Other information concerning [redacted] has been previously set out in connection with the activities of those other individuals [redacted] Group".

[redacted] according to [redacted], has been a regular attendant at the meetings held by the "Olmo Group", and the information hereinbefore set out concerning the meetings held by that group is applicable to [redacted]

[redacted] has no information that [redacted] is or may be in possession of firearms or ammunition. Records of the Puerto Rico Police Department contained no evidence that [redacted] possesses firearms.

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b. Other Nationalists Reportedly Possessing Firearms

[redacted]  
[redacted] According to [redacted] of unknown reliability, [redacted] had in the past expressed strong Nationalist sympathies.

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Information supplied by the Puerto Rico Police Department on October 25, 1951 reflects that, according to a source of unknown reliability, an individual named [redacted] (believed by the Police to be [redacted]) had weapons in his home and was planning violence of some type. According to this source, [redacted] reportedly is employed by the Nationalist, [redacted] in the [redacted] Puerto Rico.

In March, 1952, [redacted] described as a Nationalist, was arrested by the Puerto Rico Police Department, Bayamon, in possession of a .45 calibre automatic

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[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted] as previously reported, on October 25, 1951, the Puerto Rico Police Department furnished information indicating that [redacted] is a Nationalist.

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Records of the Puerto Rico Police Department reflect that on November 7, 1936, [redacted] registered a .38 calibre Colt revolver, serial number [redacted] on April 19, 1951 this firearm was confiscated by the Police in accordance with provisions of Insular Firearms Law #17.

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[redacted]

Concerning this individual, [redacted] was reliably informed in [redacted] that [redacted] is in possession of a .38 calibre revolver. This individual is known by [redacted] and [redacted] understood that he might be [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

The records of the Puerto Rico Police Department indicate that [redacted] attended a meeting at which Nationalists were present which occurred on [redacted]. He is recognized as a Nationalist by the Police. In April, 1951 he reportedly told the Police that he would give his last dollar to the NPER cause and that if the opportunity presented itself he would blow up the Governor's Mansion and MUNOZ. According to the Police, he had in his possession, and may still have a shotgun and a .32 calibre Colt, both of which are registered to him. At the present time the Police are endeavoring to have his license to possess these arms revoked.

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[redacted]

In May, 1952 [redacted] informed that he had learned for a source close to [redacted] the Nationalist of Rio Piedras, that a person whose last name is [redacted] (ph.) who resides on the [redacted] supplied arms to the NPER prior to the Nationalist Revolt of 1950. It is possible that this individual is in possession of weapons although [redacted] could furnish no information with respect to this.

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[redacted]  
[redacted] of unknown reliability, a resident of [redacted] Puerto Rico on September 28, 1951 furnished the information that while attending a [redacted] about September 25, 1951 he observed [redacted] whom he described as a Nationalist, and a person known as [redacted]  
[redacted] is of the opinion that the individual referred to as [redacted] could furnish no additional information concerning the incident nor concerning the two individuals he named.

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[redacted]  
[redacted] of unknown reliability, stated in July, 1952 that meetings of Nationalists and Communists combined have been occurring in the home of [redacted] who resides on [redacted] Puerto Rico. [redacted] stated that he considers these persons to be extremely dangerous and to be in possession of weapons. [redacted] could provide no additional information at the time of this interview.

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[redacted]  
In July, 1952 [redacted] determined that [redacted]  
[redacted] could furnish no additional information at that time with respect to the extent of [redacted]

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1. Police List of Nationalists Having Arms

On August 12, 1952 Lieutenant [redacted] Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department furnished the following list of known Nationalists and Nationalist sympathizers who are known or suspected by the Police to be in possession of firearms.

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ARROYO TORRES, OSCAR PATRICIO  
Ponce

BAEZ MORALES, JOBINO  
Hato Rey

BELVIS ACEVEDO  
Adjuntas

BURGOS FUENTES, RAFAEL  
Cayey

CABALLER RODRIGUEZ, MANUEL BERNARDO  
Rio Piedras

CANCEL, RAFAEL  
Mayaguez

DELGADO RIOS, MODESTO  
Maunabo

DELGADO GUZMAN, RAMON  
Maunabo

ESTRADA GARCIA JULIO  
Fajardo

ESTRADA MARRERO, MAXIMINO  
Santurce

FELICIANO SEDA, DANIEL  
Mayaguez

GONZALEZ MARIN, ANTONIO JUAN

GONZALEZ RIVERA, SANDALIO  
Santurce

HERNANDEZ, FELIPE  
Ciales

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LUGO MORALES, EZEQUIEL  
Mayaguez

MARTI, NOE  
Cabo Rojo

MARTI PABON, OVIDIO  
Cabo Rojo

MARTINEZ QUINTANA, JUAN RAMON  
Mayaguez

MARTINEZ URIARTI, MANUEL  
Santurce

MAURY RUIZ, LUIS GONZALO  
Santurce

MEDINA RAMIREZ, TITO  
Moca

MENDEZ DE PALES, ELISABETH  
Loiza

MENDEZ SANTANA EVANGELISTA  
San German

MUNIZ ROSADO, RAMON  
Mayaguez

PABON, PEDRO ULISES  
Mayaguez

PINTO GANDIA, JULIO  
New York

QUINONES, JOSE V.  
Santurce

RAMOS NORIEGA, ISIDRO  
Santurce

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RIOS QUINONES, PEDRO ULISES  
Santurce

RIVERA BOZADA, AMADEO  
Hato Rey

RODRIGUEZ CRUZ, JUAN  
Mayaguez

ROSADO RAMIREZ, ANDRES  
Mayaguez

ROY ROY, ROBERTO  
Santurce

RUIZA VALENTIN, SANTIAGO  
Mayaguez

SANDOVAL RAMOS (ROMAN) JUAN  
San Juan

TORO RIVERA, MANUEL  
Mayaguez

TORRES, EMILIO ANIBAL  
Mayaguez

VELEZ NIEVES, MANUEL  
Santurce

8. CURRENT TRENDS

[ ] a Chicago informant of known reliability, advised in April, 1952 that he has associated with Nationalist Party members in Chicago in the past and on these occasions he had never seen any of them in possession of firearms nor did [ ] have any information with respect to the

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purchase of firearms in Chicago to be sent to Puerto Rico.

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b7D [redacted] of unknown reliability, who is reportedly well acquainted with NPPR activities in Chicago, Illinois, advised that no information has come to his attention regarding possession on the part of NPPR members in Chicago of firearms. [redacted] pointed out that he has attended many NPPR functions in Chicago in the past and has associated with many NPPR members. [redacted] could provide no significant information with respect to the firearms situation in Chicago at the present time.

In May, 1952, [redacted] advised that, according to a source whose reliability had not been established, the Nationalist Party reportedly is now better organized both in New York and in Puerto Rico than it has ever been before in its history.

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b7C In May, 1952 [redacted] stated that he has no knowledge concerning any weapons being gathered by the NPPR members in Puerto Rico; nor is [redacted] aware that any smuggling of arms into Puerto Rico by the NPPR is being engaged in. In June, 1952 [redacted] iterated this information.

Lieutenant [redacted] other of whose information is set out above, observed on August 12, 1952 that despite the fact that weapons are probably available to the Nationalist Party through various media, there is no real evidence in the past year that firearms in substantial quantities have come into the possession of that Party.

[redacted] is of the opinion that with the Party leadership in jail or otherwise in the throes of legal difficulty resulting from their NPPR activities, there is currently no one available to give NPPR activity in the violence area aggressive direction. He said further that



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the enactment of legislation pertaining to firearms control in Puerto Rico, with its stringent provisions, constitutes a deterrent. The "get tough" policy of the Insular Authorities with respect to the prosecution of violators of firearms regulations has proven a means of discouragement to the NPPR. The ill-fated ending of the careers of the Nationalists killed in the abortive attempt by the NPPR to seize control in Puerto Rico in 1950 has been an object lesson to at least some of the NPPR membership. Furthermore, Lieutenant [redacted] pointed out, the cost of firearms represents an outlay of funds beyond the means of that element of the NPPR membership who might initiate foolhardy violence. b7C

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E. CURRENT NPPR POLICY

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E. CURRENT NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO POLICY

(July 1951 through July 1952)

I. NO REPORTED CHANGES IN OFFICIAL POLICY

A. No Official Announcement of Policy Change

During the period July 1951, through July 1952, no reports were received from informants or other sources indicating any official change in traditional NPPR policy in respect to international, national, (relating to the U. S. Government), or domestic (Insular) affairs.

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[redacted] of known reliability, pointed out in [redacted] that he had received no indication of any change in the traditional policy of the NPPR.

B. Current Restatements of Traditional Policy

On May 14, 1952, ISOLINA RONDON, former Treasurer General of the NPPR, and still a Nationalist by her own admission, provided Bureau Agents with her concept of NPPR policy. Her remarks consisted of a reiteration of traditional NPPR policy, with certain amplifications which follow:

Nationalists refuse to communicate with or transact business in any form with the U. S. Government in Puerto Rico.

Nationalists refuse to vote in Insular elections while Puerto Rico is to any extent under U. S. rule, even though the issue involved might be independence for Puerto Rico.

JOSE ANTONIO NEGRON RODRIGUEZ, NPPR Municipal Board President, Naranjito, Puerto Rico, who is serving sentences imposed by the Insular Government for his active participation in the Nationalist Uprising of October 1950, also reiterated

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traditional NPPR Policy when interviewed on April 15, 1952. He stressed the non-voting policy, and the desire of the NPPR to draw international attention to the cause of Puerto Rican independence.

Several other Nationalists who were interviewed during this period provided restatements of NPPR policy on the same theme.

Public attention in Puerto Rico was focused for a time on sensational declarations made in Insular District Court, San Juan, by OLGA ISABEL VISCAL GARRIGA, a Nationalist woman, charged with violation of Insular Public Law No. 53 (subversive activities). Articles appeared in local newspapers sporadically during the period August 1951, through May 1952, concerning VISCAL GARRIGA.

A San Juan daily newspaper, "El Imparcial," issue of August 15, 1951, reported that VISCAL GARRIGA had refused to accept the services of an attorney, insisting that she would not recognize the "Colonial Courts of Puerto Rico." According to the report in "El Imparcial," VISCAL GARRIGA had declared that she would not recognize the authority of either the Insular Courts, or their lawyers. VISCAL GARRIGA was quoted in newspaper articles during May 1952, as having continually interrupted the progress of her trial in Insular District Court, San Juan, by shouting insults at the presiding Judge, the Assistant Attorney General of Puerto Rico, and other officials.

The San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo," reported in its issue of May 10, 1952, that VISCAL GARRIGA had shouted in court that the duty of the NPPR was to kill the "slaves who did not wish to redeem themselves," to kill those who had sold themselves, those who belonged to the "Government of Pillage," which has its headquarters in the Governor's Mansion.

#### 0. Traditional NPPR Policy Applied to the Associated Free State of Puerto Rico

The vigorous opposition of the NPPR in 1950, to the then proposed constitution for Puerto Rico, has been previously

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reported. Current NPFR comment concerning the constitution was summed up in the remarks of ISOLINA RONDON, during her interview on May 14, 1952. ISOLINA RONDON, applying the traditional intransigent NPFR policy of non-cooperation with the Insular Government, related, (a) that the constitution would not be legal; (b) that LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, Governor of Puerto Rico, is considered by the Nationalists to have betrayed the Puerto Rican people insofar as he was responsible for the proposal of the constitution; and (c) that the Nationalists believe the adoption of the constitution for Puerto Rico actually forestalls the day when independence for Puerto Rico will be realized.

On July 25, 1952, the new constitution for Puerto Rico was adopted, and the Associated Free State of Puerto Rico was inaugurated. The new Insular Government, also called the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, gained virtual autonomy in Insular affairs.

[ ] advised in [ ] that he had received information attributed to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President of the NPFR, to the effect that nothing could be done about the creation of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, because the entire leadership of the NPFR was imprisoned.

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ALBIZU CAMPOS is reported to have said that the Insular Government should be aware, however, that too many Nationalists have died for their cause to let the ideal (of independence) be forgotten.

D. Failure of Party Leaders to Delineate Policy  
Regarding New Issues

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In August 1951, [ ] advised that some confusion and uncertainty was displayed by Nationalists concerning the policy to follow regarding new issues. Informant advised

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that this uncertainty appeared to have resulted from a failure of the Party Directorate to instruct Party members concerning these issues.

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[ ] advised in May 1952, that an NPPR official had expressed concern over the fact that some Nationalists had entered pleas of guilty to violation of Insular Public Law No. 53. This leader had given the opinion that such plea was an admission that the Nationalists had been wrong in engaging in subversive activities against the Insular Government. However, no information was received that official NPPR policy had been created to cover this issue, or that information regarding a uniform policy had been disseminated through the Party.

## II. DEVIATIONS BY SOME INDIVIDUAL NATIONALISTS

### A. Attempts to Adapt to Current Situation

#### 1. The Use of the Vote, and Affiliation with the Independence Party of Puerto Rico

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[ ] advised in July 1951, that he had secured information that some members of the NPPR in the Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, vicinity, intended to register with the Independence Party of Puerto Rico (a legally-constituted political party in Puerto Rico, whose published platform is independence for Puerto Rico, to be secured by negotiation). Informant added that the intention of these members was also to vote with that party in the 1952 Insular election. Informant had secured information that their decision had been based on their observation of the June 1951, constitutional referendum in Puerto Rico in which the Independence Party of Puerto Rico (hereinafter referred to as the PIP), had made a strong showing.

The contention of these Nationalists was that in voting with the PIP they would avoid close surveillance by the Insular Police, and at the same time assist the PIP in

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securing victory in the elections. These Nationalists were reported to believe that leniency for the incarcerated Nationalists would follow PIP victory in the Insular elections.

[ ] advised in [ ] that he had received information that a veteran Nationalist [ ] of the NPPR believed it would be a good policy for NPPR members to vote with the PIP in the 1952 election inasmuch as victory for the PIP might mean the commuting of sentences of Nationalists still incarcerated. Informant stated that the veteran Nationalist had decided to follow the traditional NPPR policy of non-participation in Insular elections. Informant interpreted the lack of unity in the intention of Nationalists concerning registration to vote as indicating an apparent lack of instructions from the Party Directorate.

In January 1952, [ ] advised that he had secured information that another Nationalist who claimed to be still an NPPR adherent, had decided to vote in the 1952 elections with the PIP believing that under the present circumstances the Nationalist cause would be best served by so doing.

[ ] advised in [ ] that a Nationalist leader in Arecibo, Puerto Rico, had expressed his hope of using political pressure (through victory of the PIP), to release incarcerated members of the NPPR.

## 2. Release on Parole

[ ] advised in November 1951, that he had secured information to the effect that the Nationalists in the Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, area, were confused concerning what attitude to take about Nationalist leaders who were scheduled to be released on parole. Some Nationalists hoped to find leadership in FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI, Secretary General of the NPPR, when he is released; others expressed suspicion of any Nationalist Leader who might be released on parole or probation.

## 3. Consolidation With Other Organizations

Insular Police Report of [ ]  
[ ] Internal Security Bureau Agents at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico,

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dated September 7, 1951, reflected that a meeting of several Nationalists, some members of the PIP, and other individuals, was held on August 29, 1951, at the home of BENIGNO SANTIAGO MORALES, President of the Sub-Board of the NPPR in Barrio Colombia, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. The alleged purpose of the meeting was to consolidate and unite forces of the Communist Party in Puerto Rico, Independence Party of Puerto Rico, and the NPPR, so that they could work together to obtain freedom for Puerto Rico.

B. Status of Deviating Members

[ ] has previously reported that common NPPR disciplinary practice has been to allow three breaches of discipline before expelling a member. Reports from [ ] and information obtained from interviews with Nationalists during this period have indicated that the act of registering to vote for the PIP casts strong doubt on the loyalty of the Nationalists involved toward the NPPR. However, no disciplinary action is reported to have been taken during this period against Nationalists who have registered with the PIP.

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F.  
MEETINGS

I. TYPES

The constitution of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, not having been reported as suspended or abridged, still provides for the following functioning groups:

The General Assembly  
The National Board  
The Municipal Boards

During the period covered by this report, no General Assemblies, National Board meetings, or Municipal Board meetings, as such, were held. However, although there was no normal activity of the Municipal Boards, the private meetings of a few Nationalists have been reported in certain areas.

NPPR meetings, which confidential informants and members of the Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, have reported, include public celebrations of the NPPR on annual commemorative days.

II. PUBLIC MEETINGS

A. Annual Celebrations, July 1, 1951, through July 31, 1952.

Public celebrations of the NPPR, including speeches, processions, and other ceremonies, have occurred on the dates listed below. These are commemorative dates having special significance to the NPPR, and it is noted that a new commemorative date has been added, that of October 30, 1950, the anniversary of the NPPR revolt of that year.

1. General Procedure

While announcements in the past of public meetings of the NPPR have been printed as paid advertisements in the daily newspapers in Puerto Rico, this practice is no longer followed, and much of the activity on the commemorative days has appeared to be spontaneous and unplanned.

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The only meeting, which appeared to follow a set plan and schedule, was the "De Diego Day" ceremony of April 16, 1952, which had the largest attendance with the possible exception of the "Ponce Massacre" celebration on March 21, 1952, when a permit was requested to hold the meeting, but no specific planning was indicated.

Activities on the date, October 30, 1951, was limited to masses and the placing of wreaths in the cemeteries where Nationalists are buried.

## 2. Attendance

The following constitutes a list of the public ceremonies celebrated during the period covered by this report, with the attendance itemized after each. Details and documentations of these meetings are set out later in this section.

<u>Celebrations</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
"Grito de Lares," September 21, 1951	31
"General Valero Day", Fajardo, October 16, 1951	6
Commemoration of the First Anniversary of the Revolt of October 30, 1950, Held October 30, 1951.	
Rio Piedras	7
Trujillo Alto	2
Arecibo	2
Uturdo	Unknown number of relatives of dead Nationalists.
Jayuya	9
"Ponce Massacre," March 21, 1952	
Ponce	12
Mayaguez	9
"Betances Day", April 8, 1952	10
"De Diego Day", April 16, 1952	50 to 100

B. "Grito de Lares" Celebration, September 23, 1951

(1) Date and Place

Lares, Puerto Rico  
September 23, 1951

(2) Character and Purpose

September 23, 1951, the "Grito de Lares" celebration, was observed by Bureau Agents and members of the Puerto Rico Police Department. On this date, a small group of Nationalists gathered at Lares, Puerto Rico, to celebrate the anniversary of the rebellion at Lares, inspired by Dr. RAMON EMETERIO BETANCES on September 23, 1868.

(3) Attendance

31 persons

(4) Identity of Participants

FRANCISCO RIOS CUEVAS, AGUSTIN GONZALEZ COLL, JUAN MATOS, ANTONIO RIVERA NUNEZ, HERIBERTO MARTINEZ PEREZ, JORGE LUIS MARTINEZ PEREZ, SANTIAGO VIERA CRUZ, RAMON VALLE, JOSE ANTONIO NOVOA AYALA, JUAN GONZALEZ VAZQUEZ, ANGEL SANTIAGO LOPEZ, ANGEL LUIS RODRIGUEZ QUINONES, VICENTE NUNEZ PEREZ, FRANCISCO ARROYO, MIGUEL IRIZARRY GERENA, ISABEL MUNIZ ADAMS, JULIO LOPEZ, JOSE RAMON SANTIAGO, BERGIO PLUMLEY, JUAN RODRIGUEZ, CLARA LOPEZ DE ROMAN, LUIS GENERA LOPEZ, LUIS GONZALEZ RAMIREZ, PEDRO RAMIREZ, HIPOLITO CASTRO, ENRIQUE COLL, JUAN AUTISTA GONZALEZ, ZOLO LOPEZ, CARAN TORRES, FNU FERNANDEZ TORRES (female)

The thirty-first and last person attending was another woman whose name is unknown.

(5) Person in Charge

While it is not known definitely that he was in charge of the ceremony, FRANCISCO RIOS CUEVAS of Lares, wrote first to Colonel ROIG, Chief of the Puerto Rico Police Department, for permission to conduct memorial services. ROIG advised that he referred him to the mayor

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of Lares, and he made a petition to the mayor, RAMON MARIA RAMIREZ. [redacted] Police Department, Lares, advised that he conferred with the mayor, and on September 22, 1951, interviewed RIOS CUEVAS. The Captain stated that RIOS CUEVAS had assured him that there would be no speech making and no parading or processions through the streets. Under such circumstances, according to [redacted] no permit from the mayor was necessary, and he so advised RIOS CUEVAS. It is noted, however, that in spite of this assurance, there was a procession which marched from the plaza of Lares to the cemetery and then returned.

(6) Remarks Made

Not known

(7) Activities in Connection With the Meeting

A few minutes before 10 a.m., a group of 31 people (25 men and 6 women) gathered in the plaza in front of the Catholic Church at Lares. Prior to entering the Church, they appeared to be listening to one ZOLO LOPEZ, who was reading from a pamphlet as he stood on the speakers' platform in the small plaza. The pamphlet was entitled "Orientacion Patriotica" and was edited by JUAN DIAZ MESON.

Shortly after 10 a.m., the procession of 31 people, headed by two flag bearers, ANTONIO RIVERA NUNEZ and RAMON VALLE, entered the Church to attend the regular 10 a.m. mass which was conducted by Father JUAN GONZALEZ. The group left the Church at approximately 10:30 a.m., marched down Comercio Street to the cemetery, and marched back to the plaza where they arrived at approximately 11:15 a.m. In the cemetery, wreaths were placed on the graves of the 1868 patriots by AGUSTIN GONZALEZ COLL. He also placed a wreath at the monument in the plaza after the procession returned, and said a few words of thanks for the sacrifices of the fallen heroes. Immediately after the wreath had been placed at the monument on the plaza, the group dispersed. Throughout the proceedings, there was no disturbance or incident of any kind.

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[redacted] of the Puerto Rico Police Department, advised that on Friday, September 21, 1951,

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he had learned from a confidential source that within the two weeks preceding the date of the celebration, a small amount of cash was collected in Lares for the purchase of flowers. The contributions were solicited by:

FRANCISCO RIOS CUEVAS, VICENTE NUNEZ PEREZ,  
RAFAEL VIERA CRUZ

C. "General Valero" Day, October 26, 1951

(1) Date and Place

Fajardo, Puerto Rico  
October 26, 1951

(2) Character and Purpose

On October 29, 1951, Lieutenant [redacted] and [redacted] Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, advised that on October 26, 1951, "General Valero" Day was observed by a group of six Nationalists, honoring the birthday of ANTONIO VALERO BERNABE, a native of Fajardo and a nineteenth century revolutionary leader.

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(3) Attendance

6 persons

(4) Identity of Participants

VALENTIN VILLAFANE FIGUEROA, LUZ MARIA VILLAFANE,  
VALENTIN VILLAFANE, JR., JESUS ESTRADA GARCIA,  
FELIX FELICIANO MORALES, DANIEL HERNANDEZ PIZARRO

(5) Person in Charge

Unknown

(6) Remarks Made

None reported

(7) Activities in Connection With The Meeting

The participants carried four floral wreaths,

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walked down Munoz Rivera Street, Fajardo, to the Fajardo Cemetery, and placed the wreath on the grave of IGNACIO RODRIGUEZ, former NPPR President of the Fajardo Municipal Board. According to the Puerto Rico Police Department, there was no noise or disturbance of any kind.

D. Commemoration of the First Anniversary of the Revolution of October 30, 1950, October 30, 1951.

(1) Date and Places

Rio Piedras  
Trujillo Alto  
Arecibo  
Jayuya  
October 30, 1951

(2) Character and Purpose

On October 31, 1951, Sergeant ERNESTO LUGO MENDEZ, Commander, Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, advised that in the above cities in Puerto Rico, on October 30, 1951, activities took place in commemoration of the revolt of October 30, 1950.

(3) Attendance

Rio Piedras	7
Trujillo Alto	2
Arecibo	1
Utando	Unknown number of relatives of deceased Nationalists
Jayuya	9

(4) Identity of Participants

Rio Piedras - Mrs. ROSA PACHECO PACHECO, Mrs. SATURNINA RAMOS VDA. DE DIAZ PACHECO, ALFONSO VALLE DIAZ, CARLOS QUINONES GONZALEZ, FELIX PERNANDEZ LEON, Mrs. PAULA LOPEZ VDA. TORRES MEDINA, Mrs. FRANCISCA ISOLINA GARCIA RONDON

Trujillo Alto - FAUSTINO DIAZ PACHECO, ARMINDA DIAZ HERNANDEZ

Arecibo - INOCENCIO MONTALVO



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Utuaado - Unknown relatives of HERIBERTO CASTRO, Nationalist killed during the revolt of October 30, 1950, at Utuaado.

Jayuya - Unidentified persons. The only persons identified were JOSE A. GOMEZ, one GUERRERO, and one PEREZ.

(5) Persons in Charge

Unknown, with the exception of Trujillo Alto, which was sponsored by ARMINDA DIAZ HERNANDEZ, niece of RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO.

(6) Remarks Made

None

(7) Activities in Connection with the Meetings

Rio Piedras

At 7 a.m. private mass was celebrated at the Catholic Church for the eternal rest of the Nationalist leader, RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO, who died in the fusillade that took place at La Fortaleza. The mass ended at 8 a.m., at which time PAULA LOPEZ VDA: TORRES MEDINA, CARLOS QUINONES GONZALEZ, and FELIX FERNANDEZ LEON went to the Municipal Cemetery of Rio Piedras and adorned the tombs of MANUEL TORRES MEDINA, RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO, and ROBERTO ACEVEDO, Nationalists who died in the attack on La Fortaleza. At 2 p.m., wreaths were placed in the Rio Piedras Cemetery in honor of the Nationalists who died on October 30, 1950.

Trujillo Alto

At 7 a.m. a mass was held in the open air, dedicated to world peace. According to the police report, the sponsor was ARMINDA DIAZ HERNANDEZ.

Arecibo

Three individuals visited the Municipal Cemetery and placed a wreath at the tomb of HIFOLITO MIRANDA, a Nationalist who died in the attack on the police station of that town.



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Utuado

Relatives of HERIBERTO CASTRO, a Nationalist who was killed during the revolt at Utuado, appeared at the cemetery in that town in the morning of October 30, 1951, and placed a wreath on the grave of HERIBERTO CASTRO.

Jayuya

At 10:30 a.m. nine persons visited the cemetery and placed wreaths on the graves of Nationalists who died in the revolt at Jayuya.

E. "Ponce Massacre" Ceremony, March 21, 1952

(1) Date and Place

Ponce, Puerto Rico  
Mayaguez, Puerto Rico  
March 21, 1952

(2) Character and Purpose

The Internal Security Bureau of the Puerto Rico Police Department reported that a small group of individuals celebrated March 21, 1952, at Ponce and Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, in commemoration of the Ponce Massacre, which took place on March 21, 1937, in Ponce, 19 persons being killed and 100 injured in a shooting affray between the Nationalists and Police at Ponce, Puerto Rico.

(3) Attendance

Ponce 12  
Mayaguez 9

(4) Identity of Participants

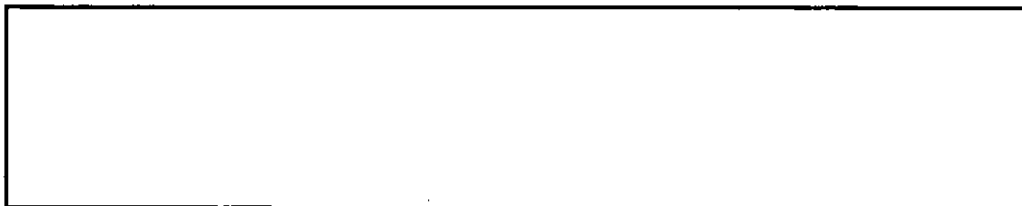
Ponce  
EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ PEREZ, MARIA MARTINEZ JORGE, PATRIA LUGO MORALES, FREDERICK DIJOLS; the remainder of the persons were unidentified.

Mayaguez

CARMEN CONSTANTINO, ANTONIO MORENO, LUIS ANTONIO SEDA DECLERRIL, ANDREU FIGUERAS DE RODRIGUEZ.

According to  the following individuals appeared at the monument to the NRP members killed in the

"Ponce Massacre," located in the cemetery at Mayaguez, after the police departed:



(5) Persons in Charge

Ponce - EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ PEREZ  
Mayaguez - Unknown

(6) Remarks Made

Ponce

EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ PEREZ, NPPR leader, Ponce, according to the Police, spoke the following words to the group assembled at the Ponce Cemetery at the graves of the NPPR members killed in Ponce on March 21, 1937:

"Companions and Brethren, as we do each year, we have assembled once more to pay homage to the martyrs, fallen victims of the bullets of our enemies in the most horrible slaughter in the history of Puerto Rico. We ask God Almighty to pardon those who persecute us for they know not what they do. We beseech God to grant our great leader, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, good health, and that he will soon be with us again to direct this movement for the independence of our country."

Mayaguez

None.

(7) Activities in Connection with the Meetings

Ponce

On March 20, 1952, a check of the records of the Municipal Council in Ponce reflected that EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ PEREZ had applied for a permit to hold a NPPR celebration on March 21, 1952. RODRIGUEZ signed himself on the permit as President of the Organization Committee of the Nationalist Party.

On March 21, 1952, Bureau Agents observed that

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five persons attended the commemorative mass sponsored by the NPPR, and, after the mass, proceeded to the cemetery carrying two large Puerto Rican flags and floral wreaths. Along the road, they were joined by other individuals, but the crowd never exceeded twelve.

Mayaguez

Nine individuals, some of whom are listed above, appeared at the cemetery in Mayaguez and prayed at the graves of deceased NPPR members.

In March, 1952, [redacted], of known reliability, advised that after the police left the cemetery at Mayaguez, nine persons appeared at the monument to the NPPR members killed in Ponce on March 21, 1937, between the hours of 5:30 and 6 p.m. These individuals prayed for a while at the monument and then departed from the cemetery. Their names are listed above.

F. "Betances Day" Celebration, April 8, 1952

(1) Date and Place  
Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico  
April 8, 1952

(2) Character and Purpose

On April 8, 1952, investigation conducted by Bureau Agents reflected that a group of NPPR members placed a flag and wreath at the monument to Dr. RAMON EMLERIO BETANCES, a revolutionary leader closely identified with both the Cuban and Puerto Rican revolutionary movements against the Spanish regime in the nineteenth century, who was born April 8, 1830.

(3) Attendance  
6 persons

(4) Identity of Participants

The following individuals were recognized as members of the group:

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TOMAS RUIZ RUIZ, JOSE ANGEL BALLEST, JUAN -  
ACHEVEDO LOPEZ, DANIEL FELICIANO SEDA, PEDRO  
ROSADO SOLER

(5) Person in Charge  
Unknown

(6) Remarks Made  
None

(7) Activities in Connection with the Meeting

At 11 p.m. on April 8, 1952, the group of persons listed above placed a flag and wreath at the monument of Dr. BETANCES in the public square at Cabo Rojo. The wreath contained the words: "Homage to the patriot, Dr. RAMON EMETERIO BETANCES, Nationalist Party."

G. "De Diego Day" Celebration, April 16, 1952

(1) Date and Place  
San Juan, Puerto Rico  
April 16, 1952

(2) Character and Purpose

Lieutenant [redacted] Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, reported on April 17, 1952, that the annual Nationalist celebration of the anniversary of JOSE DE DIEGO, Puerto Rican independentist, legislator, and poet, took place on April 16, 1952. According to the report, the program for the day was as follows:

1. A procession commenced at 7:30 a.m. from Plaza Colon, downtown San Juan, to the San Juan Cathedral.
2. Services at the San Juan Cathedral at 8 a.m.
3. Group proceeded to San Juan Municipal Cemetery, where a floral offering was placed at the tomb of DE DIEGO.
4. At 2 p.m. NPIR members attended services at

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the Church of Carmen on Borinquen Street to honor those who died for the independence of Puerto Rico.

5. Procession from the Church of Carmen to Santurce Municipal Cemetery to place wreaths on the graves of deceased NFR members.

(3) Attendance

Attendance was estimated by the Insular Police to be fifty members. However, "El Imparcial," San Juan daily newspaper, reported on April 17, 1952, that they estimated the attendance as one hundred persons.

(4) Identity of Participants

The following were identified as among those attending:

✓ ENRIQUE AYOROA ABREU, WILLIAM TRAMERAKLY, ADELA CANINO DE ENCARNACION, EVARISTO CARRASQUILLO, GASPAR ENCARNACION SANTANA, FELIX FELICIANO MORALES, JOSEFA GONZALEZ SOTOMAYOR, JUANITA GONZALEZ BOULLERCI, DAVID LOPEZ, AGUSTIN MALDONADO, JOSE MEJIAS FLORES, PEDRO JOSE OLMEDO RIVERA, JOSE NOYA, ARMANDO RIOS, JESUS RIOS, ULISES RIOS QUINONES, AMADEO RIVERA LOZADA, VENERANDA RIVERA DE AVILA, BUENAVENTURA RODRIGUEZ LUGO, ISOLINA RONDON

(5) Persons in Charge

ADELA CANINO DE ENCARNACION, GASPAR ENCARNACION SANTANA

(6) Remarks Made

GASPAR ENCARNACION spoke to the assembled group in the plaza and gave thanks to all "those who had the courage and character to come to the activities to commemorate the birthday of Don JOSE DE DIEGO, the Puerto Rican flag, and the martyrs of independence."

GASPAR ENCARNACION continued to eulogize JOSE DE DIEGO, and among his remarks, stated "Just as lives are lost in Korea, so must we have courage to obtain independence of Puerto Rico."

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(7) Activities in Connection With the Meeting

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The activities of the meeting followed the pattern set out above.

In April, 1952, [ ] advised that the NPPR members were very pleased with the attendance at the DE DIEGO celebration, and especially what was considered a good speech by GASPAR ENCARNACION to the assembled NPPR members. Informant explained that on this same date the preceding year, no speeches were given for fear of the police. Informant said that he had heard remarks to the effect that NPPR members on April 16, 1952, appeared less apprehensive of the police, and that furthermore, he himself was of the opinion that the Insular Police had just about ceased its harassment of NPPR members.

III. PRIVATE MEETINGS

July 1, 1951 through July 31, 1952.

No formal meetings of NPPR Municipal Boards were reported during this period. Private meetings of some NPPR members and sympathizers took place in various sections of Puerto Rico, and are set out as follows by district:

A. Aguadilla District

Aguada

On February 29, 1952, the Puerto Rico Police Department advised that an informant, of known reliability, had supplied them the following information:

On February 24, 1952, MANUEL RODRIGUEZ NUNEZ, JOSE CASTILLO VEGA, and TELLESORO ERNESTO CARDONA, NPPR members, met at Aguada, Puerto Rico, and agreed to continue NPPR activity.

Isabela

On November 30, 1951, RAMON ROSARIO MALDONADO, Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department,

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Aguadilla, advised that he had recently received information from a confidential source to the effect [redacted] meetings had recently been held in Isabela by persons affiliated with both the PIR and the NIPR.

The first meeting, which was only semi-secret, but of the closed meeting variety, was held approximately November 1, 1951, at the home of ADOLFO GUTIERREZ CORDERO, an active PIR leader in Isabela. This meeting was attended by about 50 persons from Isabela and other places, part of them being Nationalists.

The second meeting was held in the home of [redacted] Isabela, a former NIPR member, who is presently a member of the PIR, during the middle of November. The third meeting was held in the home of [redacted] Isabela, toward the end of November.

[redacted] advised that the nature of the meeting and what was discussed was not known. He said, however, that he believed them to be PIR meetings rather than NIPR meetings. That, however, the [redacted] meetings, as well as the former NIPR members and sympathizers in attendance, caused him to question the true purpose of the meetings.

#### Lares

On April 14, 1952, Captain [redacted] Superintendent of the Puerto Rico Police Department, made available a police bulletin dated April 14, 1952. The bulletin stated that [redacted] on [redacted] visited [redacted] a prominent member of the Independence Party at Lares, where he was met by the following Nationalists:

[redacted]

The police report indicated that the group exchanged impressions and spoke about their days in the district prison in San Juan. [redacted] declared that the Government had accomplished nothing by putting them in jail;



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that they now had to work hard to obtain the freedom of Puerto Rico. The report concluded by stating that those present agreed to give [redacted] their backing in every way they could.

Quebradillas

On April 14, 1952, Captain [redacted] made available a police bulletin dated April 14, 1952, which stated that Nationalist meetings have been taking place at the home of JUAN VELEZ RAMOS, a known Nationalist sympathizer in Quebradillas. According to the informant, Nationalist leaders, RAMON SAAVEDRA VALES, JUAN LEON CHAVIS GARCIA, and other Nationalists had been attending.

B. Arecibo District

Arecibo

On October 17, 1951, the Puerto Rican Police advised that they had received information that [redacted] and other persons had held meetings in Barrio Santana, Arecibo, in the house of an individual named [redacted]

On February 19, 1952, Captain [redacted] made available a report of Corporal [redacted] Internal Security Bureau, Arecibo, dated [redacted] which stated that informant had advised him that on the 14th of February, 1952, there was a meeting in Barrio Islote, Arecibo, of the following members of the NPPR:

CESAR GARCES DOREGO, ELPIDIO JIMENEZ MALDONADO, AKA. "PIRIN," JUAN ROJAS ROBLES, Arecibo, and an unknown individual.

The report went on to state the informant had said that they are appointing Presidents of the Nationalist Sub-Boards in the different sections of the district of Arecibo, and that they are organizing these boards in the hope that the Sub-Board at San Juan would come to swear them in.

ELPIDIO JIMENEZ MALDONADO is known as the organizing leader or President of the Sub-Board of Barrio



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Islote, according to informant. The informant verbally told Corporal [redacted] that this group would hold firearms practice in the near future. In February, 1952, [redacted] advised that MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS was treated and acted as the NPPR leader in Barrio Santana, Arecibo. According to informant, OLMO made the statement that NPPR meetings occur regularly or frequently in Barrio Santana, and, at the same time, suggested Barrio Islote as the best site for meetings. Informant believes that the meetings would occur in the home of ELPIDIO JIMENEZ in Barrio Islote, and that word of the meetings would be verbal and the members would attend by invitation.

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The same informant advised that an NPPR meeting was held in the home of [redacted] Barrio Santana, [redacted] from 10 p.m. to 12:30 a.m. The following persons attended besides [redacted]

[redacted]  
[redacted] and two unknown new NPPR members.

Informant stated that the main topic of discussion was [redacted] Members were [redacted] inasmuch as [redacted] All were requested to [redacted]

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[redacted] said they had to stay "in condition for the fight." Informant commented that [redacted] exact date unknown, in [redacted]

On April 14, 1952, Captain [redacted] of the Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, stated that on March 5, 1952, in the [redacted] in Barrio Santana, Arecibo, there was a meeting of Nationalist leaders. [redacted] Matters discussed at this meeting were unknown.

In April, 1952, [redacted] advised that on April [redacted] a secret meeting of the NPPR was held in the home of [redacted]. The meeting was held late in the evening with the shutters of the house locked and the lights subdued.

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According to informant, the following attended:

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[redacted]  
[redacted] presided at this meeting and the topic of discussion was the NPPR's need for funds. [redacted] discussed the need for funds to meet the expenses for one member to travel about the Island and "for everything else we have to do."

C. Bayamon District

Dorado

Captain [redacted] Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, advised on February 12, 1952, that he had received the following information from Corporal [redacted] Puerto Rico Police Department, February 10, 1952:

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One [redacted] a Nationalist from Barrio Candelaria, Toa Baja, Puerto Rico, on the night of [redacted]

[redacted] of Barrio Candelaria, and with [redacted] of Barrio Hato Tejas, Bayamon, Puerto Rico.

[redacted] accompanied by these individuals, proceeded by automobile in the direction of Dorado for the purpose of organizing an NPPR committee there. [redacted] told [redacted] that these men were going to Dorado to organize an NPPR committee. [redacted] did not mention at whose home the meeting would be held.

On March 21, 1952, Captain [redacted] made available a police bulletin dated March 17, 1952, which stated that on February 16, 1952, informant engaged to watch the subversive activities in Barrio Espinosa, Dorado, had advised on the afternoon of February 16, 1952, during the late hours of the night a group of individuals arrived in Barrio Espinosa in a black car. The informant said that [redacted]

[redacted] together with others whom he did not know, expressed themselves in the following manner:

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"We failed that day because those who took part were cowards, but now we have got some real men with us."

According to the police informant, they were referring to the Nationalist revolt and while they were expressing themselves in this manner, they interlocked fingers and took an oath on what they had just said.

Instant police report went on to state that individuals in Barrio Maguaco, Dorado, belonging to the NPPR, had been seen reportedly going to Barrio Espinosa of Dorado in a Pontiac automobile owned by GERARDO DIAZ SANTANA, merchant in Barrio Maguaco. The police report set out that the following individuals are some of those who composed the above referred to group in Dorado:

GERARDO DIAZ SANTANA, JUAN RIVERA MARRERO, ex-Secretary of the NPPR in Barrio Maguaco, ANGEL RIVERA MARRERO, owner of a pool hall in Barrio Santa Rosa, ANGEL MIGUEL DIAZ SANTOS, Barrio Maguaco, Dorado, and MAXIMINO GARCIA RIVERA, Barrio Maguaco, Dorado.

D. Mayaguez District

Mayaguez

In February, 1952 [redacted] advised that a meeting of the NPPR of Mayaguez was held in the home of [redacted]

b2 [redacted] Mayaguez, on [redacted]  
b7D According to informant, no particular activity was transacted, and the meeting was mostly social in nature. According to the informant, the following Nationalists were present:

[redacted]

E. Ponce District

On August 8, 1951, Detective [redacted] Puerto Rico Police Department, Ponce, advised that on

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August 3, 1951, at 2 a.m., he noticed eight individuals coming out of a small cafe located on Calle Arenas, corner of Cantera Street. He said that due to the hour, the fact that the cafe was closed to business, and that the men attempted to conceal the fact that they were there; he approached them. He identified four of these men as Nationalists in Ponce, namely, OSCAR ARROYO TORRES, CELSO MENDEZ, ERNESTO FIGUEROA, and PABLO CURET. [REDACTED]

On August 18, 1951, Sergeant [REDACTED] Puerto Rico Police, Ponce, advised that one [REDACTED] [REDACTED] said that he had seen a panel delivery truck on several occasions driving the Ponce Highway with about fifteen passengers in it. He said that he knows these men by sight, and that they include, among others, FRANCISCO SILVA, PABLO CURET, and CELSO MENDEZ. He characterized these men as Independentists and Nationalists. He said that OSCAR ARROYO TORRES meets EDUARDO SANTIAGO RODRIGUEZ on Calle Mayor, Ponce, at a place known as the "Trianglo," where they confer with other Nationalists. [REDACTED] further advised that ARROYO meets with other Nationalists at the home of JULIO GORDIAN at Ponce beach. b7C

#### Jayuya

On March 11, 1952, the Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, advised that [REDACTED] b7C [REDACTED] since his discharge from the Army, on two occasions contacted [REDACTED] of Barrio Mameyes, Jayuya, and requested [REDACTED] to obtain some [REDACTED] b7D [REDACTED] It was not known for what purpose [REDACTED] requested the [REDACTED] The Police state [REDACTED] [REDACTED] is a Nationalist [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and who was [REDACTED] Police further advised that a Nationalist by the name of JAIME RODRIGUEZ MARRERO also had been present during the visits of TEREZ to MEDINA GONZALEZ.

#### F. Rio Piedras District

##### Hato Rey

On February 14, 1952, [REDACTED] b7C b7D

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[redacted] leader of the Popular Party [redacted] advised that [redacted] meetings were being held each week at the [redacted]

[redacted] stated that [redacted] is a confirmed and dangerous Nationalist, and that his [redacted] is more vacillating, but [redacted] apparently follows the leadership of [redacted] could not recall the names of the persons who attend these meetings, but said that the [redacted] had attended these meetings at one time or another.

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[redacted] confirmed the above information as did [redacted]

Lieutenant [redacted] Hato Rey Police station, made available a Puerto Rico Police report dated February 11, 1952, over his own signature, reflecting investigation conducted by Insular Policeman [redacted] on or about February 5, 1952, and by Detective [redacted]. The police report stated that through personal observation, it had been determined that secret meetings of NPPR supporters were being held at [redacted] at the residence of PRUDENCIO CRUZ ESTRADA. The Police report listed the following individuals as persons who attend the secret meetings held at [redacted]

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[redacted]

On March 6, 1952, Police Officer [redacted] advised that on January 29, 1952, he personally observed a number of individuals enter the home of PRUDENCIO CRUZ ESTRADA, 65 Nemesio Canales. Officer [redacted] was shown approximately 15 photographs of Nationalists who reside, or who have resided, in or near Hato Rey. He identified correctly photographs of the following individuals

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as persons known to him as Nationalists of Hato Rey and vicinity, and as persons whom he had seen entering the CRUZ ESTRADA residence on the night of approximately January 29, 1952:

[REDACTED]

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Officer [REDACTED] said that, in addition, to the persons whom he identified from their pictures as having attended the meeting, he saw the following persons enter the residence that night:

[REDACTED]

Rio Piedras

In October, 1951, [REDACTED], of known reliability, advised [REDACTED] intended to use for the purpose of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] which he said would be used by Nationalists to hold meetings. Later in [REDACTED] the same informant advised that [REDACTED] was meeting with a group of persons whom he alleged were Nationalists, for the purpose of assisting the Nationalist cause. [REDACTED] claimed that [REDACTED] [REDACTED] for Nationalist meetings. However, he did not specify the location of [REDACTED]

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In March, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that he had learned that a meeting of the NPPR had been scheduled [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Informant stated that [REDACTED] was to attend, as well as other Nationalists. Informant believed this may be a clandestine meeting of the NPPR.

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[REDACTED] Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, advised that meetings on a weekly basis had been held at the homes of NPPR members in Barrio Buen Consejo and Barrio Venezuela, Rio Piedras, namely, DIEGO QUINONES, CHARLIE QUINONES, ANGEL VELEZ LOPEZ, RAFAEL SANDOVAL SAMA, and two FERNANDEZ brothers. According to Lieutenant [REDACTED] discussions were held concerning



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the freeing of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

[redacted] informed that from two to three weeks previously, he had heard that there had been [redacted] meetings in [redacted]

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[redacted] However, he later stated that he had gotten no derogatory information concerning any meetings in this area from his own sources of information in Barrio Buen Consejo, and commented further that Nationalists at this time have no authority to hold meetings of any kind, except to celebrate public events, and that the holding of any [redacted] meetings in Barrio Buen Consejo would be against the laws of the party.

G. San Juan District

San Juan

In December, 1951, [redacted] advised that he had been informed that JUAN ALAMO DIAZ had been appointed as an organizer for the collection of funds for the NPPR. Informant stated that he did not know who had appointed ALAMO DIAZ; he believed that this decision was probably arrived at in some secret meeting attended by Nationalist leaders.

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On February 19, 1952, Captain [redacted] Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, advised that he had received reports that the following NPPR members reside on [redacted] San Juan, and meet every Saturday at a barber shop at 258 Calle Luna:

BENICIO COLON, MIGUEL ANGEL RUIZ, GUILLERMO CASTILLO, BUENAVENTURA RODRIGUEZ LUGO, VENERANDA RIVERA, FRANCISCO GONZALEZ.

[redacted] also advised that RAUL GARCIA RODRIGUEZ, NPPR leader, Cabo Rojo, is often in contact with these individuals. He explained that GARCIA RODRIGUEZ is a driver of a public car from Mayaguez to San Juan. [redacted] further stated that BUENAVENTURA RODRIGUEZ LUGO has been seen about the Island in contact with NPPR leaders.

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On February 4, 1952, at 2 p.m. he was seen

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entering the home of RAMON SAAVEDRA VALES, President of the NFPR in Quebradillas. He left a package at the house of SAAVEDRA and returned to his automobile, and continued in the direction of Aguadilla.



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CBP:rlr

G. VIOLENCE AND REPORTED PLANS THEREFOR

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G. VIOLENCE AND REPORTED PLANS THEREFOR (JULY, 1951 THROUGH JULY, 1952)

I. ACTS OF VIOLENCE

The following acts of violence by Nationalists have been reported during the period July, 1951, through July, 1952.

A. IN PUERTO RICO

1. At Bayamon  
January 13, 1952

Attack by ERNESTO SANCHEZ ALVAREZ

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Insular Police report of Lieutenant [redacted] Insular Police, Bayamon, Puerto Rico, dated January 13, 1952, reflected that on that date ERNESTO SANCHEZ ALVAREZ, a Nationalist of Bayamon, Puerto Rico, attacked one [redacted] in Barrio Hato Tejas of Bayamon. The police report continued that during the attack SANCHEZ ALVAREZ had been armed with a .45 caliber pistol but that he had been disarmed by [redacted]. The weapon which SANCHEZ ALVAREZ had possessed was seized by the Insular Police at Bayamon. SANCHEZ ALVAREZ was sentenced in Insular District Court, Bayamon, on June 23, 1952, to one to three years for carrying firearms, six months for possessing unregistered firearm, and six months for having no license to carry firearms--all sentences to run concurrently. SANCHEZ ALVAREZ was incarcerated in Insular District Jail, San Juan, Puerto Rico, serving his sentences as of the conclusion of the period covered by this report.

2. At Arecibo  
About July 1, 1952

Attack by [redacted]

Confidential Informant, [redacted] of known reliability, advised in July, 1952, that about July 1, 1952, [redacted]

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[redacted] described by informant as an NPPR leader in Barrio Santana, Arecibo, Puerto Rico, assaulted a local leader of the incumbent Popular Democratic Party with his fists. The assault was reported to have occurred when [redacted] [redacted] angry concerning the new constitution for Puerto Rico, which was supported by the Popular Democratic Party and opposed by the Nationalists.

3. At Ponce, Puerto Rico  
July 21, 1952

Shot Fired by Group of  
Alleged Nationalists

b7C Insular Police report dated July 23, 1952, signed by [redacted] reflected that on the night of July 21, 1952, one [redacted] an employee of the Puerto Rico [redacted] in Ponce, Puerto Rico, had heard a shot fired in a cane field in Barrio La Rambla. The report continued that [redacted] had noted that some people passed through the same area in the early morning hours of July 22--23, 1952, and that these people had broken the transmitting antenna of amateur radio operator [redacted]

[redacted] in Barrio La Rambla. [redacted] had informed the Insular Police that [redacted] had failed to report this incident, fearing reprisal from the group.

[redacted] reported to the Insular Police that he believed the persons who had passed through the cane field in Barrio La Rambla on July 21 and July 22, 1952, were members of the NPPR from the Mayor Cantera Section of Ponce and that they utilized the path into Barrio La Rambla in order to hold meetings at the site called "La Yuca".

B. IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
MARCH 10, 1952

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Attack by [redacted]  
[redacted]

Confidential Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, who manifested acquaintance with the individuals and

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circumstances recorded. [redacted] advised in March, 1952, that on March 10, 1952 [redacted] was beaten by the Nationalists [redacted] under the direction of [redacted] NPPR organizer in Chicago. [redacted] reported that the objective of the attack was to intimidate [redacted] an opponent of the NPPR in Chicago, and to collect money for the NPPR.

## II. DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PLANS FOR VIOLENCE

### A. ANDRES VIERA FIGUEROA (VENGEANCE PLAN AGAINST AUTHORITIES)

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VIERA FIGUEROA was previously reported as the leader of a Nationalist group in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, which he was organizing to attack Insular and Federal authorities in vengeance for the prosecution of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President of the NPPR. VIERA's group had reportedly disbanded by February, 1951.

On July 15, 1951, Lieutenant [redacted] Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, advised that at 10:00 P. M. on that date VIERA FIGUEROA had departed via Pan American World Airways plane for New York City without notifying Insular authorities. Lieutenant [redacted] continued that VIERA FIGUEROA claimed to bystanders that he was escaping. [redacted] indicated that VIERA FIGUEROA had been expected to appear as a witness for the prosecution in the Nationalist trials then in progress. VIERA FIGUEROA was located by Federal Bureau of Investigation Special Agents in New York City. He expressed willingness to return to Puerto Rico [redacted]

b7C  
[redacted] VIERA FIGUEROA has not been reported to be active in NPPR affairs since his arrival in New York City.



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B. RAFAEL PEREZ ROURA

RAFAEL PEREZ ROURA, cousin of GRISELIO TORRESOLA and a former soldier in the United States Army, was previously reported as having attempted to [redacted] following the Nationalist uprising.

In August, 1951, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that PEREZ ROURA was overheard in a conversation on the street in Jayuya, Puerto Rico, on August 21, 1951, claiming that he had been appointed by TOMAS LOPEZ DE VICTORIA, former commander of the Cadet organization, to be the acting commander of the Cadet organization. The report of [redacted] continued that PEREZ ROURA was overheard to say that he was going to effect the release of LOPEZ DE VICTORIA from the Arecibo District Jail and that LOPEZ DE VICTORIA could then again assume command of the Cadet organization.

Captain JOSE W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO, Superintendent in Charge of Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, on 3-11-52 advised that PEREZ ROURA had on two occasions since his discharge from the United States Army contacted [redacted]

[redacted] Jayuya, Puerto Rico, and requested [redacted] to obtain dynamite for him. [redacted] was described by Captain HERNANDEZ AQUINO as the operator of a grocery store in Jayuya who had formerly been a dynamite blaster on a road construction near Jayuya. Investigation of this matter tended to confirm contact between [redacted] and indicated there had been a conversation in which PEREZ ROURA had attempted to secure dynamite. However, investigation failed to indicate that PEREZ ROURA had been successful in obtaining the dynamite. PEREZ ROURA's reason for desiring the dynamite was not determined. Investigation revealed that the contact between PEREZ and [redacted] had actually occurred in early 1951. No subsequent contact between [redacted] and PEREZ ROURA was determined.



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C. CUBAN HELP FOR NPPR REVOLT

It was previously reported that a group of Cubans, composed of students, ex-prisoners, and others, was allegedly being formed and armed to come to Puerto Rico to "liberate" the Island.

On August 25, 1951, Captain JOSE W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO, Superintendent, Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, reported that the Nationalist DIGNA MARIN and her cousin, IVIS MARIN, had recently visited Barrio Coabey, Jayuya, Puerto Rico, where they were overheard to state that several Cubans had been brought into Puerto Rico to help the Nationalist cause. No confirmation of the presence of Cubans in Puerto Rico for the purpose stated above has been received.

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Confidential Informant [ ] advised in September, 1951, that sources in Cuba had no information authenticating the presence of Cubans in Puerto Rico for the purpose of aiding the NPPR.

D. AMADEO RIVERA LOZADA  
(REVENGE PLANS AGAINST AUTHORITIES)

RIVERA LOZADA, who was released from Insular custody in April, 1951, after completion of sentence for violation of an Insular firearms law, was previously reported as having threatened revenge against Insular and Federal authorities.

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On September 7, 1951, Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, reported information that AMADEO RIVERA LOZADA had departed for New York City. He was said to be residing at [ ] Brooklyn, New York. Insular Police reported that during the interim between the release of RIVERA LOZADA from the San Juan District Jail (April, 1951) and his departure for New York City surveillances had revealed no Nationalist activities on his part. RIVERA LOZADA has not been reported to have been engaged in Nationalist activities in New York City.

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E. [REDACTED]  
(BOMB MAKING ACTIVITY)

The Nationalist [REDACTED] was previously reported as having been possibly engaged in making bombs.

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Spot checks of [REDACTED] during the period July, 1951, through July, 1952, failed to reveal that he had engaged in manufacturing bombs though it was determined that as a [REDACTED] he could perform the necessary operations for [REDACTED] has not been reported active in Nationalist matters during the period of this report.

III. ADDITIONAL PLANS FOR VIOLENCE REPORTED  
JULY, 1951, THROUGH JULY, 1952

A. GENERAL INDICATIONS

1. August, 1951: Firearms  
Reported Buried for  
Another Nationalist Outbreak

In August, 1951, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, reported information he had received from a source of unknown reliability to the effect that NPPR armament was buried and that another outbreak was expected. The person reported to have had custody of the armament was said to be [REDACTED]

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It is noted that JUAN ALAMO DIAZ and RAMON ROELES TORRES are NPPR members who have had past connection with Nationalist armament.

In April, 1951, the firearm belonging to JUAN ALAMO DIAZ was confiscated from him by the Insular Police.

In January, 1952, the firearm of ERNESTO SANCHEZ ALVAREZ was confiscated by the Insular Police.

SANCHEZ ALVAREZ, a former employee of JUAN ALAMO DIAZ, is currently serving an Insular sentence for

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violation of firearms laws.

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RAMON FOMILES TORRES, a Nationalist who participated in the Jayuya incident during the uprising of October, 1950, is incarcerated in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. No information has been received connecting [redacted]

2. October, 1951: Alleged  
Securing of Rifles

On October 29, 1951, Captain J. W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO, Superintendent, Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, advised that the Insular Police were attempting to locate for interview an individual who allegedly heard two unidentified persons discussing methods of avoiding police surveillance and means of securing rifles. Insular Police interpreted the foregoing as possibly referring to NPPR activity; however, the original source of the information could not be located for securing of further details.

3. January, 1952: NPPR to  
Seek Revenge if COLLAZO  
Executed

In February, 1952, [redacted] advised that he had received information from a Nationalist currently active in the Arecibo, Puerto Rico area that in the event OSCAR COLLAZO (Nationalist killer of the Presidential Guard in Washington, D. C.) is executed, the NPPR would seek revenge. Other indications were received during this period of NPPR intention to seek revenge if COLLAZO were executed.

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On July 24, 1952, the death sentence of OSCAR COLLAZO was commuted to life imprisonment.

No details of Nationalist plans in the event of the execution of COLLAZO had been reported.

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4. March, 1952: New Uprising  
Predicted for November, 1952

On March 18, 1952, Lieutenant [redacted] b7C Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, advised that he had received the following information from a Puerto Rican who had recently returned from Chicago, Illinois. The individual had claimed that at Nationalist meetings NPPR leaders stressed that during the general elections in November, 1952, all NPPR members would be in Puerto Rico. The purpose of this gathering of all NPPR members was said to be the delivery from jail of all Nationalists then incarcerated and another uprising in Puerto Rico. The predicted uprising, it was alleged, would be greater in scope than that of October 30, 1950. The source continued that those Nationalists living in [redacted] Illinois, who were natives of Jayuya, Puerto Rico, would be in Puerto Rico to participate in the uprising. The source related that in preparation for the revolt, the Nationalists in [redacted] were taking up collections among the Puerto Ricans there and that everyone had to contribute or be in danger of reprisal.

No confirmation has been received from informants, Insular Police, or other sources that the NPPR has formulated plans for an uprising during the elections of November, 1952.

5. April, 1952: Further October  
Uprisings Predicted

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On April 15, 1952, [redacted]

[redacted] NPPR at Naranjito, Puerto Rico, told Bureau Agents that there had to be other October uprisings and that there would be such uprisings by the NPPR.

On June 4, 1952, [redacted]

[redacted] NPPR, told Bureau Agents that the Insular Government would continue to have "trouble" with the NPPR.

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6. July, 1952: Utterances  
of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

In July, 1952, [ ] advised that [ ]  
[ ] PEDRO ALBIZU  
CAMPOS, NPPR President, confined in Insular District Jail,  
San Juan, concerning the adoption of the Nationalist Flag  
as the official emblem of the new Associated Free State of  
Puerto Rico. ALBIZU CAMPOS is reported to have stated  
that although there was nothing which could be done at the  
moment because the entire leadership of the NPPR was  
imprisoned, the Insular Government should beware because  
too many Nationalists had died for the cause to let the  
Nationalist ideal be forgotten.

B. POSSIBLE THREAT AGAINST LIFE  
OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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On January 29, 1952, Captain JOSE W. HERNANDEZ  
AQUINO, Superintendent, Internal Security Bureau, Insular  
Police, San Juan, provided information he had received  
from informant he considered reliable concerning a con-  
versation which revealed a possible threat to the life  
of the President of the United States. The conversation,  
which, the police informant said occurred in January, 1952,  
between [ ] a Nationalist of [ ]  
[ ] Puerto Rico, and another individual described as  
a former NPPR Cadet, included a remark by [ ]  
that there had been no coordination in the attack at Blair  
House (the attempted assassination of the President of the  
United States on November 1, 1950, in Washington, D. C.).  
The former Cadet was reported to have rejoined that a new  
opportunity would arise in which there could be coordination.

Insular Police advised that the former Cadet  
referred to above was probably [ ] Sub-  
sequent activities of [ ] which were reported by  
informants and followed by Insular Police surveillances

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during February, 1952, provided no indication that [ ] [ ] had given further attention to the possibility of another attack against the President of the United States.

Further information concerning [ ] is set out in Section P. UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES of this report. b7C b7D

C. POSSIBLE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE  
LIFE OF THE GOVERNOR OF PUERTO RICO

Information has been received from New York City during the period of this report indicating that some Nationalists in that area have given consideration to another attempt to assassinate Honorable LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, Governor of Puerto Rico.

In July, 1951, Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability advised that a member of the NPPR living in New York City had revealed that the next plan of the NPPR is the assassination of Honorable LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, Governor of Puerto Rico. According to the informant, no date had been set for this action because the NPPR in Puerto Rico had to obtain more backing in funds, guns, and supporters before the assassination could take place. b2 b7D

In July, 1951, [ ] of unknown reliability who is acquainted with [ ] a Nationalist living in New York City, advised that [ ] had stated that Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN should be killed. [ ] was reported to have stated that if OSCAR COLLAZO were executed the Nationalists would not give a cent for Governor MUNOZ MARIN's life. [ ] was reported to have been in contact with [ ]

[ ] since the attempted assassination of the President of the United States on November 1, 1950.

In October, 1951, [ ], reported a general feeling among New York Nationalist leaders that Governor MUNOZ MARIN must be eliminated.

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In September, 1951, Confidential Informant [ ] reported that VICTOR CARRASQUILLO, an NPPR member in New York City, had indicated that Governor MUNOZ MARIN would win the coming elections (November, 1952) but would not live to enjoy it. CARRASQUILLO was reported to have indicated that a Nationalist would die but that Governor MUNOZ MARIN would also die.

D. OTHER REPORTED PLANS FOR VIOLENCE  
OR ACTIVE PREPARATION FOR VIOLENCE

1. In Puerto Rico

a. Arecibo

Threats Against the  
Insular Government

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On February 26, 1952, Corporal [ ] Insular Police, Arecibo, Puerto Rico, advised that an informant of unknown reliability had reported a recent meeting of individuals in Arecibo at which some Nationalists were present. At this meeting, a discussion was carried on concerning possibilities of getting rid of the present Insular Government, using whatever means were necessary to do so. The police informant had stated that [ ] of the group, [ ] had indicated that they had practiced with firearms in a swamp called [ ] Barrio Islote of Arecibo, Puerto Rico. The police informant had indicated, however, that [ ] claimed to have no ammunition left for further firearms practice.

On April 14, 1952, Captain JOSE W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO, Superintendent, Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, advised that JESUS DIAZ DIAZ, younger brother of ANGEL and RICARDO DIAZ DIAZ and son of LEONIDAS and RICARDO DIAZ of Arecibo, had been boasting that as soon as he is of age he would take revenge against the government for what it had done to his father and brothers.



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It is noted that with the exception of JESUS DIAZ DIAZ, the DIAZ DIAZ family of Arecibo, named above, are all incarcerated as a result of Insular prosecution arising out of the Nationalist revolt of October, 1950. The police report continued that JESUS DIAZ had been seen on occasions carrying on his person a .45 caliber pistol. He was also reported to be in contact with Nationalist leaders of the Arecibo area. Insular Police indicated that [redacted] house where [redacted] resides.

Possible Assault Against  
Insular Government Witness,

[redacted] advised that he had received information that the MPPS is watching [redacted] Insular Government witness, with the apparent intention of attacking him. Informant gave his opinion that the Nationalists did not intend to take the life [redacted] but to give him a severe beating.

b. Bayamon

Threat to Kill American  
Soldiers and Sailors

On October 25, 1951, Captain JOSE W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO, Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, provided information he had received from a police informant of unknown reliability to the effect that one [redacted] a Nationalist of Bayamon, Puerto Rico, was accustomed to [redacted] attacking American soldiers and sailors. No implementation of [redacted] alleged plan was reported.

[redacted] is incarcerated in Insular District Jail, San Juan, serving sentences imposed June 23, 1952, for violation of Insular firearms laws.



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c. Cabo Rojo

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Armed Individual Allegedly  
Seeking [REDACTED]  
Representative to Insular  
Legislature

Insular Police, Ponce, Puerto Rico, advised on September 22, 1951, that they were investigating an allegation that on September 8, 1951, a man armed with a revolver was looking for [REDACTED] Representative to the Insular Legislature from Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico. Police reported that the man was allegedly driving an automobile in which three other individuals were riding and that they had been observed in Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico, by a bystander who provided a license number of the automobile. The police reported that the automobile was registered to [REDACTED] of Ponce, Puerto Rico, who was said by the police to be a [REDACTED] OSCAR COLLAZO. Insular Police advised that [REDACTED] was not known to have any connection with NPPR activities, however.

d. Guanica

Plot by [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
to Create Panic on  
July 25, 1952

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[REDACTED] advised on July 18, 1952, that an informant of unknown reliability had suggested the possibility that [REDACTED] would try to create panic during the celebration of Constitution Day, July 25, 1952, at Guanica, Puerto Rico, [REDACTED]

It is noted that the NPPR has commemorated July 25th each year in protest against American occupation of Puerto Rico in 1898.

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No action was reported to have been taken by  
[redacted] on July 25, 1952.

e. Jayuya

Threat Against Insular  
Witnesses. Jayuya

Police Bulletin Number 56, dated March 17, 1952, from the Internal Security Bureau of the Insular Police Department, reflected that the Nationalist, DIGNA MARIN PAGAN, was in Barrio Coabey, Jayuya, Puerto Rico, where she was constantly making public statements in favor of the NPPR. The report continued that DIGNA MARIN stated in the presence of several people that the witnesses from Jayuya who testified against Nationalists in the recent Insular prosecution would pay for their actions.

f. Mayaguez

Revenge Threat of  
Released Nationalist,  
JOSE NIEVES ROMAN

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On November 19, 1951, Detective [redacted] Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, advised that among the several Nationalists who had recently been released from Insular District Jail at Mayaguez was one JOSE NIEVES ROMAN, who had threatened revenge against the Insular authorities. No attempt by NIEVES ROMAN to carry out a plan of revenge against Insular authorities has been reported.

g. Ponce

Allegedly Planning to  
Attack [redacted]

On September 20, 1951, Detective [redacted] Insular Police Office at Ponce, Puerto Rico, advised that

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the Nationalist, [redacted], of Ponce, Puerto Rico, had been reported to be looking for him with the intention of attacking him. [redacted] was alleged to have been accompanied by two other individuals. No attempt by [redacted] or other Nationalists to attack [redacted] has been reported and no further allegations have been received indicating such intention on the part of [redacted]

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h. Rio Piedras

Possible Nationalist  
Violence at Insular  
Penitentiary, Rio Piedras

In [redacted] a report was received from [redacted] of known reliability, that he had heard of an alleged plot by some inmates of the Insular Penitentiary at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, to contact Nationalists in Jayuya, Puerto Rico, in order to secure help for a prison break. The Insular Police and prison authorities at Insular Penitentiary conducted an investigation which revealed no implementation of this plot, though the investigation indicated that one attempt may have been made to contact Nationalists in Jayuya for the purpose stated.

Possible Violence By  
an Underground Group  
("BONILLA Group")

In August, 1951, [redacted] advised that one JUAN ELIAS BONILLA VEGA, a Nationalist of Rio Piedras, had stated that [redacted]

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[redacted] reported subsequently that [redacted] plans of violence in mind, among them to attack and seize the towns of Jayuya and Utuado, Puerto Rico, to kill Colonel SALVADOR T. BOIG, Chief of Insular Police, to seize the National Guard Armory, San Juan and secure weapons, to seize an important person as hostage. It is pointed out that, although none of the above plans have been effected, the informant has confirmed

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possession of a weapon and ammunition by BONILLA VEGA and has reported a number of BONILLA VEGA's associates who might be used for a plan of violence. [REDACTED]

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i. San Juan

Alleged Plan to Attack  
Federal Agencies and  
Personnel

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[REDACTED] reported in November, 1951, that he had received information that a prominent Nationalist had indicated the need for funds to purchase weapons for the purpose of an eventual attack against Federal agencies and personnel in Puerto Rico. The informant later reported that the plan apparently was no longer receiving consideration.

j. Utuaó

Alleged Nationalist Fire-  
arms Practice, Utuaó

[REDACTED] Insular Police report of Lieutenant [REDACTED] Jayuya, Puerto Rico, dated July 1, 1951, reflected that a report had been received indicating that Nationalist firearms practice was being held in Barrio Sabana Grande, Utuaó, Puerto Rico, in June, 1951. Extensive investigation by this office failed to substantiate this information.

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2. Chicago, Illinois

Travel of Nationalists  
to Chicago Allegedly to  
Secure Weapons

Captain JOSE W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO, Superintendent, Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, San Juan, advised

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on August 13, 1951, that JORGE TORRES REYES, former Insular Policeman [redacted] Nationalist uprising of October, 1950, and RUBEN QUILES RIVERA, also known as RUBEN RIVERA QUILES, a Nationalist of Jayuya, had departed Puerto Rico for Chicago, Illinois. Captain HERNANDEZ AQUINO advised that a source of unknown reliability claimed these two individuals might have the mission to obtain and bring back weapons for the NPPR in Puerto Rico.

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Subsequent investigation in Chicago revealed that these two individuals were living at [redacted] and were employed at the Chicago Pawhide Company. They were reported to be in contact with GONZALO LEBRON SOTOMAYOR, NPPR organizer in Chicago. However, no indication has been received that TORRES REYES or RIVERA QUILES had attempted to secure weapons.

Chicago Nationalists  
Allegedly Planned to  
Come to Puerto Rico  
Prior to Execution of  
OSCAR COLLAZO

Confidential Informant [redacted], of known reliability, advised in August, 1951, that a group of Nationalist Party members in Puerto Rico planned to go to Puerto Rico prior to the execution date of OSCAR COLLAZO and that this group planned to leave gradually so as not to arouse suspicion. Subsequent investigation failed to confirm this report.

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Alleged Nationalist  
Reprisals in Chicago  
in Event of Execution  
of OSCAR COLLAZO

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that in January, 1952, he had received information that if OSCAR COLLAZO were executed there would be Nationalist reprisals in Chicago, probably engineered by [redacted]

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It is noted that [redacted] was reported later to have organized a Nationalist attack against one [redacted] of Chicago, in early 1952. [redacted]  
[redacted]

### 3. New York City

#### Alleged Courier of Weapons--New York to Puerto Rico

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised in September, 1951, that a man known as [redacted] might make a trip to Puerto Rico as a courier of guns and possibly hand grenades to the NPPR. [redacted] was reportedly in contact with an NPPR leader in New York City. [redacted] was tentatively identified as [redacted] a Nationalist who had participated in the [redacted]

[redacted] No implementation of [redacted]'s alleged plan to act as a courier of weapons to the NPPR in Puerto Rico has been reported.

#### Travel of ELIFAZ ESCOBAR SERRANO to New York City

On October 12, 1951, Lieutenant [redacted] Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, advised that on that date ELIFAZ ESCOBAR SERRANO, a Nationalist who was on Insular parole for an act of Nationalist violence in 1938, departed for New York City.

[redacted] Interim President of Insular Parole Board, advised on October 13, 1951, that ESCOBAR SERRANO had obtained permission to go to New York City and had not violated his parole. No information has been received indicating that ESCOBAR SERRANO has been involved in Nationalist activities since his arrival in New York City.

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Complaint Received  
Concerning Strong-arm  
Tactics of [redacted]  
[redacted] in New York City

By letter dated January 13, 1952, a group of five individuals in New York City complained of the activities of one [redacted] whom they described as a dangerous Puerto Rican Nationalist who lived at [redacted] New York City. In this letter, the individuals alleged that [redacted] forced them to receive and pay for propaganda against the United States Government and the government of Puerto Rico. No confirmation of the alleged activities of [redacted] has been reported.

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H. FUNDS

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SECTION H

FUNDS

I. FINANCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE PARTY

A. SITUATION IN PUERTO RICO

In May, 1951, [ ] , of known reliability, advised that because of the disorganization of the NPPR and the absence of operating Municipal Boards, the regular policy of securing funds through Municipal Board treasurers could not be followed. [ ] said that in an attempt to satisfy the urgent financial needs of the Party, "Fund-Raising Commissions" had been undertaken by some Party members, among whom the informant listed:

ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET  
CARMEN OTERO DE TORRESOLA  
JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE  
ISABEL FREYRE DE MATOS PAOLI  
CARMEN RIVERA SOTOMAYOR

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(In May , 1952 [ ] , advised that the true name of CARMEN RIVERA SOTOMAYOR was CARMEN SERRANO RIVERA and that she was the niece of JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR.)

In October, 1951, [ ] advised that [ ]  
[ ] AGUSTIN MALDONADO RODRIGUEZ, NPPR leader in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, discussed plans for raising funds to finance an appeal of the convictions of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

According to MALDONADO, the NPPR planned to form a Fund-Raising Committee in every Puerto Rican town where there were a sufficient number of Nationalists. MALDONADO said that these committees should be comprised of women so as to better escape the notice of the Insular Police and that each committee would prepare a list, or be furnished with a list, of those merchants in their respective town who were NPPR members or sympathizers. The various persons so listed would then be solicited for contributions to the NPPR.

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In November, 1951, [ ] advised that on November 7, 1951, AGUSTIN MALDONADO stated that nothing had been done as yet toward the implementation of the plan to use Fund-Raising Committees comprised of women.

In December, 1951, [ ] advised that on [ ] AGUSTIN MALDONADO had stated that the plan to form committees of women to collect money had been abandoned by the NPPR leadership, since it was decided that women might not preserve the desired security in the matter. MALDONADO stated that another plan had been approved, whereby a veteran member of the NPPR had been appointed to organize the collection of funds for the Party throughout Puerto Rico. MALDONADO stated that this organizer would contact a trusted member of the NPPR in those Puerto Rican towns where there were a sufficient number of Nationalists and that this tried and trusted NPPR member would assist the plan by collecting funds in his community for the NPPR. MALDONADO stated that the plan would be carried out quietly and secretly by the organizer and that after the plan was implemented, only those persons appointed by the organizer would be authorized to receive donations made to the NPPR.

[ ] reported that AGUSTIN MALDONADO identified JUAN ALAMO DIAZ (NPPR leader in Bayamon) as the organizer of this new plan of fund collection. The informant pointed out that ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET, as Treasurer General of the NPPR, had the authority to appoint ALAMO DIAZ to be the organizer of the fund raising campaign described above. [ ] expressed the opinion that AGUSTIN MALDONADO would be appointed to collect funds for the NPPR in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico; that ERASMO VELAZQUEZ OLMEDO, veteran NPPR member at Caguas, Puerto Rico, would be appointed to collect such funds at Caguas; while FELIX FELICIANO-MORALES would be appointed as the NPPR collector at Humacao, Puerto Rico.

In January, 1952, [ ] advised that shortly [ ] AGUSTIN MALDONADO stated that for fund raising purposes, Puerto Rico had been divided into a

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Metropolitan Zone (embracing San Juan, Santurce and Rio Piedras) and another zone embracing the rest of the Island. MALDONADO related that ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET was responsible for fund collection in the Metropolitan Zone while JUAN ALAMO DIAZ was responsible for NPPR collections throughout the rest of the Island.

In April, 1952, [ ] advised that ISOLINA RONDON, former Treasurer-General of the NPPR, had stated on [ ] that she understood that JUAN ALAMO DIAZ had been assigned the duty of collecting funds for the NPPR throughout the Island of Puerto Rico.

During March, 1952 [ ] advised that JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE and ANGELINA TORRESOLA were attempting to collect funds for the NPPR in the Metropolitan Zone of Puerto Rico and at Caguas, Puerto Rico.

It is noted that in June, 1951, [ ] a reliable informant at Chicago, Illinois, advised that money collected by NPPR leaders in Chicago was sent to [ ] in San Juan.

It is further noted that [ ] advised that ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET had been clandestinely appointed as Treasurer-General of the NPPR.

During May, June and July, 1952 [ ] advised that during the first part of each of those months, ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET had visited NPPR contributors in the Metropolitan Zone of Puerto Rico to collect their regular donations to the NPPR.

By police report dated February 19, 1952, Lieutenant [ ] of the Internal Security Bureau of the Insular Police, from a confidential source (identified as [ ] of unknown reliability) indicated that ULISES RIOS QUINONES, who was elected Treasurer of the Santurce Municipal Board of the NPPR in 1949, had stated that he was still a local

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officer of the NPPR and that he was charged with the responsibility of attempting to purchase firearms and ammunition.

During April, 1952, [ ] of known reliability, advised that recently MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS, an NPPR leader in the Barrio Santana area of Arecibo, P. R., had stated that as soon as the collection of dues and contributions could be regularized, INOCENCIO MONTALVO MONTALVO would be given the responsibility for collecting the money and would be Treasurer of the NPPR local unit for Barrio Santana of Arecibo.

B. IN THE UNITED STATES

1. AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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In October, 1951, [ ] advised that JORGE JIMENEZ was Treasurer of the NPPR Municipal Board for Chicago, Illinois. In March, 1952, [ ] a Chicago source of unknown reliability, advised that OCTAVIO ALMODOVAR had recently served as Treasurer of the NPPR Board for Chicago, Illinois.

During April, 1952, [ ] advised that PASCUAL MORALES was Treasurer of the NPPR Board for Chicago, Illinois.

In November, 1951, [ ] advised that TEODORO SANTIAGO was Treasurer of the NPPR Local Board for Waukegan, Illinois.

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During February, 1952, [ ] advised that GONZALO LEBRON SOTOMAYOR, NPPR organizer at Chicago, Illinois, was very active in collecting money for the NPPR.

During April, 1952, [ ] advised that ALFREDO MORALES was Treasurer of the "Puerto Rican Cultural Fraternity of Chicago" described by the informant as a front group of the NPPR.

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2. AT NEW YORK CITY

In March, 1952, [ ] a reliable informant at New York City, advised that on March 16, 1952, officers were elected for the NPPR Front Group, "Las Hijas del Caribe, Inc." and that RAMON SANCHEZ was elected Treasurer of that organization.

During May, 1952, [ ] advised that JUAN FRANCISCO ORTIZ MEDINA was both the President and the Treasurer of the NPPR Board for New York City.

II. SOURCES OF FUNDS

A. DUES AND ASSESSMENTS

In November, 1951, [ ] advised that JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE and ANGELINA TORRESOLA were visiting NPPR members and asking them to contribute regularly to the Party Treasury. According to the informant, HERNANDEZ VALLE stated that they were asking for contributions of \$10.00 monthly from each Nationalist then at liberty.

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On March 18, 1952, Lieutenant [ ] of the Internal Security Bureau of the Insular Police, advised that according to information received from a confidential source recently returned to Puerto Rico from Chicago (source identified as [ ] of unknown reliability) NPPR leaders in Chicago were taking up collections among Puerto Ricans residing there, and were forcing the latter to contribute regularly or to be in danger of reprisal.

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During April, 1952, [ ] advised that he had learned that certain NPPR members and sympathizers in the Arecibo area of Puerto Rico had recently decided to institute a system of regular dues among active adherents of the NPPR in that area. The informant reported that the dues to be imposed would amount to \$1.25 monthly for each individual concerned. The informant stated that he knew of no instance in which dues had yet been collected in the Arecibo area.

[ ] further advised during April, 1952, that MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS, NPPR leader in the Arecibo area, had indicated that dues were being assessed by the NPPR in various unspecified localities of Puerto Rico.

#### B. CONTRIBUTORS

By police report dated Aug. 15, 1951, Capt. J. W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO, Superintendent of the Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, advised that VICTOR M. COTT, wealthy building-stone contractor at San Juan, and his wife, MERCEDES PADRO DE COTT, had been observed visiting Barrio Coabey of Jayuya with clothing and food for the families of Nationalists presently incarcerated for their participation in the NPPR Uprising of Oct. 30, 1950.

Captain HERNANDEZ further reported that the Insular Police had learned from a confidential source of unrevealed reliability, that MERCEDES PADRO DE COTT purchased the suit which PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS wore when he appeared in court during 1951 to stand trial for violations of Insular laws committed in connection with the Uprising of Oct. 30, 1950. Captain HERNANDEZ reported that Insular Police records reflect that Mr. and Mrs. COTT have been very friendly with PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and that ALBIZU CAMPOS attended the wedding of their daughter in 1948.



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On April 16, 1952, MERCEDES PADRO DE COTT was observed as she brought floral wreaths and a "Flag of Lares" to the Iglesia del Carmen in Barrio Obrero of Santurce, so that these items might be used in connection with the commemorative activity which NPPR members were holding that day in honor of the birthday of the Puerto Rican patriot, JOSE DE DIEGO.

In August, 1951, [ ] of unknown reliability, who is familiar with NPPR members in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, advised that AGUSTIN MALDONADO RODRIGUEZ, owner of the Champion Shoe Stores in Puerto Rico, donates rather heavily to the NPPR, allows meetings to be held in his shops, but among Nationalists is considered to be a man who lacks courage.

[ ] further advised that LUIS VALLE DIAZ, owner of the drygoods stores, "La Nueva Borinquen" and "La Hija de Borinquen" located on Jose de Diego Street in Rio Piedras, could be relied upon for heavy contributions to the NPPR, if he was contacted by the right person. [ ] pointed out that LUIS VALLE DIAZ had never participated openly in NPPR activities, but that his brother, ALFONSO VALLE DIAZ was a dangerous Nationalist who had refused to register under the Selective Service Act of 1940.

During September, 1951, [ ] advised that he had learned that an uncle of GRISELIO TORRESOLA (NPPR member killed while attempting to assassinate President TRUMAN in November, 1950) had been in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico and had contacted [ ] for the purpose of collecting funds [ ] for the benefit of the NPPR.

In September, 1951, [ ], a reliable informant in the Metropolitan Zone of Puerto Rico, advised that [ ]

[ ] identified by the informant as members of the NPPR in Rio Piedras, had recently discussed a long-time member of the NPPR who owned shoe stores in Rio Piedras (AGUSTIN MALDONADO, owner of the Champion Shoe Stores). According to

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the informant, [redacted] complained that MALDONADO contributed to the Popular Democratic Party (Partido Popular Democratico, major party now controlling the government of Puerto Rico), as well as to the NPPR. They alleged that although MALDONADO was rich, he would contribute only \$50.00 when PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS sent someone to him to ask for \$200.00. According to [redacted], [redacted] stated that the NPPR did not completely trust "El Rico" (the rich one) because he talks a lot and does little except contribute money.

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On September 21, 1951, Detective [redacted] of the Insular Police, advised that contributions had been solicited by [redacted] and other Nationalists at Lares, Puerto Rico to pay for the flowers to be used by the NPPR in commemorating the "Grito de Lares" on September 23, 1951.

(The "Grito de Lares", Cry of Lares, commemoration honors the proclamation of short-lived Republic of Puerto Rico, proclaimed at Lares, Puerto Rico in 1868.)

Detective [redacted] stated that in so far as he had been able to determine, the following persons at Lares had contributed to this small collection made on behalf of the commemoration to be sponsored by the NPPR:

[redacted]

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In November, 1951, [redacted] a reliable source at San Juan, advised that he had learned from a source of unknown reliability, that one, [redacted] who claimed to be connected with a [redacted] had recently [redacted] PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS in Havana, Cuba and had given [redacted]

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During December, 1951, [ ] advised that [ ] had stated that during the month of November, 1951, [ ] (veteran Nationalist leader at Caguas, Puerto Rico) had contributed \$50.00 to an NPPR collection team [ ]

Early in January, 1952, [ ] advised that on December 29, 1951, [ ] described by the informant as a former Nationalist, active during 1935, had stated that JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE had recently solicited him to contribute toward the expenses of the legal defense of arrested members of the NPPR. According to the informant, [ ] stated that he had contributed some money because he still sympathizes with the cause of the NPPR although he wants no part in any violence undertaken by the Party.

During the first week of January, 1952, [ ] advised that during that same week, [ ] had stated that just after Christmas Day in 1951, JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE had contacted several persons in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico to secure contributions to the NPPR. According to [ ] ALFONSO VALLE DIAZ was among the contributors contacted by HERNANDEZ VALLE.

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[ ] [ ] advised that early that month, RAMON FUENTES (JUAN RAMON FUENTES PIZARRO) had stated that he was still a Nationalist in sympathy and that he was interested in contributing funds to the NPPR, even though he intended to vote with the Independence Party of Puerto Rico. (According to the Insular Police, FUENTES was President of the NPPR Sub Board for Barrio Bella Vista during 1949).

On January 16, 1952, Insular Police Authorities advised that FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI had been released from the San Juan District Jail under \$20,000 bail. According to Police records, this bond was posted by AGUSTIN MALDONADO RODRIGUEZ of Rio Piedras, and by JOSE PASCUAL BERRIOS of [ ] Puerto Rico. (BERRIOS was one of

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the early leaders of the NPPR at Yauco, Puerto Rico; he is a wealthy financier of advanced age, who supplied bond in 1936 for the arrested Nationalist leader ERASMO VELAZQUEZ OLMEDO and for the Nationalist leader, FELIX FELICIANO MORALES when the latter was arrested in 1942 for Selective Service violation.)

During February, 1952, [ ] advised that MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS, NPPR leader at Arecibo, P. R., recently had stated that [ ] owner and veteran NPPR member at Arecibo, now free on bond awaiting trial for participation in the NPPR Up-  
rising) would be requested to [ ] for the NPPR members in Barrio Santana of Arecibo.

During March, 1952, [ ] advised that JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE and ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET [ ] had made an unsuccessful attempt to collect funds at Caguas, P. R., earlier in the month. According to the informant, they stated that ERASMO VELAZQUEZ OLMEDO had displayed a cool attitude toward them and had declared that he had been unable to collect anything for the Party and that he, himself, was unable to contribute. The informant pointed out that he had recently read a newspaper article reporting that VELAZQUEZ had attended a meeting of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico at Aguas Buenas on March 1, 1952, and had spoken there, publicly declaring his withdrawal from the NPPR and his support of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico.

In April, 1952, [ ] advised that recently NPPR members and sympathizers in the Arecibo area of Puerto Rico had discussed the question of instituting a system of "sobrecitas" through which regular contributions could be secured from NPPR sympathizers. The informant described a "sobrecita" as a small envelope for

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contributions, similar to the envelope used by some churches; the informant indicated that "sobrecitas" had been used by the NPPR prior to the Revolt. It was suggested that "sobrecitas" be delivered by hand to persons believed to be sympathetic with the NPPR. Among those reportedly mentioned as possible recipients of the "sobrecitas" were:

✓CESAR GARCES DORREGA  
FRANCISCO SEGUNDO LORENZO-RUIZ  
FELIPE AGUADO-ECHEVARRIA  
RAMON OSCAR COLON-DELGADO  
JOSE MARTINEZ-MORO

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[REDACTED]

that no attempt be made to obtain money from them until such time as the persons who were to handle the "sobrecita" system could establish whether or not the prospective contributors were still sympathetic to the NPPR. The informant stated that he had personal knowledge of the fact that [REDACTED] (known to informant as [REDACTED]) regularly contributed [REDACTED] to the NPPR prior to the Revolt. while [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

By police report dated May 1, 1952, Lieutenant TOMAS RAMIREZ TORRES, Commandant of the Insular Police Detachment at Rincon, Puerto Rico, advised that on April 27, 1952, a group of individuals apparently under the direction of AGUSTIN GONZALEZ GUZMAN from San Juan, made a collection in Rincon for the benefit of the widows of NPPR members killed in the Nationalist Uprising of October 30, 1950.

Lieutenant RAMIREZ reported that RAMON RODRIGUEZ, a merchant at Rincon and JUAN LORENZO BONET, also of Rincon, each contributed \$1.00 to this group.

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In June, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that early in

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that month, [redacted] had stated that FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI had borrowed \$500.00 from some unidentified person to help defray the expenses of his appeal from conviction for violation of Insular Public Law 53 (subversive activities).

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On June 21, 1951, Insular Police Authorities advised that RUTH MARY REYNOLDS, publicist for the NPPR, had been released that date from the Arecibo District Jail under \$20,000 bond pending settlement of her appeal of her conviction for violation of Insular Public Law 53 (subversive activities). Records of the Insular Police reflect that this bond was posted by the following persons:

FELIX RODRIGUEZ-MONEL

(a wealthy furniture dealer at Caguas, Puerto Rico reported by the Insular Police to have been an officer of the NPPR Municipal Board for Caguas during 1948 and as continuing to sympathize with that Party).

SANTIAGO RUIZ-LOPEZ

(reported by the Insular Police in 1949 as a wealthy merchant at Ciales, Puerto Rico and as a leader of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico in that town).

RAMON MIGUEL VICENTE-AGUAYO

(a well-to-do feed and grain merchant at San Juan who has been reported in the past as a sympathizer of the NPPR and who supplied bond for one of the Nationalist leaders arrested in 1936; in recent years he has been reported as affiliated with the Independence Party of Puerto Rico).

C. FUND RAISING ACTIVITY

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1. IN PUERTO RICO

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In July, 1951, [redacted], a reliable informant, advised that he had learned that dances being held in Barrio

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[redacted] of Arecibo were a source of money for the NPPR. According to [redacted], the information which he received indicated that this money was being picked up by FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ VARGAS, who was acting as the defense counsel for several NPPR members. The information secured by [redacted] indicated that HERNANDEZ VARGAS might be picking up this money in Barrio Santana at the home of JOVITA DIAZ, daughter of RICARDO DIAZ DIAZ, SR., former President of the NPPR Municipal Board for Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

It is noted that Corporal [redacted] of the Internal Security Squad of the Insular Police at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, had previously advised that Hernandez Vargas had been observed by him in conversation with MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS and INOCENCIO MONTALVO, NPPR leaders in Barrio Santana of Areciba, Puerto Rico. b2 b7C b7D

In August, 1951, [redacted] advised that ALFONSO VALLE had stated that the wife of ELIO TORRESOLA (DELIA RIVERA DE TORRESOLA) had been collecting funds in Rio Piedras for the NPPR some time during the first week of August, 1951.

On September 21, 1951, Detective [redacted] of the Insular Police advised that he had learned from a confidential source that during the preceding two weeks, RAFAEL VIERA CRUZ, reported by the Police as Vice-President of the NPPR Board for Lares, Puerto Rico, and VICENTE NUNEZ-PEREZ, a Lares Nationalist, had assisted FRANCISCO RIOS-CUEVAS, Treasurer of the Lares Board of the NPPR in soliciting funds in Lares for a celebration to be held there on September 23, 1951. Detective [redacted] advised that only a small amount of cash was collected by these individuals and that this money was used to purchase floral offerings which were placed at the monument in the Lares Plaza which honors the individuals who proclaimed a short-lived Republic of Puerto Rico at Lares in 1868. It is noted that September 23, the anniversary of the "Grito de Lares", as this proclamation is known, has long been celebrated by the NPPR as a commemorative occasion.

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By police memo dated October 19, 1951, Lieutenant [ ] reported that DELIA RIVERA DE TORRESOLA, the wife of ELIO TORRESOLA, has been collecting funds in Bayamon and throughout the Island on behalf of the NPPR.

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In October, 1951 [ ] advised that earlier in that same month, one [ ] of Puerto Nuevo, Puerto Rico, was helping to collect money secretly for the defense of NPPR leaders on trial under Insular Law. (It is noted that [ ] a resident of Puerto Nuevo is the [ ]

Information received from [ ] on various dates during the month of November, 1951, reflects that approximately in the middle of November, 1951, JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE was soliciting funds from Nationalists in the Metropolitan Zone of Puerto Rico and was alleging that the funds were to be used for the purchase of weapons which in turn would be used in a future attack upon Federal installations and agencies in Puerto Rico. [ ] advised that HERNANDEZ VALLE'S proposal was considered "fantastic" by certain of the Nationalists whom he approached for contribution.

According to [ ], CANDIDO DEL VALLE, a Nationalist of Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, stated that such activity would be disastrous for the Party. [ ] reported that CANDIDO DEL VALLE, ALFONSO VALLE DIAZ, and other Nationalists expressed the opinion that HERNANDEZ VALLE'S proposal was simply a scheme whereby the latter could raise money to meet the expenses which he had incurred in connection with the legal defense of arrested members of the NPPR.

In December, 1951, [ ] advised that during the first part of that month, ANGELINA TORRESOLA and JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE stated that they had been to San Lorenzo and to several towns in the vicinity of San Juan, Puerto Rico, in an unsuccessful attempt to secure funds for the NPPR. [ ]

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stated that HERNANDEZ VALLE did not enjoy the full confidence of some NPPR members because they believed that he might be using for his personal expenses the money which he collected on behalf of the NPPR.

Early in January, 1952, [ ] reported that JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE was continuing to solicit money from possible contributors but apparently had abandoned the policy of mentioning the purchase of weapons as the reason he was making the collection.

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[ ] During the first week of January, 1952, [ ] advised that just after Christmas Day in 1951, JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE had been in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico and had solicited contributions from several persons including ALFONSO VALLE DIAZ.

During January, 1952, [ ] advised that AGUSTIN MALDONADO had stated that he felt that a special fund-raising drive should be made to raise the money necessary for the appeal of the sentences of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. MALDONADO indicated that he intended to personally solicit funds in Rio Piedras and to turn his collections over to ANGELINA TORRESOLA.

Later in January, 1951, [ ] advised that MALDONADO was contacting potential contributors in Rio Piedras and advising them of his plan for a special fund raising campaign.

In February, 1952, [ ] advised that he believed that MALDONADO had abandoned his plan to conduct a special drive to raise funds.

// In February, 1952, the Internal Security Bureau of the Insular Police reported that a confidential source of unknown reliability, had advised that [ ]

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[ ] all of whom are described by the Insular Police as members of the NPPR at Lares, Puerto Rico, met together [ ]

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and mid [redacted]  
in Lares and pledged themselves to collect funds for the legal expenses connected with the appeals of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI.

By Insular Police Bulletin #57 dated April 14, 1952, Captain J. W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO, Superintendent of the Bureau of Internal Security of the Insular Police, advised that FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI had visited in Lares, Puerto Rico with his brother, JUAN MATOS, JR. from February 23 to 25, 1952 and that on February 24, 1952, FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI met with several Nationalists including GONZALEZ COLL, PRIETO MEDINA, and RIOS CUEVAS, mentioned above, all of whom agreed to back MATOS PAOLI in every way that they could. //

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In March, 1952, [redacted] advised that during the second week of that month, JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE and ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET had stated that they had just been to Caguas, Puerto Rico where they had made an unsuccessful attempt to secure funds for the NPPR. The informant advised that HERNANDEZ VALLE and Mrs. PLATET were contacting potential contributors in the Metropolitan Zone of Puerto Rico, asking for donations to the NPPR.

By Police Bulletin dated April 14, 1952, Captain HERNANDEZ AQUINO of the Insular Police advised that on March 8, 1952, MANUEL RODRIGUEZ NUNEZ, a Nationalist residing in San Sebastian, Puerto Rico, was soliciting funds in that town allegedly to assist NPPR members who were then incarcerated in the District Jail at Aguadilla, Puerto Rico.

In April, 1952, [redacted] advised that on the preceding day, ANGELINA TORRESOLA and DELIA RIVERA DE TORRESOLA had been soliciting funds in the Metropolitan Zone of Puerto Rico to meet the expenses which the NPPR would incur in celebrating the anniversary of the birth of the Puerto Rican patriot, JOSE DE DIEGO on April 16, 1952.



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Late in April, 1952, [ ] advised that about the middle of that month, ELIAS BONILLA (JUAN ELIAS BONILLA VEGA) had stated that the NPPR planned to ~~collect~~ funds for the defense of OSCAR COLLAZO, and that ANGELINA TORRESOLA was responsible for collecting the money in Rio Piedras and Santurce, Puerto Rico.

By Insular Police report dated May 1, 1952, Lieutenant TOMAS RAMIREZ TORRES, Commandant of the Insular Police Detachment at Rincon, Puerto Rico, advised that a collection had been made at Rincon on April 27, 1952 for the purpose of aiding the widows of NPPR members killed in the Nationalist Uprising of 1950 and for the legal defense of incarcerated NPPR members. This police report indicated that only a small amount of cash was collected by the solicitors.

Lieutenant RAMIREZ indicated that the leader of the group of collectors was AGUSTIN GONZALEZ GUZMAN, who is reportedly studying theology in San Juan, and who was reported by the Police in 1949 as a member of the NPPR. The persons who were assisting GONZALEZ in collecting funds at Rincon were identified by the Police as:

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ISIDRO RAMOS NORIEGA  
FRANCISCO VELAZQUEZ LUCENDO  
JOSE RAMON CRESPO ARROYO  
FRANCISCO ELIAS, all of Rincon, Puerto Rico

Early in May, 1952, [ ] advised that ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET was collecting money for the NPPR in the Metropolitan Zone of Puerto Rico. Similar activity on the part of Mrs. PLATET was reported by [ ] early in June, 1952.

In July, 1952, [ ] advised that ANGELINA TORRESOLA was requesting NPPR contributors to increase their regular donations to the Party, inasmuch as more money was needed

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for the legal defense of arrested members of the NPPR. [ ] pointed out that Mrs. PLATET'S sister, DORIS TORRESOLA, was at that time standing trial in the Insular District Court at San Juan for violation of Insular Public Law 53 (subversive activities). [ ] advised that Mrs. PLATET was selling on behalf of the NPPR, copies of a book of poems by FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI, entitled "Canto A Puerto Rico", for \$1.00 a copy.

2. IN THE NEW YORK CITY AREA

[ ], a reliable informant at New York City, advised that ROSA LAMONT, who is affiliated with the NPPR in New York City, had stated in May, 1951, that the NPPR was holding weekly parties in the homes of various Nationalists for the purpose of raising money through the sale of beer and soft drinks to those attending. LAMONT stated that such a party had been held in her home on May 19, 1951 at which time approximately \$45.00 was raised for the NPPR.

In July, 1951 [ ] advised that JULIO PINTO GANDIA was selling tickets for a picnic sponsored by the NPPR, to be held on August 5, 1951 at Bear Mountain, New York. [ ] stated that the ticket carried the name of the sponsoring group as the "Club Juventud Boricua", but that according to PINTO GANDIA, the picnic was sponsored by the NPPR.

In August, 1951, [ ] advised that approximately 120 people attended the picnic and that PINTO GANDIA had stated that the NPPR had made a profit from the venture.

In October , 1951 [ ] advised that JUAN FRANCISCO ORTIZ MEDINA, President of the NPPR in New York City, had stated that the NPPR was raising funds there in order to send food and clothing to the NPPR prisoners and their families in Puerto Rico.

In October , 1951, [ ] advised that the

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NPRR intended to sponsor a dance on November 17, 1951 at the Great Central Palace, for fund raising purposes. [ ] stated that the organization which would sponsor this dance on behalf of the NPRR was the "Iglesia Espiritista de San Jose, Inc."

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In March , 1952, [ ] advised he had ascertained that the purpose of this dance held on November 17, 1951 was to raise from \$500 to \$700 to send to Puerto Rico, but that this profit was not realized and that MARIA R. QUINONES (the Minister of the Sponsoring Spiritualist Church) had forwarded [ ] to the NPRR in Puerto Rico from the proceeds of the affair.

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In January, 1952, [ ] advised that on [ ] the NPRR had held a party at the home of [ ] in New York City. [ ] stated that approximately [ ] persons attended the party at which beer was sold for 35¢ a bottle and those attending discussed the collecting of funds to assist the Nationalists in Puerto Rico.

In February, 1952, [ ] advised that a similar party had been held at the home of LUCIA MONTE in New York City on February 16, 1952. [ ] reported that 30 to 40 persons attended this party; that a \$1.00 donation was collected from each, and that drinks were sold for 30¢ a piece.

Later in February, 1952, [ ] reported that a similar party was held in the home of [ ] at New York City on [ ]

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On March 26, 1952, [ ] advised that at the commemorative meeting held by the NPRR in New York City on March 23, 1952, approximately \$105.00 was collected. [ ] advised, however, that the [ ]

In March, 1952, [ ] advised that at a meeting in the home of [ ] in New York City on [ ]

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plans were made for a dance to be held on May 17, 1952 at the Great Central Palace, the sponsoring group of the dance being "Las Hijas del Caribe, Inc." of which MARIA R. QUINONES was President. The informant reported that it was decided that a raffle would be held at the dance. [ ] made available a raffle ticket which stated in Spanish:

"The Society 'Las Hijas del Caribe, Inc.' will award to the lucky persons the following prizes at the drawing which will take place during the dance commemorating its 8th anniversary, Saturday, May 17, 1952, in the Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton Street, corner of Delancey Street, New York City. First prize valuable ladies ring, 18k; second prize 18k gold bracelet; third prize Persian tapestry".

In June , 1952, [ ] reported that the NPPR had realized a gross profit of \$530 from the dance which was sponsored by "La Hijas del Caribe" but that \$227 was given to MARIA QUINONES to cover the cost of the three prizes raffled at the dance. The informant stated that \$303 was turned over by RAMON SANCHEZ (Treasurer of Las Hijas del Caribe) to JUAN FRANCISCO ORTIZ MEDINA, the President of the NPPR in New York City.

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### 3. IN THE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS AREA

In July , 1951, [ ] a reliable informant at Chicago, Illinois, advised that \$31.00 had been collected through the individual dues collected from members of a "front" group organized during June, 1951 by GONZALO LEBRON SOTOMAYOR, NPPR organizer for Chicago, Illinois. According to [ ] LEBRON stated that the primary purpose of the "front" group was to raise funds for the political prisoners in Puerto Rico.

In October , 1951 [ ] , advised that a dance was held on September 8, 1951 at Chicago, Illinois under the sponsorship of the "Puerto Rican Social Center" which the

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informant stated was the "front" group of the NPPR which had been organized by GONZALO LEBRON. The informant stated that the profit realized from this dance was \$150.00 and that this sum was to be used for the assistance of the "political prisoners" in Puerto Rico. The informant also advised that at a similarly sponsored dance held on September 29, 1951, at Chicago, Illinois, the proceeds amounted to \$300.00 which sum was also used on behalf of the "political prisoners" in Puerto Rico. According to [redacted], the term "political prisoners" as commonly used by NPPR members refers to those NPPR members incarcerated in Puerto Rico because of crimes committed in connection with the Uprising staged by members of the NPPR in 1950.

In October , 1951, [redacted] advised that GONZALO LEBRON and BERNARDO TORRES, former President of the Chicago Board of the NPPR, were both very active in collecting funds to assist the "political prisoners" in Puerto Rico.

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In November , 1951, [redacted], of unknown reliability who was familiar with Puerto Rican matters in the Chicago area, advised that a man named BERNARDO TORRES had been at his residence to collect money for the defense of OSCAR COLLAZO.

In November , 1951, [redacted] advised that a report of the Treasurer of the Waukegan, Illinois Local Board of the NPPR, submitted to a meeting of that board on November 25, 1951, indicated that \$31.00 had been collected by that board for the NPPR.

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[redacted] advised in January , 1952 that GONZALO LEBRON was starting a big financial drive to raise funds for the assistance of NPPR members imprisoned in Puerto Rico. [redacted] advised in February , 1952 that [redacted] claimed to have collected more than \$200 within the past few weeks.

In February , 1952, [redacted] advised that the bulk of NPPR activities in the Chicago area consisted of collecting

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money and that their latest scheme for the collection of money was to organize a May Dance at which a Puerto Rican queen would be selected to preside; each person contributing to the NPPR would be allowed to vote for the girl of their choice as the queen of the May Dance.

On March 18, 1952, Lieutenant [redacted] of the Internal Security Bureau of the Insular Police, advised that according to information received from a confidential source (identified as [redacted], of unknown reliability) recently returned from Chicago, Illinois, Nationalists in Chicago, Illinois were taking up collections from the Puerto Ricans there and requiring each to contribute or to be in danger of reprisal. b7C b7D b2

On April 8, 1952, the Internal Security of the Insular Police at San Juan advised that information had been received indicating that Lorenzo Reyes of [redacted] Drive, Waukegan, Illinois, was holding NPPR meetings in the basement of his home and was collecting funds to carry on a struggle against the present government of Puerto Rico. b7C

In April , 1952, [redacted] advised that all money now being collected by the NPPR in Chicago, Illinois was being used for the defense of GONZALO LEBRON and other Chicago Nationalists charged with assault and battery. b2

[redacted] advised that a number of the Mexicans living in Waukegan, Illinois sympathized with the NPPR and were cooperating financially with the Nationalists in Waukegan. b7D

In July, 1952, [redacted] advised that [redacted] stated that NPPR members in Chicago had collected [redacted] for the purpose of sending several Nationalists to Washington, D. C. where they would receive the body of OSCAR COLLAZO (whom LEBRON expected to be executed) and would accompany the body to New York City and thence to Puerto Rico. b7D



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### III. EXPENDITURES

#### A. AID TO ARRESTED NATIONALISTS

All information received during the period July, 1951 through July, 1952 indicates that a very large percentage of the money or equipment donated to the NFPR during those months, was used for legal expenses incurred in connection with the trials and appeals of arrested members of the NFPR or for the assistance of Nationalist families whose bread winners were incarcerated or deceased as a result of the Nationalist Uprising in 1950.

By Police report dated August 15, 1951 Captain J. W. HERNANDEZ ACUINO of the Internal Security Bureau of the Insular Police, advised that Mr. and Mrs. VICTOR M. COTT, well-to-do sympathizers of the NFPR residing in San Juan, had frequently been seen in Barrio Coabey of Jayuya, Puerto Rico delivering packages which reportedly contained food and clothing for Nationalist families whose bread winners were incarcerated for participation in the Nationalist Revolt.

On November 13, 1951, Insular Police Detective [redacted] stationed at Jayuya, advised that during the latter part of May, 1951, JUAN ALAMO DIAZ (NFPR leader at Bayamon, Puerto Rico) visited Barrio Coabey of Jayuya, accompanied by an employee of his drug store, ERNESTO SANCHEZ ALVAREZ (who is reportedly sympathetic to both the Communist Party of Puerto Rico and the NFPR) and by ABRAHAM LUIS FENA, (who is a prominent member of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico.) b7C

Detective [redacted] advised that ALAMO DIAZ and his companions told the families of the imprisoned Nationalists that food and clothing would soon be sent to them from San Juan. ESTRADA added that shortly thereafter, VICTOR M. COTT and his wife came to Jayuya with a car load of food and clothing which they distributed among those families.



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On August 4, 1951, [redacted], a reliable informant at New York City, made available Issue Number 1 of "Puerto Rico En Marcha", (a Spanish language newspaper published at New York City on behalf of the NPPR). This issue dated June, 1951, carried an article addressed to Puerto Ricans and Latin Americans, requesting the readers to render financial assistance to the "political prisoners" incarcerated in Puerto Rico. The article stated that funds for the legal defense of these "political prisoners" was urgently needed. Issue Number 2 of "Puerto Rico En Marcha", dated August, 1951, again carried this article mentioned above, but with the additional notation that money donated, should be sent to JUAN FRANCISCO ORTIZ MEDINA (President of the NPPR Board for New York City) at [redacted] New York City.

In October, 1950, [redacted], a reliable informant at Chicago, Illinois, advised that dances sponsored at Chicago by a "front" group of the NPPR on September 8, 1951 and September 29, 1951 had provided the NPPR with proceeds amounting to \$450.00 which were reportedly to be used for the assistance of NPPR members imprisoned in Puerto Rico.

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In October, 1951, [redacted] advised that GONZALO LEBRON, NPPR organizer at Chicago, Illinois and BERNARDO TORRES, former President of the NPPR Board for Chicago were both very active in collecting funds to assist NPPR members imprisoned in Puerto Rico.

In October, 1951, [redacted], a reliable informant at New York City, advised that JUAN FRANCISCO ORTIZ MEDINA, President of the NPPR Board for New York City, had stated that the NPPR in New York City was raising funds in order to send food and clothing to imprisoned Nationalists and their families in Puerto Rico.

In mid October, 1951, [redacted] advised that

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recently AGUSTIN MALDONADO had stated that if at all possible the NPPR must honor and appeal which LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU CAMPOS, wife of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had made to the party for funds to pay her living expenses in Havana, Cuba.

In October , 1951, [ ] advised that the NPPR in New York City intended to raise funds by means of a dance to be held on November 17, 1951 at the Great Central Palace, New York City.

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In March , 1952 [ ] advised that CARMELO ALVAREZ, NPPR member at New York City, had stated that the NPPR dance held on November 17, 1951 had for its purpose the raising of \$500.00 to \$700.00 for the assistance of imprisoned NPPR members and their families in Puerto Rico. [ ] advised that the proceeds of the dance were smaller than expected and that only \$100.00 was sent to Puerto Rico.

In December, 1951, [ ] advised that ANGELINA TORRESOLA and JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE were making trips about San Juan and vicinity to collect funds for the expenses of appealing the convictions of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

In January , 1952, [ ] advised that VICTOR CARRASQUILLO, NPPR member at New York City, had stated that the NPPR was soliciting contributions toward a donation for the widow of GRISELIO TORRESOLA, NPPR member killed while attempting to assassinate President TRUMAN.

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In January , 1952, [ ] advised that AGUSTIN MALDONADO had stated that every possible effort should be made to raise funds to pay for the appeal of the convictions of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. [ ] said that MALDONADO indicated he intended to solicit funds for this purpose and to turn them over to ANGELINA TORRESOLA.

In January , 1952, [ ] at Chicago, Illinois,

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advised that GONZALO LEBRON was initiating a big financial campaign to raise funds for the assistance of imprisoned NPIR members in Puerto Rico.

In April , 1952, [redacted] advised that all money then being collected by the NPIR at Chicago, Illinois, was being used for the legal defense of GONZALO LEBRON and other Nationalists charged with assault and battery upon a Puerto Rican who had opposed the NPIR in Chicago.

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In February, 1952, the Internal Security Bureau of the Insular Police, advised that according to information received from a confidential source (reliability unknown), a small group of Nationalists [redacted] Puerto Rico had met together in mid-January and mid-February, 1952, and pledged themselves to collect funds for the expenses of appealing the convictions of FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI and PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

In March , 1952, [redacted] at New York City, advised that a meeting of NPIR members and sympathizers was held on March 3, 1952 at the home of [redacted] of an NPIR "front" group known as "Las Hijas del Caribe". The informant reported that [redacted] told those assembled, that "Las Hijas del Caribe" also known as "La Sociedad Hijas del Caribe" was a front group of the NPIR, and that he, [redacted] Puerto Rico [redacted]

[redacted] s reported to have added that the money contributed by "Las Hijas del Caribe" would be paid back from the profits of a dance and raffle which was to be held at the Great Central Palace, New York City on May 17, 1952, and that any additional profits from the dance would be sent to Puerto Rico to assist the families of imprisoned Nationalists.

By Insular Police Bulletin #57, dated April 14,

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1952, Captain J. W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO of the Insular Police, advised that on March 8, 1952, MANUEL RODRIGUEZ NUNEZ, a Nationalist residing in [redacted] San Sebastian, Puerto Rico, was collecting money in San Sebastian allegedly to assist the Nationalists who were imprisoned in the Insular Jail at Aguadilla, Puerto Rico.

During the latter part of April, 1952, [redacted] advised that during the second week in April, 1952, [redacted] that the NLR planned to collect money for the defense of OSCAR COLLAZO to prevent his eventual execution. According to the informant, [redacted] stated that one of the persons responsible for collecting the money would be ANGELINA TORRESOLA who would make collections in Rio Piedras and Santurce, Puerto Rico.

By Insular Police report dated May 1, 1952, Lieutenant TOMAS RAMIREZ TORRES, Commandant of the Insular Police Detachment at Rincon, Puerto Rico, reported that five individuals had collected money in Rincon on April 27, 1952 allegedly for the purpose of aiding the widows of NLR members killed in the Nationalist Uprising of 1950 and for the defense of incarcerated NLR members. The Insular Police report indicated that only a small amount of money was collected by these persons.

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In July, 1952, [redacted] advised that during the first part of July, 1952, ANGELINA TORRESOLA had contacted NLR contributors in the Metropolitan Zone in Puerto Rico and had told them that she was raising the amount of money that she was collecting from each person, because more money was needed for the legal defense of NLR members.

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#### B. FOR ARMS AND AMMUNITION

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Information received from [redacted] on various dates during November, 1951, reflects that approximately in mid November of 1951, JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE solicited contributions

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from Nationalists living in the Metropolitan Zone of Puerto Rico, alleging that the funds were for the purchase of weapons to be used in attacking Federal installations and agencies in Puerto Rico sometime in the future.

According to [redacted], several of the Nationalists contacted by HERNANDEZ VALLE, considered the proposal to be fantastic and were of the opinion that it was simply a scheme whereby HERNANDEZ VALLE intended to raise funds to meet the expenses he had incurred in providing legal defense for arrested members of the N.P.R. It is noted that in December, 1951, [redacted] advised that some N.P.R. members believed that [redacted]

Early in January, 1952, [redacted] expressed the opinion that JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE had abandoned the practice of stating that the funds which he was soliciting were to be used for the purchase of weapons.

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By police report dated February 19, 1952, Lieutenant [redacted] of the Internal Security Bureau of the Insular Police, advised that a confidential source (identified as [redacted], of unknown reliability) had conversed with ULISES RIOS QUINONES, a Nationalist of Santurce, Puerto Rico, who had stated that he, RIOS, was still a local officer of the N.P.R.; that he was charged with the responsibility of purchasing firearms, and that he was particularly interested in purchasing ammunition.

During February, 1952, [redacted] advised that MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS, N.P.R. leader in Barrio Santana of Arecibo, had stated [redacted] N.P.R. leader in Arecibo) would be requested to [redacted] so that N.P.R. members of the Barrio Santana area could "stay in condition for the future".

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In April, 1952, [redacted] advised that at a recent

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private meeting of NPPR members and sympathizers held at Barceloneta, Puerto Rico, [redacted] (NPPR member) had stated that he had recently [redacted]

### C. FOR NPPR COMMEMORATIVE OCCASIONS

On September 21, 1951, Insular Police Detective [redacted] advised that during the preceding two weeks, a small amount of cash was collected at Lares, Puerto Rico by NPPR members, to be used to purchase floral offerings for the "Grito de Lares" celebration sponsored by the NPPR on September 23, 1951.

During April, 1952, [redacted] advised that ANGELINA TORRESOLA and DELIA RIVERA DE TORRESOLA were soliciting funds in the Metropolitan Zone of Puerto Rico specifically for the expenses which the NPPR would incur in honor of the birthday of JOSE DE DIEGO on April 16, 1952.

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### D. FOR MAINTENANCE OF PARTY HEADQUARTERS

In August, 1951, [redacted] advised that AGUSTIN MALDONADO had recently stated that there was an urgent need for funds to pay the rent for the NPPR Headquarters at 156 Sol Street, San Juan.

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On October 5, 1951, Detective [redacted] of the Internal Security Bureau of the Insular Police, advised that NPPR Headquarters was still in Nationalist hands although it had not been occupied since the arrest of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. Detective [redacted] advised that rent was being paid by ALFREDO FLATET CANALES, the husband of the NPPR Treasurer-General, ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE FLATET. The detective added that the real estate broker who handles the property where the NPPR Headquarters is located is ANTONIO BERMUDEZ, with offices in the Padin Building, San Juan.

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E. PROPAGANDA

In June , 1951, [ ] advised that money collected by NPPR leaders in Chicago was sent to JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE at San Juan, to be used for propaganda purposes and for publicizing the NPPR viewpoint on political status for Puerto Rico.

IV. FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE PARTY

In August, 1951, [ ] advised that Maldonado had recently stated that there was an urgent need for funds to pay the rent on NPPR Headquarters at 156 Sol Street, San Juan. According to the informant, MALDONADO indicated that the rent for the Party Headquarters had not been paid for about five months and that the Party was in danger of losing the location.

In mid October, 1951, [ ] advised that very recently AGUSTIN MALDONADO had stated that the NPPR was in very poor financial condition.

In April, 1952, [ ] advised that ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET had stated on April 8, 1952 that the financial condition of the NPPR was desperate, and that for the most part, party members seemed to be unwilling to contribute anything to the party.



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I. METHODS OF COMMUNICATION

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# I. METHODS OF COMMUNICATION

## Source of NPPR Instructions

Information received indicates that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, although incarcerated in the San Juan District Jail, continues in the role of leader of the NPPR and its "voice." He is visited there by his Attorneys, JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE and FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ VARGAS, who have been seeing ALBIZU on an average of three times weekly for varying periods of time, sometimes for periods of several hours duration. There is no jail prohibition against the frequency of visits of HERNANDEZ VALLE and HERNANDEZ VARGAS or against the duration of the visits of these men by virtue of the fact they are serving as his counsel. Furthermore, he is visited on a biweekly basis for one half hour periods by ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET, a well known Nationalist and sister of GRISELIO TORRESOLA, who was killed in Washington during the attempted assassination of President Truman on November 1, 1950; by MARIA CAMPOS, a sister of Ponce, Puerto Rico; and by ROSALINA ROURA DE TORRESOLA, ANGELINA's mother.

In addition to the foregoing information, [ ] of unknown reliability, who is acquainted with the developments, procedures, and personalities at the San Juan District Jail, stated that with the exception of his counsel, ALBIZU is restricted to visits of three persons, just as are other inmates of that jail. Under jail regulations, each prisoner is entitled to these biweekly visits of no more than three persons for one half hour periods; such visits are exclusive of those which may be made by counsel. Each of the inmates has a visitors' schedule, prepared by the jail authorities, which is strictly adhered to.

[ ] stated that during ALBIZU's incarceration in the San Juan District Jail, which commenced on November 7, 1950, he has had no other visitors than those

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enumerated above. All visits are supervised by a jail guard to insure that nothing is passed from visitors to ALBIZU or vice versa during the course of the visit. Anything that is brought into the jail for ALBIZU must pass through established channels to insure that no infraction of jail safety regulations occurs. Visitors to him as well as to all other persons jailed there are searched upon arrival at the jail as a precautionary measure. [ ] added that ALBIZU is easily accessible to the other NPPR members who are confined at the jail. [ ] related that in his conversations with JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, ALBIZU is considerably more guarded in his conduct, invariably he makes obvious effort not to be overheard by the guard supervising the visit, drawing HERNANDEZ to the remotest place available and engaging him in fervent conversation. With his other visitors, ALBIZU is less furtive.

[ ] informed that ALBIZU has not, to his knowledge, written any letters, even to his family, since the commencement of his confinement. Nor has he personally accepted any mail, although he has been the addressee of mail. Considerable mail, substantially in the form of greetings from well-wishers during the Christmas season of 1950, none of which was found to be offensive to jail authorities, was summarily turned over to JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, on the instructions of ALBIZU who did not personally receive any of it.

According to [ ] HERNANDEZ VALLE supplies ALBIZU with funds with which to purchase incidentals which he is permitted to requisition through official channels. ALBIZU has a stern policy of accepting no communications. Only recently, [ ] said a money order for \$20.00 was sent to "Doctor Pedro Albizu Campos" by one FEDERICO DIJOS.\* This money order was presented to ALBIZU CAMPOS by a jail employee but he refused to accept it, reiterating that he would accept nothing of the kind from anyone at any time.

\* Possibly identical with FEDERICO DIGOLS, Ponce, P.R.

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On January 18, 1951, "El Imparcial," a San Juan daily Spanish language newspaper, contained the announcement that HERNANDEZ VALLE, as attorney for ALBIZU, requested that all mail for the latter be directed to his office at 56 Forteleza Street, San Juan. In this article, HERNANDEZ VALLE pointed out that this procedure was being adopted to insure against mail being received and examined by the Chief of the San Juan District Jail.

[redacted] of known reliability, in January, 1952, stated that he had been reliably informed that HERNANDEZ VALLE had been instructed by ALBIZU to pass on instructions and orders to members of the NPPR; that as ALBIZU's attorney, he was the only contact which ALBIZU had with the membership. At that time, HERNANDEZ was allegedly under instructions to collect funds for the NPPR. [redacted] also heard that HERNANDEZ had received from ALBIZU, orders that the NPPR must be kept alive and that HERNANDEZ was making every effort to carry out these instructions.

On December 20, 1951, the Internal Security Bureau of the Puerto Rico Police Department made available a photostatic copy of a letter of that date from PAULINO E. CASTRO to JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE. (CASTRO is the former NPPR Secretary General.) In this letter, CASTRO referred to HERNANDEZ as "attorney and leader of the organization."

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In January, 1952, [redacted] of unknown reliability, who is familiar with NPPR activities in San Juan, stated that he had heard HERNANDEZ referred to as the "voice" of ALBIZU. It is the opinion of [redacted] that, while HERNANDEZ is not the actual leader, he is rather the source of instructions from ALBIZU to other members of the NPPR.

In February, 1952, [redacted] advised that HERNANDEZ was referred to by the Nationalists incarcerated at San Juan District Jail as the "voice" of ALBIZU and they considered him to be the transmitter of intelligence to

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the NPPR membership of which ALBIZU was the author.

According to [redacted], a Nationalist whom [redacted] described as a believer in the NPPR program of violence, stated that he learned [redacted] a Nationalist of Rio Piedras, that the latter had been in contact with JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE; that [redacted] had told him recently that HERNANDEZ had been instructed by ALBIZU to pass on orders and instructions to the membership inasmuch as he was in the best position to do this and was ALBIZU's only contact with the membership by virtue of his position as ALBIZU's attorney. According to [redacted] ALBIZU had instructed that the NPPR be activated at all costs.

In March, 1952, [redacted] of known reliability, who is well acquainted with NPPR activities, procedures, and personalities in San Juan, stated that it is through HERNANDEZ VALLE that instructions are issued to the membership and that HERNANDEZ is in frequent contact with ALBIZU at the San Juan District Jail and therefore, knows his desires.

In July, 1952, [redacted] informed that in a recent visit of HERNANDEZ VALLE to the District Jail, ALBIZU told him that nothing could be done about "the adoption of the NPPR flag by the Insular Government and the promulgation of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico because the leadership of the NPPR was imprisoned."

It is the conviction of [redacted] that, as the still-recognized leader of the NPPR, ALBIZU continues to be the fountainhead of intelligence to the membership and that his orders and instructions are transmitted through the agency of HERNANDEZ VALLE and possibly through the collaboration of the other Nationalists who are imprisoned in the District Jail. Investigation has not established any pattern under which this intelligence is disseminated by HERNANDEZ. It is likewise the opinion of Lieutenant [redacted] Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, that the important,

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if not the only link between ALBIZU and the NPPR membership, is HERNANDEZ VALLE.

According to [ ] ANGELINA TORRESOLA, in June, 1952, stated that letters from ALBIZU to the NPPR membership and vice versa were transmitted in and out of the District Jail by a jail guard. Investigation has not substantiated this and this information has been discredited by [ ]

Couriers

On August 9, 1951, Captain J. W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO reported that one ROSITA ALAMO, who is believed to be related to JUAN ALAMO DIAZ, a veteran Nationalist, might be serving as a Nationalist courier, according to a reliable source. Captain HERNANDEZ stated that on August 6, 1951, ROSITA ALAMO left San Juan by plane and was destined to the Hotel Dixie in New York City. On this occasion she was accompanied to the Isla Grande Airport in San Juan by JUAN ALAMO DIAZ.

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According to Captain HERNANDEZ, ALAMO DIAZ had, in the recent past, attempted what was characterized as a courier contact with TOMAS LOPEZ DE VICTORIA, a leader of the Nationalist Revolt in 1950.

Furthermore, according to [ ] of known reliability, ALAMO DIAZ had been in contact with JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, ALBIZU's attorney, immediately prior to the occasion when the attempted contact with TOMAS LOPEZ DE VICTORIA was attempted.

Investigation has not established the position of ROSITA ALAMO or JUAN ALAMO DIAZ in a possible NPPR courier ring.

[ ] of known reliability, a resident of Chicago, Illinois, advised in March, 1952, that he believes that a Puerto Rican girl known by the name "Clementina" is a courier for the NPPR and that during



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the week of March 5, 1952, she left for Puerto Rico on behalf of the Party. [ ] does not presently know the identity of the said "Clementina."

[ ] of unknown reliability, but who is acquainted with NPPR activities in the Chicago Area, advised in November, 1951, that he had heard from GONZALO LEBRON, NPPR organizer in Chicago, that the NPPR does not trust the United States mails and that messages of importance to the NPPR are sent by individuals who carried these messages on their person. [ ] stated that he had not been able to identify any persons so utilized as couriers by the NPPR.

According to Captain HERNANDEZ AQUINO of the Puerto Rico Police Department, who furnished this information on May 28, 1952, a confidential source has reported that TELESFORO DEL VALLE and SEVERO DEL MORAL, described as Nationalist Party members, arrived in San Juan from New York City on May 22, 1952. DEL VALLE reportedly had a message from the Nationalists, JULIO PINTO GANDIA and JUAN CORREA, NPPR functionaries of New York City, for ALBIZU CAMPOS. DEL VALLE sought to see ALBIZU on May 23, 1952, at the San Juan District Jail, but permission to see ALBIZU was refused him. According to Captain HERNANDEZ, DEL VALLE and DEL MORAL planned to visit in various places in Puerto Rico before returning to New York. They left San Juan on May 26, 1952, destined for Santa Domingo. On May 29, 1952, they returned to San Juan and departed on the next day, May 30, 1952, for New York City.

According to Lieutenant [ ] of the Puerto Rico Police Department, it can be reasonably assumed that whatever message DEL VALLE and DEL MORAL had for ALBIZU ultimately reached him through JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, his attorney.

[ ] of known reliability, advised in February, 1952, that MIGUEL ANGEL OLMO CUEVAS, a well

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known Nationalist of Arecibo, Puerto Rico, stated that the NPPR exists as an active organization and that he receives Party orders and instructions from two individuals. One of these allegedly is a well educated graduate of the University, (presumably the University of Puerto Rico) and the other is a resident of Ponce, Puerto Rico. The identity of these persons has not been established.

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[redacted] learned in March, 1952, that, according to [redacted] a quota of fifty active members had been set for the Arecibo area, a quota which must be satisfied by September, 1952. [redacted] pointed out that, because of the significance of this information, and the fact that [redacted] seldom leaves Barrio Santana, Arecibo, where he lives, he is of the opinion [redacted] acquires NPPR information from couriers of the Party.

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Captain HERNANDEZ AQUINO of the Puerto Rico Police Department related on March 21, 1952, that he had been reliably informed that ELPIDIO JIMENEZ MORALES and JUAN ROJAS ROBLES, known NPPR members, intended to visit MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS on that date at midnight in his home in the [redacted] Arecibo, for the purpose of discussing certain NPPR business. According to this source, OLMO disclosed that members of the NPPR Board would visit Arecibo presently for the purpose of administering the Party oath to the membership in a secret place yet to be determined.

[redacted] in July, 1952, disclosed that the NPPR information and orders which OLMO receives, are believed to be brought to him by an individual known as [redacted] [redacted] does not know the full identity of this person at present nor his NPPR rank and activity.

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Foreign Contacts

In September, 1951, [ ] informed that JUAN JUARBE Y JUARBE, Secretary of Public Relations of the NPPR, was then somewhere in South America and that he was making periodic visits to Cuba and to Santa Domingo where he confers with NPPR leaders and sympathizers in those countries.

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In November, 1951, [ ] of unknown reliability, advised that JUAN JUARBE Y JUARBE, of Cuba, was one of GONZALO LEBRON's major contacts outside Chicago. GONZALO LEBRON, according to [ ] was in 1951, the NPPR representative in the Chicago, Illinois, area and had held that position since approximately August, 1950.

In July, 1951, [ ] informed that [ ] a NPPR member, had in July, 1951, received a letter from LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU CAMPOS, from Havana, where she resides, requesting information from [ ] concerning ALBIZU's state of health. She reportedly stated to [ ] in this letter that the Cuban people wanted to know about ALBIZU's health and how he was being treated. According to [ ], the wife of ALBIZU is disseminating this type of information in Cuba. [ ] stated to [ ] that it was his purpose to satisfy this request of the wife of ALBIZU CAMPOS.

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[ ] stated in August, 1952, that he has received no information with respect to any unusual means of communication being depended upon by the NPPR at the present time. He opined that any announcement of policy or any instructions would doubtless continue to be issued from ALBIZU to the membership through JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, his attorney.

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J. SECURITY MEASURES

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J. SECURITY MEASURES

I. Measures Adopted by NPPR to Cope With Police Surveillance and Investigation

A. Security of Meetings

1. Remote Location

[redacted] of known reliability, related in June, 1951, that LAURO DIAZ PACHECO, brother of Nationalist leader RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO who was killed in the attack of Nationalists upon the Governor's Mansion in October, 1950, is the owner of a small cafe on a remote road in the quarry area of Trujillo Alto far from any residences. This cafe has a back room, safe from observation and secure from eavesdropping, which is being used for informal political discussions of Nationalists and PIPS. [redacted]

[redacted] Nationalists from the [redacted]

2. Irregular and Infrequent Meetings

[redacted] of known reliability, reported in February, 1952, that at that time Nationalists of Barrio Santana, Arecibo, Puerto Rico, were planning to hold meetings on an infrequent and irregular basis. The informant was of the opinion that these meetings would probably be held at the home of [redacted] in Barrio Islote. He said that word of meetings would be verbal and members would attend by invitation.

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3. Avoidance of Automobile Surveillance En Route to Meetings

In December, 1951, at Chicago it was learned from [redacted] of known reliability, that the NPPR was taking precautions against surveillance of NPPR automobiles leaving the residence of GONZALO LEBRON, [redacted] en route to NPPR meetings. The informant stated that one device used by the Nationalists to confuse a surveillance was to park two or more automobiles, carrying NPPR members, so that they faced different directions and would take different routes to the NPPR meeting.

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#### 4. Other Secrecy Precautions

[ ] reported in April, 1952, that during that month there was a secret meeting of the NPPR in the home of [ ] Arecibo, Puerto Rico. At this meeting attended by [ ]

[ ] the shutters of the house were locked and the lights subdued.

[ ] of known reliability, reported in March, 1952 at New York that at a recent meeting of Las Hijas del Caribe, an NPPR front group, ESTEBAN QUINONES cautioned those present not to mention the names of officers elected as the NPPR is always under investigation.

#### B. Joining the Independence Party of Puerto Rico

[ ] in July, 1951, asserted that some Nationalists had recently declared their intention of joining the PIP so as to avoid close surveillance by the Insular Police, and at the same time aid in victory for the PIP in the next elections. However, the informant did not believe that this was a policy of the Party generally, and there was no indication that it was more than independent action on the part of individual members.

#### C. Avoidance of Contact With Other Nationalists

In July, 1951, [ ] stated that Rio Piedras Nationalists were very conscious of police surveillance at that time and, therefore, were avoiding contact with other Nationalists.

#### D. Avoidance of Participation in Public Demonstrations

[ ] reported in January, 1952, that it appeared that the Rio Piedras group of Nationalists was following a policy of avoiding attendance at public demonstrations such as those demanding a stay of execution for OSCAR COLLAZO. This policy was a security measure inspired by their fear of becoming involved in a demonstration which would result in their arrest, according to the informant.

E. Change of Residence

In June, 1951, [ ] informed that GONZALO LEBRON advised several NPPR leaders in Chicago to change their places of residence frequently, if possible, so as to hamper investigation of NPPR activities.

[ ] related in October, 1951, that he knew of one recent case where a well-known Rio Piedras Nationalist had moved his residence in order to avoid police surveillance. He now resides right next to his place of business and thereby avoids police surveillance which had formerly picked him up when he left his place of business and followed him to his former residence. Now when he wants to go out to contact anyone, he waits for about one hour to be sure that the police are not observing him and then goes out.

[ ] of known reliability, reported in May, 1952, at New York, that JULIO PINTO GANDIA has told no one of his present address except the most trusted members of the NPPR, and that if anyone wanted to get in touch with him, he could arrange the meeting through JUAN FRANCISCO ORTIZ MEDINA.

F. Hideout

[ ] of known reliability, related in March, 1952, at Chicago, that a few months ago a shooting took place at the Rainbow Hall, 333 West North Avenue, and various Nationalists scattered after the shooting in fear of police investigation of the NPPR. [ ] stated that

[ ] and [ ] other Party members [ ]

G. Hindrance of Police Photographer

In November, 1951, [ ] related that ALFONSO VALLE, Rio Piedras, Nationalist leader, had identified a photographer at NPPR ceremonies held at the Rio Piedras Municipal Cemetery on October 30, 1951, as being a detective of the Internal Security Bureau of the Insular Police. This photographer claimed to be from El Imparcial,



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San Juan daily newspaper. VALLE warned the other Nationalists in attendance there, and their being alerted resulted in the photographer being hindered in his coverage of the event.

H. Photographing of Police Officers

[ ] of known reliability, reported in June, 1952, that at a public NPPR celebration on June 11, 1952, at Manati, Puerto Rico, JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA was seen by him taking photographs of Police officers present. JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA is a violent advocate of independence by his own declarations as well as an ex-Nationalist and ex-member of the Communist Party, USA, and [ ]

I. Use of Intermediary to Contact Incarcerated Nationalist

[ ] Insular Police, Internal Security Bureau, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, advised on October 10, 1951, that CARMEN TORRESOLA had contacted RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ, incarcerated Nationalist, in the Mayaguez District Jail on October 1, 1951, by means of an intermediary. The purpose of this contact was to obtain names of Nationalists for use by TORRESOLA in the re-organization and reactivation of the NPPR in the Mayaguez area.

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J. Precautions Against Recording Devices

[ ] advised in June, 1952, at New York, that [ ] for some time has carefully observed any room in which he may be located prior to discussing NPPR affairs. His cautiousness includes the examination of the insides of radios and television sets. This practice has existed since the recording of the damaging evidence of Mrs. JULIA SANTIAGO's conversations months ago.

K. Clandestine Firearms Practice

[ ] related in February, 1952, that he had



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gathered from Nationalist conversation in Arecibo that firearms practice had occurred once, date unknown, at Barrio Islote in a swamp known as "Los Burros". He also felt that [REDACTED]

## II. Security in Collection of Funds

### A. Plan to Use Women Abandoned

[REDACTED] in October, 1951, reported that Nationalists were at that time discussing a plan to form a committee in each town of Puerto Rico where there was a concentration of Nationalists to raise funds for expenses connected with PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS's appeal. As a security measure, these committees would be composed of women since the police were less likely to become aware of their activity. In December, 1951, [REDACTED] stated that the above plan, involving the use of women as a security measure in the collection of funds, had been abandoned since it was decided that women were too weak of character and timid to preserve the proper security desired in this matter.

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### B. Plan to Use Trusted Member as Organizer Throughout the Island

In December, 1951, [REDACTED] stated that the Nationalists had decided upon a new plan for the purpose of collecting funds for the NPPR. This plan was to appoint an old and trusted member of the NPPR as organizer to visit a trusted member of the NPPR in each of various towns where there were sufficient Nationalists, and make collections with the aid of the trusted Nationalist of each town. The organizer would carry on this work quietly and secretly and no publicity, whatsoever, would be given to the plan. No funds were to be donated to any NPPR member except those appointed by the new organizer of this movement. [REDACTED] said that very recently JUAN ALAMO DIAZ had been appointed as organizer of this new plan for the collection of funds for the NPPR.

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C. Plan to Use "Sobrecitos" (Small Envelopes)  
to Collect Secretly from NPPR Sympathizers

In April, 1952, [ ] informed that Arecibo Nationalists planned to put into effect a system of "Sobrecitos" (small envelopes) to collect funds for the NPPR. These "Sobrecitos" would be sent by hand to persons believed to be friendly and sympathetic toward the NPPR. They would be handled in a most secretive manner and no attempt to obtain money from individuals would be made until such time as it could be established that they were still sympathetic toward the NPPR.

III. Location of NPPR Records

A. Former Location at Residence of [ ]

[ ] of unknown reliability, who is familiar with membership and activities of the NPPR, advised in August, 1951, that [ ] contains huge piles of bundled up newspapers which [ ] states are to be used in the future preparation of a history of the NPPR. [ ] said that he did not know if [ ] now maintains NPPR records, although she had custody of most of the NPPR records about four or five years ago.

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[ ] was interviewed on April 15, 1952, at her apartment [ ]. Regarding the [ ] of the NPPR, she stated that during the time she was [ ] Party, she [ ]

[ ] She alleged that she has no records at the present time except newspapers and a certain amount of public printed matter. //

B. Change of Location of New York NPPR Records  
in February, 1951

[ ] reported in February, 1951, that during that month prior to the appearance of JULIO PINTO GANDIA

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at the United States Commissioner's Office, New York, for a hearing on February 21, 1951. [redacted]

to take pertinent NPPR [redacted]

SERAFIN COLON OLIVIERI, then Treasurer of the NPPR, resided at [redacted]

#### IV. NPPR Couriers

[redacted] of unknown reliability, who is acquainted with NPPR activities in the Chicago area, advised in November, 1951, that he had learned from GONZALO LEBRON, NPPR Organizer in Chicago, that the NPPR does not trust the United States mails, but that whenever messages of importance to the NPPR are sent, an individual carries them on his person. The informant advised that he had not been able to identify any person utilized as a courier by the NPPR.

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[redacted] furnished information in March, 1952, that he believed a Puerto Rican girl by the name of CLEMENTINA was a courier of the NPPR and that during the week of March 5, 1952, she left for Puerto Rico on behalf of the NPPR. [redacted] stated that the only information he possessed on CLEMENTINA was that she was voted in the past year on a local Latin radio station as the Latin girl with the most seductive voice.

#### V. Alleged Intimidation of Government Witnesses in New York

[redacted] on various occasions during 1951, reported that [redacted] of the NPPR in the United States, had stated that [redacted] a government witness against the Nationalists, must be eliminated. [redacted]

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[redacted] NPPR in New York, discussed how they might best eliminate [redacted] according to the informant. In September, 1951, [redacted] advised that [redacted] claimed that someone had talked to [redacted] and she was expected to cooperate with the NPPR. No further information has been received concerning possible

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violence against [redacted] from the NPPR. [redacted] also advised in January, 1951, that [redacted] active member of the NPPR in New York, had made the statement that [redacted] who testified against him at a Commissioners Hearing and was believed by him to have furnished information to the Government, should be killed. In this connection, [redacted] stated that in February, 1951, [redacted] claimed in the presence of [redacted] that he, [redacted] had told [redacted] that he would personally kill him if he ever opened his mouth. In June, 1951, [redacted] related that [redacted] had stated that the NPPR was no longer afraid of anything that [redacted] would say because [redacted] knew what happened to traitors.

VI. Alleged Action Taken Against Recalcitrant Party Member

On July 23, 1951 [redacted] of Trujillo Alto, Puerto Rico, who works at [redacted] San Juan, stated that he was the [redacted] of the Santurce Municipal Board of the NPPR in about [redacted] He recalled that sometime in 1935, he was present at a meeting where the "black-ball" system was discussed. This system consisted of a group of trusted Nationalists gathering and drawing objects from a hat or box with the person drawing the unlucky object being designated to eliminate any traitor. [redacted] said that to his knowledge, this system was never used to murder anyone. However, after he [redacted] from the NPPR in [redacted] he found out from a friend that the black-ball system had been used to designate a Nationalist to [redacted] Santurce, Puerto Rico. [redacted]

On May 29, 1952, [redacted] of [redacted] was contacted at [redacted] Trujillo Alto and furnished the following information concerning the above described situation:

[redacted] advised that his [redacted] the NPPR in approximately 1932 and shortly thereafter

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became [redacted] Santurce Board of the NPPR, and subsequently [redacted] of the Party. According to the statements made by his [redacted] objected to the details appearing in the financial reports of the NPPR which were prepared by [redacted] in that they reflected that unusually [redacted]

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
NPPR. Reports were received by [redacted] that ALBIZU had ordered his elimination.

A [redacted] who was unknown to [redacted] reportedly advised [redacted] in approximately 1936 that [redacted] had been appointed by ALBIZU to kill him. [redacted] reportedly challenged [redacted] assigned to liquidate him several [redacted] family believes that members of the NPPR were responsible for the [redacted]  
[redacted]

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#### VII. NPPR Attempts to Ferret Out Informants

[redacted] related in March, 1952, at New York that at an NPPR commemoration celebration held in March, 1952, JULIO PINTO GANDIA in a speech had by a ruse tried to uncover any informants present by stating that he knew that "spies" of the FBI were probably present and that he felt sorry for those Puerto Ricans who spied on patriots.

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[redacted] reported in April, 1952, at Chicago, that GONZALO LEBRON was planning on making a strenuous effort to find out who was furnishing information to government agents regarding the NPPR, as he believed his house was under surveillance and some NPPR member was furnishing information to the police.

#### VIII. Alleged Counter Intelligence Against FBI

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[ ] of known reliability, furnished information in September, 1951, to the effect that he had been told by a member of the NPPR that there are Nationalists who know all of the FBI Agents by sight. The informant believed that this declaration of the Nationalist was exaggerated for the purpose of impressing him that the Nationalists know more than they do, and actually have a counter-intelligence organization.

IX Bodyguards and Strong-arm Men

[ ] reported in April, 1952, at Chicago the names of all the officers of the NPPR in Chicago including MANUEL RABAGO TORRES, Vice-President. [ ] also stated that MANUEL RABAGO TORRES and CARLOS AULET act as bodyguards and strong-arm men for GONZALO LEBRON, Party Organizer.

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K. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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I. NPPR AND THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

[redacted] of known reliability, related in April, 1952, that MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS, Arecibo Nationalist leader, had recently stated that he hoped the release of incarcerated members of the NPPR could be effected through political pressure by legal means. OLMO felt that if the PIP (Independence Party of Puerto Rico) should win the November elections, it will present the problems of independence for Puerto Rico and these incarcerated Nationalists to the United Nations. OLMO said, "The United Nations must obligate the United States to give independence to Puerto Rico." *same*

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[redacted] NPPR [redacted] advised when interviewed on May 5, 1952, that his own part in the future independence struggle of Puerto Rico would consist of placing this cause before the people. To do this, he explained that he planned to use radio time and publications, and that his principal propaganda effort would be directed toward the United Nations Organization and other organizations in which the nations of the world might be represented.

[redacted] NPPR, was interviewed on May 14, 1952, at which time she said that the future aims of the NPPR, as she understands them, are to work through the United Nations and sympathizing Latin American countries in order to bring pressure upon the United States to effect the independence of Puerto Rico.

II. INTERNATIONAL APPEALS FOR COMMUTATION OF DEATH SENTENCE OF OSCAR COLLAZO

By date of April 12, 1951, the New York daily Spanish language newspaper, "El Diario de Nueva York," carried an article datelined Montevideo (Uruguay), April 11 (INS), which stated as follows: "Congress has appointed a committee to study the proposal of Deputy VASCONCILLOS urging the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to request President TRUMAN to commute the death penalty imposed against the Puerto Rican Nationalist OSCAR COLLAZO."

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"El Imparcial," Spanish language daily newspaper, published in San Juan, in its issue of September 3, 1951, carried an article datelined September 2, 1951, at Havana, Cuba. This article related that the Federation of Cuban University Students had announced on September 1 that they were going to send a cable message to President TRUMAN, requesting that he cease the "persecution" of Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President of the NPPR, presently in prison in San Juan. The Federation also announced that in its message it would also request commutation of the death penalty pronounced against OSCAR COLLAZO.

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[redacted] of known reliability, reported in [redacted] that the Cuban Press on September 4, 1951, carried the news that the Havana University Student's Organization (Federacion Estudiantil Universitaria) sent a cable to President TRUMAN protesting the "persecution" of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and other Puerto Rican patriots and asked for leniency for OSCAR COLLAZO. This group in the cable claimed to be the official representative of the students of Havana University. The cable was signed ENRIQUE HUERTAS, President; JOSE HIDALGO, Secretary of Foreign Relations; and PEDRO OLAVARRIA, President of the Committee for Independence of Puerto Rico.

"La Prensa," New York Spanish language newspaper, by date of September 15, 1951, carried an article reflecting that Mrs. LUIS A. QUINTERO and Miss ISABEL CUCHI COLL, members of a committee working for the commutation of the death sentence of OSCAR COLLAZO, announced 50,000 signatures had been received, and they would be sent periodically to President TRUMAN starting the end of September.

Mrs. QUINTERO, according to this article, had stated that the campaign had extended to South America, with motions in favor of the intercession with President TRUMAN having been presented to the House of Representatives of Uruguay. The Uruguayan Group for the Freedom of Puerto Rico sent the text of a petition, which was signed by the representatives of the University Students Federation, the University Alliance for the Latin American Federation, the Uruguayan Group for the Freedom of Puerto Rico, the Union of Cinematographic Employees of Uruguay, the

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Federation of Railway Workers, and the Naval Federation of Uruguay.

The December, 1951, issue of "Puerto Rico En Marcha," official organ of the NPPR, published in Spanish in New York, reproduced petitions and documents from the following groups or persons in favor of the commutation of the sentence of OSCAR COLLAZO:

Federacion Estudiantil del Uruguay (FEUU)  
Alianza Universitaria Pro Federacion Latino Americana (AUFL)  
Grupo Uruguayo Pro Libertad de Puerto Rico (GULPR)  
Union de Empleados Cinematograficos del Uruguay (UECU)  
Federacion de Obreros Ferroviarios (FOF)  
Federacion Naval del Uruguay (FNU)  
Dr. LUIS ALBERTO HERRERA, Chief of the National Party of Uruguay (second ranking party of Uruguay)  
Federacion Estudiantil de Cuba

[redacted] of known reliability, reported that [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted] believed that she had [redacted]

[redacted] of known reliability, advised that he had been informed by [redacted] member of the NPPR in New York, that efforts were being made to solicit the assistance of newspapers in Latin America, especially in Uruguay, in the campaign to obtain the commutation of COLLAZO's death sentence.

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The Washington Evening Star newspaper on January 25, 1952, carried the following Associated Press dispatch:

"Havana, Cuba, January 25, . Cuban University students appealed last night to President TRUMAN to commute the death sentence of OSCAR COLLAZO.

"The Cuban Federation of University Students, in a cable to the White House, termed COLLAZO 'a man that struggled for the ideals of freedom as did the North American patriot Nathan Hale.'

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"The cable asked Mr. TRUMAN to consider 'the political circumstances in the case, as well as the humanitarian feeling of the North American people.'"

An article appeared in the January 28, 1952, issue of "El Imparcial," Spanish language daily newspaper, published in San Juan, which, translated from the Spanish, reads as follows:

"Havana, January 27 (INS), A group of nineteen Cuban lawyers today sent a cablegram to the White House in Washington concerning the commutation to life imprisonment of the death sentence pronounced against the Puerto Rican Nationalist, OSCAR COLLAZO, for attempted murder of President TRUMAN. ARACELIO AZCUEY heads the group of lawyers in the present attempt to save COLLAZO from dying in the electric chair."

The Washington Evening Star newspaper on Jan. 30, 1952, carried the following Associated Press dispatch:

"Havana, January 30, - A group of lawyers yesterday joined the list of Cuban organizations urging President TRUMAN to commute the death sentence of Puerto Rican Nationalist OSCAR COLLAZO."

"El Imparcial," Spanish language daily newspaper, published in San Juan, in its issue of April 30, 1952, contained an article from the International News Service dated April 29, 1952, at Buenos Aires, Argentina, setting forth that the World Congress of University Youths established on that date the World Organization of University Students with a directing board made up of representatives from Argentina, Mexico, Syria, Italy, and Colombia. According to the article, this organization will be established at all universities throughout the world. This Congress sent a communication to the United States requesting liberty of OSCAR COLLAZO and PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and the end to the colonial regime in Puerto Rico.

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### III. PREVIOUS PLANS FOR ASSASSINATION TO FOCUS INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION ON PUERTO RICO

[redacted] from Naranjito, stated in an interview on April 15, 1952, that he surmised that the NPPR had directed [redacted] COLLAZO to commit their attempted assassination of the President of the United States. However, he related that the "subjugation of Puerto Rico by the United States" had to be made known to the United States. He claimed that [redacted] COLLAZO's action in Washington, D. C. was directed only to alert the world, including Russia, about Puerto Rico's struggle for independence.

Also, in this connection, [redacted] said that there was a plan to assassinate BOLIVAR PAGAN, former Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington, D. C., formulated in Germany by the Puerto Rican members of the United States 65th Infantry in 1944. However, because of certain "traitors," the word got out to PAGAN, who changed his plans for a trip to Europe in 1944. Likewise, among certain members of the 65th Infantry in Germany, there was some discussion as to whether President TRUMAN should be killed in 1945, while visiting Germany, in order to bring Puerto Rico's dilemma to the attention of the world. [redacted] claimed that no attack was made on the President because of the fact that they were unable to contact their leader, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, for his approval.

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### IV. ACTIVITIES OF NPPR SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

In September, 1951 [redacted] of known reliability, advised that an individual named [redacted] told the informant that JUAN JUARBE JUARBE, Secretary of Public Relations for the NPPR, who was then in South America, made frequent visits to Cuba and Santo Domingo where he conferred with NPPR leaders in those countries.

"Puerto Rico En Marcha," official organ of the NPPR, published monthly in New York, set forth in its December, 1951, issue the statements of JUAN JUARBE JUARBE, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the NPPR, on the first anniversary of the October 30 Nationalist Revolution. These statements, made at Havana, Cuba, are condensed as follows:



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The United States has failed in its attempt to subjugate Puerto Rico. The Empire attacked the Nationalist leaders' homes on October 30, 1950, but the Nationalists were warned and threw themselves into the street in a joint defense. Puerto Rico fought for five days against the colonial army of the United States: machine guns, bazookas, mortars, grenades, tanks, and Air Force. ALBIZU CAMPOS suffered for three days in his residence the attack of the Yankee Army.

More than a thousand homes were attacked by the Yankee forces, almost always at night. From five to six thousand patriots were imprisoned.

The United States colonial government gave long prison sentences to women as well as men patriots. Nationalists were incarcerated in filthy prisons, and only recently have they been allowed visitors.

At their trials, the Nationalists were given no opportunity to defend themselves. Their attorneys were always hindered.

While hundreds of patriots are suffering martyrdom in colonial prisons for advocating the meeting of a constitutional convention of the Republic of Puerto Rico, the Empire has assembled a group of unconditionals so that they can copy the constitution of enslavement, which is sent to them in English from Washington. The United States Secretary of the Interior, in charge of affairs of Puerto Rico, told the Committee on Public Lands of the Yankee House of Representatives, when it considered the bill for the "Constitution":

"The bill under consideration would not change the political, social, and economic relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States."

Senator JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, co-signer of the bill presented to the Yankee Senate, said the same. The Secretary of State (Foreign Relations) of the United States, in a letter to the Committee on Public Lands, asserted that the purpose of the bill was "to obtain formal consent of

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the Puerto Ricans to their present relationship with the United States."

Only 37 per cent of the eligible voters of Puerto Rico voted. The rest of the voters abstained from voting (Nationalism practices abstention.). During the voting, the prisons were jammed with political prisoners and terror reigned as it continues to reign in the cities and on the farms.

The new doctrine, which the United States is trying to incorporate into international law, using the false case of Puerto Rico as an example, is: EMPIRE BY CONSENT, COLONIALISM BY CONSENT, MILITARY INTERVENTION BY CONSENT. We define the doctrine: It is that which permits a country militarily supervised to vote FOR YES OR YES in connection with the continuance of its servitude.

Through its movies, press agencies, and publications, the United States assures international public opinion that the only evil in Puerto Rico is the large number of Puerto Ricans.

These statements, in Spanish, were continued in the January, 1952, issue of "Puerto Rico En Marcha" as follows: With about 130,000 unemployed on the Island, Puerto Ricans in the needlework industry are idle due to concessions in the importation of products of this industry made by the United States to Japan in the Treaty of San Francisco.

Various officials of the colonial government make salaries of fifteen to thirty thousand dollars annually without counting expense money. The Empire approves these salaries. The traitors must be well paid.

The Government is sterilizing women in mass, giving contraceptives by the hundreds of thousands. Children of the Puerto Ricans do not belong to them. The United States imposes obligatory military service on Puerto Rico and young Puerto Ricans have to go to wars, just or unjust, in which the Empire participates. Puerto Rico's losses in the Korean War are greater than all other



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United States "territories" combined. The Argentine newspaper, "Firmeza," Catholic, Nationalist, and anti-Communist, states:

"In Korea the troops of the United Nations struggle against Communist aggression. Why doesn't the United Nations send troops to Puerto Rico to fight against Yankee aggression?"

/s/ JUAN JUARBE Y JUARBE  
Secretary of Foreign Relations of  
the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico,  
Havana, Cuba."

V. NPPR ACTIVITIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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A. Cuba

[ ] of known reliability, furnished information in July, 1951, to the effect that LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU CAMPOS, wife of the imprisoned NPPR leader, had written from Havana, Cuba, to a Puerto Rican Nationalist leader asking for information concerning the state of ALBIZU's health. She said in her letter that the people of Cuba wanted to know about ALBIZU's physical condition and how he is being treated by the Insular authorities. The letter indicated that MENESES was getting information to disseminate in Cuba.

[ ] reported in September, 1951, that ROSITA ALBIZU, daughter of the NPPR President, was seen by unspecified Nationalists in Rio Piedras two days before the October 30, 1950, NPPR revolt, but by the time of the revolt, she had fled to Cuba. ROSITA's boyfriend, LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL also left Puerto Rico about the time of the revolt and at that time (September, 1951) was living in Cuba [ ] This indicated to some Nationalists that ALBIZU placed his personal family interest above the fight for independence.

In October, 1951, according to [ ] of known reliability, one [ ] an American citizen and [ ] Cuban [ ] received in Havana the

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following quoted telegram from one [redacted] of [redacted] whom sources known to [redacted] described as a well meaning individual politically inclined to interest in minority groups:

[redacted]

[redacted] said that the [redacted] of which [redacted] was [redacted] did not handle transactions such as that requested.

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[redacted] furnished a letter dated November 14, 1951, addressed to [redacted] concerning the RUTH REYNOLDS Defense Committee. This letter was on the stationery of the Junta Nacional Cubana pro Independencia de Puerto Rico. The letterhead reflects that this organization was founded in 1927. The letter indicated that [redacted] had been requested by the RUTH REYNOLDS Defense Committee to inform addressee about the case of RUTH REYNOLDS. [redacted] letter contained a memorandum of his own in Spanish and a letter and circular, both in English, to amplify the information.

[redacted] has described [redacted] as the [redacted] very anti-United States, and a follower of the Communist line. [redacted] is described as an American citizen, [redacted] a Cuban [redacted] in Havana according to [redacted]

The memorandum mentioned above stated that RUTH REYNOLDS was imprisoned for almost a year without trial, accused of having participated in a public celebration of the NPPR in Arecibo in December, 1949. The memorandum continued that REYNOLDS was finally convicted

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in "Star Chamber Proceedings" and sentenced to six years at forced labor.

The letter from [ ] contained an enclosed letter dated November 1, 1951, signed by [ ] as Chairman of the RUTH REYNOLDS Defense Committee, 84 Horatio Street, New York, addressed to [ ] Cuban League for the Independence of Puerto Rico. [ ] wanted [ ] in the RUTH REYNOLDS case since it was believed that [ ] might furnish money for REYNOLDS's bail. It was stated that an attempt to influence [ ] had previously been made through [ ] Emergency Committee for Civil Liberties and, according to [ ] of leftist leanings who was a personal friend of [ ]

The enclosed circular from [ ] put out by the RUTH REYNOLDS Defense Committee contained that Committee's version of REYNOLDS's background, political activity, and the re-printing of a letter by REYNOLDS. REYNOLDS's letter consisted of a description of her arrest and incarceration which omits significant details and asserts that her arrest and detention were illegal and that she had been subjected to improper treatment, bad living quarters, and attempted seduction at the Insular Jail.

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[ ] reported in March, 1952, that the new government of Cuba, which took power following the BATISTA coup d'etat of March 10, 1952, had indicated in press releases that political exiles will be permitted to continue in Cuba as long as they behave themselves and engage in no political activities, namely, plotting against the countries from which they are exiled.

[ ] stated that reliable police forces have expressed the opinion that the situation is going to be considerably more difficult for the exiles under BATISTA inasmuch as they will no longer have the active support, morally and financially, of many high figures of the former government, since many of those figures are now in exile themselves. These include AURELIO SANCHEZ ARAUGO, former Minister of Education, now in Miami, and

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ENRIQUE COTUBANABA HENRIQUEZ, brother-in-law of ex-President PRIO and a Cuban Congressman, now in Guatemala. ARACELIO AZCUY, former Director of the Caja de Resarcimiento (Public Compensation) and one of the strongest supporters of the Nationalists, was forced to resign his post and is now working for the daily newspaper, "Prensa Libre," in Havana.

A few days after the overthrow of the Government of Cuba [redacted]

[redacted] a student in the University of Havana law school, was arrested by agents of the Cuban Army Servicio de Inteligencia Militar (SIM) and held at SIM Headquarters for several hours and then released. He was accompanied to SIM Headquarters by JUAN JUARBE JUARBE, Secretary of Foreign Relations of the NPPR, although JUARBE was apparently not under arrest. [redacted] could not establish the exact motive for this arrest of [redacted] however, he received information that [redacted] was interrogated by the new Chief of the SIM, Colonel RAMON CRUZ VIDAL, and they have expressed the opinion that the latter told [redacted] that the BATISTA Government will tolerate no plotting against the United States or any other country.

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#### B. Argentina

[redacted] related in August 1951, that during that month one [redacted] from Argentina was in [redacted] Puerto Rico, on vacation. He recalled [redacted] had been a member of the NPPR in the early 1930s. [redacted] at this time (August, 1951) claimed to hold an important position in the government of Argentina, and said he had come to Puerto Rico on vacation in order to collect information regarding the Nationalist revolt of 1950. [redacted] said that he and other Puerto Rican pro-Nationalists living in Argentina, had received no accurate information concerning the revolt because it was not given much publicity in Argentina. [redacted] related that he had talked with ISOLINA RONDON and AGUSTIN MALDONADO in expectation of securing information concerning the revolt, but they had very little to offer, both apparently having been surprised by the revolt and inactive during it. The informant stated that [redacted] himself appeared to be of a non-violent disposition.

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Concerning the identity of [redacted]

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C. Ecuador and Haiti

"El Mundo," Spanish language daily newspaper, published in San Juan, carried an article by date of February 15, 1952, translated as follows::

"'El Globo,' Spanish language newspaper published at Quito, the capital of Ecuador, contained in a recent edition information from its correspondent in Chone (Ecuador) concerning the establishment there of a group 'Amigos de Haiti y Pro Puerto Rico Libre' (Friends of Haiti and in Behalf of Free Puerto Rico).

"The movement has been backed by PIERRE MORAVIAH MORPEAU, Haitian citizen who is on a political lecture tour of various Latin American countries. Under the Presidency of MORAVIAH MORPEAU, a group of Ecuadorian intellectuals and businessmen met to discuss the case of ALBIZU CAMPOS, and agreed to authorize a petition requesting his freedom. Copies of the petition have been sent to 'El Mundo' and other newspapers of San Juan."

D. Nicaragua

By date of June 6, 1951, "La Prensa," Spanish language daily newspaper, published at Managua, Nicaragua, contained an article concerning the voting results of June 3, 1951, in Puerto Rico on the question of the Puerto Rican Constitution. This article is headlined "Puerto Rico Votes For Her Independence" and under this headline

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is the heading "Immense Majority Supports Separation From the United States." There follows a photograph of ALBIZU CAMPOS. The article states that the voting showed a great majority in favor of independence and a few in favor of United States rule, the vote total being listed. The Constitution is not mentioned. The article says that the spirits of the Nationalists have been greatly raised by the triumph for independence, and the article speculates as to whether or not ALBIZU CAMPOS will be released from prison.

E. General

In February, 1952, [ ] reported that [ ] a Nationalist, had stated during that month that he was reading various newspapers closely and clipping therefrom articles concerning statements of a derogatory nature made by Americans concerning Puerto Rico, and was mailing the substance of these articles to various NPPR members residing in other countries so that they in turn might have these articles republished in the countries in which they resided. [ ] explained to informant that the purpose of this was to show the attitude of various individuals of the United States toward the Puerto Ricans.

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L. PROPAGANDA

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1. Propaganda in Puerto Rico

a. Limited Extent of Propaganda in Puerto Rico

During the period covered by this report, NPPR propaganda in Puerto Rico has been limited almost entirely to paid announcements in local papers of the few commemorative celebrations by the NPPR since the uprising of 1950. There has been no Nationalist publication in Puerto Rico since the uprising and no radio broadcasts by Nationalist Party members reported. The Insular Police have reported two short public addresses given during the period.

b. Publications

On August 23, 1951 Detective [redacted] Insular Police, Guanica, Puerto Rico, made available a handbill entitled "Partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico, 25 de Julio de 1898 - 25 de Julio de 1951, Dia de Duela Nacional" (Day of National Mourning). The handbill bore the name of EMILIANO NAZARIO NEGRONI, President of the Municipal Board of the NPPR at Guanica and was printed on the RODRIGUEZ LUGO Press, Yauco, Puerto Rico.

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This handbill was issued to announce the commemorative activities of the NPPR held annually at Guanica on July 25, in protest of the "invasion" of Puerto Rico by the United States troops on July 25, 1898.

c. Public Addresses

Information was obtained from the Bureau of Internal Security, Insular Police, that a small group of the NPPR gathered at the cemetery in Ponce, Puerto Rico on March 21, 1952 in honor of those members of the NPPR who were killed in Ponce, March 21, 1937 in a clash with the Insular Police. EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ PEREZ, NPPR member at Ponce, spoke the following words to the assembled group:

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"Companions and Brethren:

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"As we do each year, we have assembled here once more to pay homage to the martyrs fallen victims of the bullets of our enemies in the most horrible slaughter in the history of Puerto Rico. We ask God Almighty to pardon them and also to pardon those who persecute us for they know not what they do. We beseech God to grant our great leader, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, good health, and that he will soon be with us again to direct this movement for the Independence of our country."

Lieutenant [redacted] Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, by report dated April 17, 1952, furnished the information that GASPAR ENCARNACION SANTANA, A San Juan attorney and veteran Nationalist, spoke to a group of Nationalists assembled in the Plaza Colon, San Juan, April 16, 1952 on the occasion of the birth of JOSE DE DIEGO, one of the most outstanding leaders in the independence movement in Puerto Rico.

According to the report, ENCARNACION SANTANA spoke to the assembled group and gave thanks to all those "who had the courage and civic character to come to the activity to commemorate the birth date of DON JOSE DE DIEGO, the Puerto Rican flag, and the martyrs of independence.

The police report sets out that ENCARNACION then read the following poem of JOSE DE DIEGO, entitled, "EN LA BRECHA" (In the Breech). This poem is set out in the police report in Spanish and is roughly translated as follows:

"Oh what a pity if grief overwhelms you  
If weariness seizes your body!  
Imitate the tree that has passed through  
the winter:  
Put forth fresh greenness and like the  
germ within show now life,

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Rise up again, breathe, shout, walk,  
struggle, vibrate, jump about,  
shine forth,  
Imitate the rain swollen river! grow!  
And like the ocean against the rock: strike!

Let your tormented soul reflect your anger,  
You do not have to bleat like the sad lamb  
But roar like the wild beast.

Rise up, turn about, resist!  
Imitate the corralled bull: bellow,  
Or like the bull that does not bellow, attack.

According to the police report, ENCARNACION  
stated among other things,

"We are here to commemorate the birth date of  
that paladin of independence, JOSE DE DIEGO, who  
struggled so much for that flag of the solitary  
star. He was the patriot, the legislator, and there  
in Spain he studied law and there also he was a  
prisoner for defending the independence of his  
country.

"I wish to say to you, my friends, that every  
man who rejects the liberty of his country should  
not be in this country. The liberty that JOSE DE  
DIEGO preached to us is not a trifle. Men of courage  
in Puerto Rico will struggle arduously to accomplish  
what our illustrious JOSE DE DIEGO preached so many  
times. Men such as JOAQUIN COMESA SUAREZ, MIGUEL  
RODRIGUEZ ALBERTY, and others helped to defend the  
liberty of our country as PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS has  
done. Those who have wished to outrage that flag  
have had the reproach of the whole world. In all  
countries of the world, they are called traitors.  
JOSE DE DIEGO, consecrated to the race, devoted to  
everything, said these words, 'We are a silver  
chain, and we are one, we are a link!'

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"He who has a father and he who has a mother should never deny them--no never. So it is that no one should deny his country. No one should deny the language he speaks----. I say to you again that we must have courage, for without courage nothing is accomplished. Just as one gives his life to the sea and just as lives are lost in Korea, so must we have courage to obtain the independence of Puerto Rico."

The police report noted that ENCARNACION ended his speech with the words:

"It is necessary to teach all the children and the youth of Puerto Rico and to go along the highways the towns, and the countryside telling the country people that they should defend their country not for \$7.50 but for the self-respect."

d. Propaganda Re Cosmic Ray Treatment of  
ALBIZU CAMPOS.

EL MUNDO, San Juan Spanish language daily newspaper, in its issue dated May 28, 1952, and in several other issues carried a story regarding complaints of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, NPPR President incarcerated in the San Juan District Jail, to the effect that he was being persecuted by certain ray treatment.

[redacted] of known reliability, advised [redacted] JUAN ELIAS BONILLA VEGA, NPPR member, Rio Piedras, had made the statement that JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, Attorney for ALBIZU CAMPOS, had reported that the stories of the cosmic ray treatment given to ALBIZU in the San Juan District Jail were propaganda and were intended by ALBIZU CAMPOS to draw public attention to him and keep his followers informed that he was constantly undergoing persecution on behalf of the NPPR. BONILLA stated that a story was being transmitted in Nationalist circles that ALBIZU CAMPOS was not crazy, but merely desired to focus attention on himself among his followers.

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c. Propaganda Activities of NPPR Members While  
On Trial in Insular Courts

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Various NPPR members while being tried in Insular District Courts as a result of the NPPR uprising in October, 1950, have used the opportunity afforded them in court to give voice to NPPR propaganda.

One of the outstanding examples of this is the case of OLGA ISABEL VISCAL GARRIGA of Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, who was tried in the San Juan District Court for violation of Insular Law 53 (subversive activities) for her activities in connection with the NPPR uprising of 1950.

On May 20, 1952, [redacted] San Juan District Jail, stated that during the trial OLGA VISCAL received thirty one separate sentences for contempt of court because she continually refused to recognize the authority of the court, would not present witness on her behalf, refused to testify and refused to recognize the defense counsel appointed by the Insular Government for her defense. She continually referred to the officials of the court as "slaves of Yankee imperialism" and in general attempted to make a mockery of the entire proceedings.

"EL MUNDO" on May 8, 1952, carried an article relating that during the trial of OLGA VISCAL, she had interrupted the proceedings, shouting, "Ave Maria! What immorality! What ranting! What a lack of shame!" To one of the Assistant Attorneys General of the Insular Government, she shouted, "You are a slave. You sell yourself for a check."

"EL DIARIO DE PUERTO RICO", a former San Juan Spanish language daily newspaper, in its issue of May 9, 1952, carried an account of the trial of OLGA VISCAL stating that during the testimony of Insular Police Lieutenant ASTOL CALERO TOLEDO, OLGA VISCAL cried out, "Slave".

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"EL IMPARCIAL", A San Juan Spanish language daily newspaper, on May 10, 1952, stated that during the summation of the Insular Government case by Prosecuting Attorney GIL RIVERA, OLGA VISCAL jumped to her feet, energetically shouting to the attorney that he was a liar, a slave and a man without shame.

"EL MUNDO", on May 10, 1952, carried an article stating that during the trial of OLGA VISCAL she continually shouted insults at the prosecution, and when the Secretary of the Court read the verdict of the jury, she stated in a loud voice, "I am not interested in the trials or the courts of the lackeys. This is nothing more than a colonial tribunal."

The article continued stating that during the proceedings of the trial OLGA VISCAL had shouted that the Nationalist Party's duty was to kill the slaves who do not wish to redeem themselves; we must kill those who have sold themselves; we must kill those who belong to a government of pillage which has its headquarters at La Fortaleza. She continued, stating, "This is an immoral court."

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f. Miscellaneous

[redacted] of known reliability, advised that [redacted] NPT member from Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, had on one occasion declared that he was reading the various newspapers closely and clipping therefrom articles containing statements of a derogatory nature made by Americans about Puerto Rico and was mailing the substance of these articles to various NPT members residing in other countries so that they in turn might have these articles republished in the newspapers of the countries in which they resided. He said the purpose of this was to show the attitude of various individuals of the United States towards Puerto Rico.

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2. New York City

a. Publications

1. Newspapers

The following newspaper as described below is the only reported official organ of the NPTF presently published at regular intervals:

Title:	"PUERTO RICO EN MARCHA"
Publishers:	In its first issue, June, 1951, listed as Director, J. A. OTERO, (JOSE A. OTERO) and as Administrator, J. CANCEL (JUAN CANCEL FERNANDEZ). Issue No. 7, April, 1952, carried JOSE A. OTERO as Director and J. B. LEBRON (JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON) former President of the NPTF; New York City, as Administrator.
Place published:	New York City
Printed by:	New Madison Printing Co., 1622 Madison Avenue, New York City, the proprietor of which is [redacted]
Description:	[redacted] of known reliability, advised in June, 1952 that "PUERTO RICO EN MARCHA" was being readied for publication by the NPTF. This is a tabloid type paper, publication of which was commenced in June, 1951.
Purpose:	Issue No. 1 carried an editorial stating that the purpose of the paper was: "The Puerto Rican Liberating Movement did not have an organ of opinion which would dare to publish what the big press has tried to ignore so far.



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"For this reason, 'PUERTO RICO EN MARCHA' appears for the first time in this city, New York, ready to discharge its duties by publishing all those events relative to the liberating cause of our people which for one reason or another, the publishing houses operating in this city do not dare to publish at present. If we succeed in our aim, we shall be very pleased."

This paper follows the line of the previous NPPR publications in setting forth NPPR principles, criticizing the United States for its intervention in Puerto Rico, clamoring for the independence of Puerto Rico, and urging its readers to struggle for this independence.

In New York City, the Spanish language newspapers, EL DIARIO and LA PRENSA, during the period covered by this report, have carried articles concerning various NPPR activities occurring in the New York City area.

## 2. Handbills

On January 19, 1951, a handbill was distributed in New York City, entitled, "DUTY AND NOBLESSE OBLIGE - PUERTO RICANS AND LATIN AMERICANS". The handbill denounces the "Yankee crimes" in Puerto Rico and attacks the continual colonial status of the Island.

[redacted] of known reliability, made available a handbill during August, 1951, which was being distributed by the NPPR in New York City, entitled, "THE TRUTH OF THE STATE OF HEALTH OF PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS". It was dated January 8, 1951 and was signed JOSE L. OTERO, Secretary. The article stated in part:

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"The Government of the United States of North America in its desperate zeal to destroy the NPPR and the patriotic figure, Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, and the liberating movement of Puerto Rico has just published in the official press of the country, the news of the so-called 'madness and persecution mania of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS'."

The article continued by accusing the American government of preparing public opinion in advance of the premature death of ALBIZU CAMPOS by telling the people that he, ALBIZU CAMPOS, died of madness. It also accused the United States of trying to give the impression that the liberating movement of Puerto Rico has always been directed by a "fanatic, gone in the head".

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[redacted] of known reliability, made available a handbill announcing the celebration to be held by the NPPR on September 23, 1951 at New York City in honor of the "GRITO DE LARES", a brief, unsuccessful rebellion at Lares, Puerto Rico, against the Spanish regime staged by a group of Puerto Rican revolutionaries, September 23, 1868.

This handbill, translated from the Spanish, stated in part as follows:

"Puerto Rico also has its dates and heroes deserving of our admiration and tribute. The time has come for all of us Puerto Ricans in the United States to show our love and veneration which is deserved by the men who in the past century gave their lives and fortunes in order to bequeath to us a free fatherland.

"It is for that reason we cordially invite all the Puerto Ricans and Latin Americans without distinction as to political and religious beliefs to the solemn commemoration of the "Grito de Lares."

[redacted] of known reliability, advised that a handbill was distributed in connection with a prayer service to be held by the NPPR on November 3, 1951 in commemoration of those who died in the NPPR uprising of October, 1950.

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[redacted] of known reliability, made available on March 17, 1952 a handbill translated by the NTPR announcing, "Impressive and Solomn Meeting of Puerto Rican Affirmation, Sunday, March 23, 1952" at Park Palace, 118 Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, at which time, "homage will be pendered to the martyrs who diod in Ppnce, Puerto Rico, on Palm Sunday, 1937".

b. Public Addresses

From information set forth in the NTPR publication, "PUERTO RICO EN MARCH", and from information received from [redacted] of known reliability, the following NTPR members have appeared as speakers at NTPR gatherings in New York City:

JULIN FRANCISCO ORTIZ MEDINA, President of the  
NTPR, New York City  
JULIO PINTO GANDIA, NTPR delegate to the United  
States.  
ROSA COLLAZO, wife of OSCAR COLLAZO  
ERNESTO ZAYAS  
JOSE HERIBERTO TORRES

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c. Propaganda on Behalf of OSCAR COLLAZO

[redacted] of known reliability, reported that in September, 1951, ROSA COLLAZO, wife of OSCAR COLLAZO, under death sentence for attempted assassination of President TRUMAN, November 1, 1950, and her daughters were actively raising signatures for the petition to commute the death sentence of COLLAZO. [redacted] advised that on October 20, 1951 he overheard JULIO PINTO GANDIA state he was busily engaged in collecting signatures for the commutation of COLLAZO's death sentence. Informant advised that on November 19, 1951, ROSA COLLAZO stated that over thirty thousand signatures on the petition to commute COLLAZO's death sentence had had been forwarded to President TRUMAN.

3. In Chicago

A. Publications

1. Newspapers

[redacted] of known reliability, advised in September and October, 1951 and again in April, 1952 that GONZALE LEBRON, NPPR organizer in the Chicago, Illinois, area was distributing in Chicago. "PUERTO RICO EN MARCHA", an NPPR Spanish language newspaper published in New York City.

2. Handbills

[redacted] of known reliability, advised during the summer of 1951 that GONZALO LEBRON, NPPR organizer in Chicago, promoted the creation of an NPPR front which was given the name "PUERTO RICO SOCIAL CENTER" and that NPPR member FELIFE LLOVET SILVA was to be president of this organization.

[redacted] of known reliability, advised that a handbill was distributed among the Puerto Rican population in Chicago. The handbill was printed in Spanish and translated reads as follows:

"Attention--Puerto Ricans

"The 'Puerto Rican Social Center,' the new Puerto Rican society organized recently in this city, invites each and every one bearing a distinguished name, Boricua (Puerto Rican), to its first formal meeting scheduled for Sunday, the 29th of this month ... commencing at 1:00 pm in the luxurious halls of the Mexican Social Center located at 2431 West Roosevelt Road.

"The time has come to defend our rights through the only effective means; the Universal organization of every Puerto Rican with no distinction made by class, politics, religion, or race in this new organization. We cannot overlook the fact that the other races of this Metropolis, with whom we live, are united--attainment of this same position is for the good of all. Our organization is not affiliated with the offices representing the Government of Puerto Rico in Chicago, nor the Catholic Youth Organizations.

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"Each Puerto Rican who supports this organization will be assisting in the upholding of our high and firm prestige; he will be laying the foundation of our collective organization. Let us attain the peak of our aspirations! Let us unite, patriots! United we will win! Realize this goal by attending this uplifting assembly Sunday, July 29, 1951 at the Mexican Social Center! Do not fail to attend!

"FELIPE LLOVET  
President

"CARMEN H. ZAMBRANA"

3. Radio

[ ] of known reliability, advised during March, 1952, that JOSE NOEMI GOMEZ, a Dominican, was conducting a Spanish language radio program over WHFC in Chicago. [ ] stated that GOMEZ conducts this program Friday evenings at 10:00 pm, Saturdays from 4:30 pm to 5:30 pm and Wednesdays from 6:30 pm to 7:00 pm. [ ] reported that GOMEZ makes spot commercials for local Latin merchants and also gives propaganda for the NPPR for which propaganda he is not reimbursed. [ ] stated that GOMEZ is a good friend of GONZALO LEBRON, NPPR Organizer in Chicago.

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M. YOUTH MATTERS

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M. Youth Matters

I. Organization of Youths at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico

[redacted] Internal Security, Insular Police, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, related on September 6, 1951, that GREGORIO PEREZ MORALES, an admitted Nationalist, had been organizing a group of youths in Mayaguez, between the ages of fifteen and eighteen.

A. Purpose

[redacted] of known reliability, who is acquainted with Nationalist activities and membership in Mayaguez, related in September, 1951, that according to PEREZ MORALES, the ultimate purpose for organizing this youth group was to indoctrinate the youths with Nationalist principles.

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B. Meetings

[redacted] related on September 6, 1951, that the first meeting of this group was held on August 27, and the second meeting was held on September 2, 1951. [redacted] stated in August, 1952, that meetings were supposedly held every Sunday at La Marina Presbyterian Church, Barrio Balboa, Mayaguez. He pointed out that he possessed no personal knowledge that meetings had taken place at the church.

C. Membership

[redacted] stated on September 6, 1951, that PEREZ MORALES had secured approximately twenty-five youths for his group. [redacted] informed in August, 1952, that there were approximately [redacted]

D. Activities

[redacted] informed on September 6, 1951, that PEREZ MORALES was giving calisthenics and first



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aid instruction to the youths. [ ] stated in August, 1952, that PEREZ MORALES was giving his group close-order drill. He added that these drills were conducted without equipment.

E. No Knowledge of Nationalist Indoctrination

[ ] said on Sept. 6, 1951, that at the first two meetings no reference was made by PEREZ MORALES to the Nationalist Party, and he possessed no information which would indicate that any of the youths were Nationalist sympathizers. [ ] informed in August, 1952, that he had no knowledge of any steps taken by PEREZ MORALES toward indoctrinating the youths with the ideals of the Nationalist Party.

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N. FRONT GROUPS

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I. ACTIVITIES OF NPPR FRONT GROUPS IN NEW YORK CITY

A. CLUB POMARROSAS

[redacted] of unknown reliability, familiar with the membership and activities of the NPPR, related in February, 1952, that he recalled that from about 1941 to 1946 ANGEL RONDON MERCED had been treasurer of the Club Pomarrosas, and RONDON's wife, CARMEN GLORIA RONDON, has been the Secretary. The informant described the Club Pomarrosas as a front group used by the NPPR. He said the Club was of a social nature.

[redacted] reported that the NPPR in New York City had two or three categories of members. Social membership involved the payment of dues and attendance at routine meetings and social functions. The more advanced category, with which the informant claimed he was not familiar, included such individuals as JULIO PINTO GANDIA, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, OSCAR COLLAZO, and others. He added that as a matter of policy, the NPPR did not hold meetings or discuss their programs and plans for the future at the Club Pomarrosas. [redacted] b2 b7D

[redacted]

B. CLUB CULTURAL HISPANO DEL BRONX

[redacted] of unknown reliability, reported in January, 1951, that [redacted] had stated that the Club Cultural Hispano Del Bronx had been dispossessed from 1241 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

This organization formerly was one of the most active fronts of the NPPR in New York City.

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C. LAS HIJAS DEL CARIBE, INC.

[ ] of known reliability, reported in March, 1952, that Las Hijas del Caribe, Inc., was the sponsoring group of a dance scheduled to be held May 17, 1952, at the Great Central Palace, 90-96 Clinton Street, New York City. At the meeting of this group on March 3, 1952, ESTEBEN QUINONES had told those assembled that the organization, Las Hijas del Caribe, also known as La Sociedad Hijas del Caribe, was a front of the NPPR and that he, QUINONES, had to send \$1,000 to Puerto Rico before March 15, 1952, to help pay the lawyers for the appeal of FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI, Secretary General of the NPPR. The money, according to QUINONES, was to be paid back from the proceeds of the proposed dance and any additional profits were to be sent to Puerto Rico to assist the families of the imprisoned Nationalists on the Island.

[ ] of known reliability, related in May, 1952, that several hundred persons had attended the dance sponsored by Las Hijas del Caribe on May 17, 1952, and that the majority of the people appeared to have little connection with the NPPR. No speeches were made and no propaganda disseminated. This dance resulted in RAMON SANCHEZ, Treasurer of Las Hijas del Caribe, being able to turn over \$303.00 to ORTIZ MEDINA, President of the NPPR, according to [ ] in June, 1952.

D. CLUB INDO-AMERICANO

The Club Indo-Americano held a dance on April 7, 1951, at Hunts Point Palace, Southern Boulevard and 163rd Street, Bronx, N. Y. According to [ ] of known reliability, in February, 1951, JULIO PINTO GANDIA stated that the proceeds were to be used for the defense of JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON and himself.

The application of the Club Indo-Americano for a license to hold the dance on April 7th, reflected this Club was organized on January 12, 1951, allegedly "to promote good relations and mutual help among Spanish Americans in New York", and the alleged purpose of the

dance was "to secure funds to obtain legal charter of the club and a hall for same". [ ] advised in April, 1951, that Nationalist leaders, JULIO PINTO GANDIA, JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON and JUAN FRANCISCO ORTIZ MEDINA attended the dance. There were no speeches. ORTIZ MEDINA told [ ] the NPPR made a small profit from the affair.

E. CLUB JUVENTUD BORICUA

[ ] reported in July, 1951, that JULIO PINTO GANDIA stated the NPPR was sponsoring a picnic at Bear Mountain, New York, to be held on August 5, 1951. The Party name did not appear on the tickets sold for this picnic. Tickets listed the name of the sponsoring group as "Club Juventud Boricua."

The informant in August, 1951 estimated that about 120 persons had attended this picnic and PINTO GANDIA had said the NPPR made a profit from the venture. No speeches were made, but the main topic of conversation among the Nationalists known to the informant was their hatred of the Governor of Puerto Rico, LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN.

F. IGLESIA ESPIRITISTA de SAN JOSE, INC.

[ ] advised in October, 1951 that he had ascertained that the NPPR was planning a dance for fund-raising purposes. The informant reported that the dance was scheduled to be held on November 17, 1951, at Great Central Palace, 90-96 Clinton Street, New York City, and would feature Latin-American orchestras. [ ] stated that the sponsoring organization of this dance was the Iglesia Espiritista de San Jose, Inc.

The application for a license to hold this dance reflected that the address of Iglesia Espiritista de San Jose, Inc., was 146 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn;

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that it was an association organized in 1950 as a religious group; that the purpose of the dance would be to collect funds "to buy furniture and rent a club"; and that the organization never before held a dance.

[ ] reported in November, 1951, that no mention of the NPPR was made at the dance.

[ ], of known reliability, stated in March, 1952 that he had ascertained that the purpose of the dance of November 17, 1951, was to raise from \$500 to \$700 to send to Puerto Rico; but since that much profit was not realized, only \$100. was sent.

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## II. ACTIVITIES OF NPPR FRONT GROUPS IN CHICAGO

### A. CENTRO SOCIAL PUERTORRIQUEÑO (Puerto Rican Social Center)

[ ], of known reliability, in June, 1951, advised that [ ] NPPR Organizer, in Chicago, was at that time active in organizing a new "front" group of the NPPR. [ ] was advised the informant this group will consist of Puerto Ricans and will be organized on the basis of a fraternal club with its primary purpose that of raising funds for the "political prisoners" in Puerto Rico. [ ] explained that if it became known that the NPPR was organizing the group, it would immediately be declared a subversive organization and it would be difficult to attract members to it. This new organization, which would be controlled secretly by the NPPR, would serve the purpose of the Nationalists in collecting money and exerting pressure in favor of Puerto Rican independence by being a presumably non-political organization.

The informant stated that the activities of this new group will be run discreetly by GONZALO LEBRON, JORGE JIMENEZ and BERNARDO TORRES, the NPPR leaders in Chicago, but they will all work behind the scenes and will not hold offices. The informant further stated that [ ] planned that FELIPE LLOVET SALVA would be the President of the new organization.

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[ ] said that the first meeting of the new organization was held on June 23, 1951, at [ ] Chicago, Illinois, which was the home of WILLIAM MITOS. Approximately sixty Puerto Ricans were invited to attend this meeting. About nineteen persons attended this meeting, and about forty persons attended the following meeting on July 1, 1951, at the same address. At the second meeting, it was announced that \$31.00 had already been collected by the new group.

In late July, 1951, [ ] of known reliability, furnished a handbill which he described as having been circulated among the Puerto Rican population in Chicago. The handbill gave the name of the above-described organization as the "Puerto Rican Social Center".

[ ] related in October, 1951, that the "Puerto Rican Social Center" sponsored a dance at 333 West North Avenue, September 8, 1951, the proceeds of which amounted to \$150.00, which sum went for the assistance of the "political prisoners" in Puerto Rico. At a subsequent dance sponsored by the same organization, but arranged for by GONZALO LEBRON, held in the Club Room of the Centro Social Latino Americano (Latin American Social Center) on September 29, 1951, about \$300.00 in proceeds went for the assistance of the "political prisoners" in Puerto Rico. The Centro Social Latino Americano is at 333 West North Avenue, Chicago.

B. LA FRATERNIDAD CULTURAL PUERTORRIQUEÑA  
(Puerto Rican Cultural Fraternity)

[ ] of known reliability, reported in March, 1952, that the NPR in Chicago operates its fund raising campaign through a front group, which front group sponsors a dance every other week and makes collections in the Puerto Rican neighborhood. [ ] stated that GONZALO LEBRON is the Organizer of this front group and this group has had its name changed several times. According

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to [ ] the group was originally called the Puerto Rican Social Center (Centro Social Puertorriqueño) then the name was changed to Puerto Rican Society in Chicago (Sociedad Puertorriqueña en Chicago), and the group is now called the Puerto Rican Cultural Fraternity (Fraternidad Cultural Puertorriqueña). [ ] stated the Nationalist leaders are sponsoring a "Queen of May" campaign through this front in which each person contributing money is allowed a vote for one of the "queens" in the Puerto Rican neighborhood.

In March, 1952 [ ] of unknown reliability, advised that [ ] works as a Secretary for LEBRON's front group, and does all of the paper work but is not cognizant of the fact that the NPPR is running this front group.

[ ] of known reliability, reported in March, 1952 that dances sponsored by the NPPR front group in the future will be held at the Mexican Social Center, 2431 West Roosevelt Road, inasmuch as the Rainbow Hall, 333 West North Avenue, had been closed up by the Police due to a shooting and knifing at that hall. [ ] stated that in the future WILLIAM CARRASQUILLO would appear as Publicity Chairman for the dances so that LEBRON's name did not appear as a sponsor of the front group.

[ ] advised in April, 1952, that LEBRON changes the name of the NPPR front group every time a dance is held and that this front group is now called the Latin Fraternal Group. Informant said that [ ] is a sympathizer of the NPPR, but [ ] does not know whether or not he is a member.

Late in April, 1952, [ ] said that the NPPR front group in the future was apparently going to use the name, "Puerto Rican Cultural Fraternity" as its official name.

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III. REPORTED ORGANIZATION OF NPPR YOUTH FRONT GROUP IN  
PUERTO RICO

On September 6, 1951, Internal Security Officer [ ] of the Mayaguez Zone, Insular Police, advised that GREGORIO PEREZ MORALES, alias "Jim," an admitted Nationalist, had been rounding up a group of boys between the ages of fifteen and eighteen. This group had been organized by personal contact on the part of PEREZ MORALES with boys whom he met in the Mayaguez area. PEREZ MORALES represented to these boys that he was organizing a social group similar to but distinct from the Boy Scouts. He represented that the activities of the group would include parties, formation of an orchestra, and similar activities. b2 b7C b7D

According to [ ] the first meeting of this group was held on August 27th, and the second meeting on September 2nd, at a point beyond Barrio Balboa on the road to Las Marias. About 25 boys participated in the meetings. Calisthenics and instructions in first-aid tactics were given by PEREZ MORALES at these meetings. No reference was made by PEREZ MORALES to the NPPR.

[ ] of known reliability, had previously advised, in September, 1951, that PEREZ MORALES had stated he intended to organize a group of "Boy Scouts," with the intention of ultimately developing a youth group indoctrinated with the principles of the NPPR. [ ] stated in August, 1952, that meetings were allegedly held every Sunday at La Marina Presbyterian Church, Barrio Balboa, Mayaguez. [ ] had no personal knowledge that these meetings took place at the church. [ ] said in August, 1952, that there were about [ ] youths in the group, and that PEREZ MORALES was instructing the group in close-order drill without equipment. [ ] had no knowledge of any steps taken by PEREZ MORALES toward indoctrinating the youths with the ideals of the NPPR.

On October 10, 1951, [ ] Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, Mayaguez, verified the information furnished by [ ] and added that PEREZ MORALES had recently been released from the Mayaguez District Jail, and since his release had actually been organizing such a group.

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JES:MAM

O. COOPERATION WITH OTHER GROUPS

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COOPERATION WITH OTHER GROUPS

I. RELATIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

The "PARTIDO COMUNISTA PUERTORRIQUENO," hereinafter referred to as the PCP, is a Communist Party in its own right and not a district organization of the Communist Party, USA, although it subscribes to the same Marxist-Leninist principles.

1. Indications of Party Policies (PCP and NPPR)

In October, 1951, [ ] advised that during the fourth week in October, 1951, RAMON MIRABAL (PCP organizer in Ponce, Puerto Rico, and Secretary of farm matters on the PCP Central Committee) had stated that he visited the Acting President of the Ponce Section of the NPPR (EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ) and that they had discussed matters pertaining to the independence of Puerto Rico. According to [ ] of unknown reliability, MIRABAL, after discussing past revolutionary activity in Cuba, stated: "Comrades, if they were able to do that in Cuba, why can't it be done here even better, since we have a good group of Nationalists who are preparing themselves and working quietly, not like they did a few months ago. If we get the Nationalists on our side, and a good group of men, we will not need anything else." b2 b7D

Approximately during the same part of October, 1951, [ ] of unknown reliability, advised that at a meeting of the Ponce Cell of the PCP, held during the fourth week in October, 1951, RAMON MIRABAL addressed those assembled, saying among other things: "We are trying to see how we can join forces with the Nationalists who are friendly. We have already interviewed some of the Nationalists, and they are willing to stand with us at any time that it is found to be necessary... We have to start now making preparations for the struggle that we are going to wage against MUNOZ MARIN's government and Law 600."

(LUIS MUNOZ MARIN is the present Governor of Puerto Rico. --- U. S. Public Law 600 authorized Puerto Rico to hold a Constituent Assembly to draw up a Constitution.)

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It is noted that during the latter part of May, 1951, [ ] advised that during a meeting of the Ponce Section of the PCP, held during the fourth week of May, 1951, RAMON MIRABAL stated that, "We must try to establish a united front with the Nationalists. We will not rest until we obtain freedom for PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and all of the other political prisoners."

Early in December, 1951, [ ] advised that at a meeting of the Ponce Section of the PCP held during the last week in November, 1951, RAMON MIRABAL stated that, "The Nationalists historical siege of the municipal administration of Jayuya, which lasted 48 hours, is a serious step in the history of our people, in which patriotic zeal, gallantry, and valor were shown." MIRABAL stated that this attack failed because the higher echelon of the NPPR did not possess the political maturity enjoyed by the PCP.

b2  
b7D In early January, 1952, [ ] advised that RAMON MIRABAL had recently stated that in order to completely accomplish its aims in the Island of Puerto Rico, the PCP must bring about a "United Front," among the masses in the PCP, the NPPR, and the Independence Party of Puerto Rico.

During December, 1951, [ ] advised that he had received no information to the effect that the PCP was engaged in a program of securing the cooperation of the NPPR for the purpose of securing assistance in an eventual revolution of the masses. [ ] advised that in general, NPPR members have a religion-based antipathy toward the atheistic program of the PCP, and moreover consider the PCP to be in poorer financial condition than the NPPR.

The informant stated that in his opinion those two factors would prevent the success of any attempt by the PCP to secure the cooperation of the NPPR.

[ ] has reported that should the NPPR gain control of Puerto Rico, it plans to use as public officials various NPPR members of maturity and intelligence. [ ] has indicated that he is unaware of any plan whereby the NPPR might share governmental control of Puerto Rico with the PCP, or with any other organization.



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Later in January, 1952, [ ] of known reliability, who was in a position to be familiar with high-level PCP policy, expressed the opinion that the reported statements of RAMON MIRABAL were without basis in fact. [ ] stated his belief that MIRABAL, and perhaps other PCP leaders may have contacted some NPPR leaders, but the informant added that no such items had been discussed by the leadership of the PCP. [ ] has reported that the PCP is willing to cooperate with any local political party, or to form a "United Front" with any coalition of political parties, in order to win the independence of Puerto Rico. However, after independence, the PCP plans to establish a socialistic state, along the lines of the Russian government.

In November, 1951, [ ], of known reliability, advised that GUILLERMO RIVERA, who had been active as a member of the RUIZ BELVIS CELL of the PCP in Santurce, Puerto Rico, had quit the PCP because he had Nationalist convictions, and had claimed that the PCP was too cautious and slow in opposing "Yankee rule" in Puerto Rico.

In February, 1952, [ ] of known reliability, made available the February 18, 1952, issue of the PCP bulletin, "La Semana." An article in this issue of La Semana identified the NPPR, the PCP, and the Independence Party of Puerto Rico, as the "organizations that had led the fight for the liberation of our country."

In March, 1952, [ ] advised that on March 19, 1952, the PCP Central Committee had discussed the case of JUAN DE JESUS MEDINA (PCP leader in Jayuya since 1942; arrested on a charge of malicious incendiarism in connection with the NPPR revolt of 10/30/50. DE JESUS MEDINA pleaded guilty, and served a jail sentence). The informant said that all PCP members present criticized DE JESUS for having given the Insular Government an opportunity to connect the PCP with the NPPR and the terrorist acts of the Nationalists. According to the informant, JUAN SANTOS RIVERA described DE JESUS as a traitor, while CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS agreed that DE JESUS had erred in committing the acts of October 30, 1950, thus implicating the PCP, but pointed out that DE JESUS had taken full responsibility for his act, and had declared that he had acted in a moment of desperation. [ ] stated that the Central Committee of the PCP agreed to publicly expell DE JESUS from that party.

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In April, 1952, [ ] made available a resolution passed by the Central Committee of the PCP with regard to JUAN DE JESUS MEDINA. The resolution declared that DE JESUS was held in Jail for one year under high bond and without trial, and was told that he would be released if he pleaded guilty. The resolution went on to state that DE JESUS had plead guilty to a charge of arson and was released, after sentence to a term which was less than the time he had already served in jail. The resolution stated that the constitution of the PCP requires that individuals who advocate terroristic activities be expelled from the party, but that the Central Committee of the PCP was not expelling DE JESUS because it was convinced that he was innocent of the charge for which he was convicted. The resolution condemned the Insular District Attorney's office, and severely criticized DE JESUS for "political weakness" in accepting blame for a "crime he did not commit," which crime was contrary to the principles of the PCP.

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On April 14, 1952, [ ] (NPPR leader [ ] presently incarcerated for offenses committed during the NPPR uprising of October 10/30/50) advised during interview that the NPPR is not influenced in any way by the Communist Party. [ ] stated that a large percentage of the members of the NPPR are of the Roman Catholic faith, and he inferred that as Catholics, such NPPR members would find themselves in opposition to the program of the PCP.

// During interview, on May 14, 1952, [ ] (staunch Nationalist, and [ ] of the NPPR) declared that the Nationalists, most of whom are members of the Roman Catholic Church, can never have anything in common with Communist movements. She stated that the NPPR could never cooperate with Communism or tolerate any association or agreement between the NPPR and Communist organizations. [ ] stated that "Communists are traitors to their country, whereas the Nationalists are patriots."

During interview on May 16, 1952, [ ] (veteran Nationalist, who was formerly the [ ] of the NPPR) discounted the possibility of any sort of alliance between the NPPR and the Communist Party.

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## 2. Puerto Rican Civil Liberties Committee

According to information furnished by [ ] the COMITE PRO LIBERTADES CIVILES, hereinafter referred to as the CLC, was conceived by the Central Committee of the PCP and, since its inception, has been dominated and controlled by PCP members.

Captain JOSE W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO, Superintendent of the Internal Security Bureau of the Insular Police, advised on January 28, 1952, that the CLC had solicited a permit from the Insular Government to hold a public meeting in the Plaza Barcelo; Barrio Obrero, Santurce, Puerto Rico, on January 30, 1952, to protest against the scheduled execution of OSCAR COLLAZO, (NPPR member convicted for murder committed during the attempted assassination of President Truman).

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This permit, according to Captain HERNANDEZ, was issued to JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA and MANUEL ARROYO ZEPPENFELDT, having been originally solicited by FELIX OJEDA and ABRAHAM PENA.

(JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA, according to his own public pronouncements, is an ex-member of the NPPR and of the Communist Party, USA, a proponent of Puerto Rican independence by violence or other means and editor of PUERTO RICO LIBRE, a violently anti-United States newspaper. --- MANUEL ARROYO ZEPPENFELDT is a PCP member and was the organizer of the Manuel Corchado Cell of the PCP at San Juan. --- FELIX OJEDA, the former Secretary General of the Partido Socialista Puertorriqueno - the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico - was dismissed by that party because of his attempts to follow the PCP line. - ABRAHAM LUIS PENA is a PCP member serving on the editorial staff of the PCP newspaper PUEBLO.)

On January 28, 1952, [ ] advised that approximately 10,000 handbills advertising the public meeting to be held by the CLC on January 30, 1952, had been printed by the publishing concern of the PCP. These handbills were entitled "SALVEMOS A OSCAR COLLAZO," - Let us Save Oscar Collazo - and were issued over the signature of ABRAHAM LUIS PENA, Secretary of the CLC. They urged that petitions be sent to President Truman asking clemency for Oscar Collazo, and

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announced that a large meeting would be held at the Plaza Barcelo on January 30, 1952, at which "well known orators of all political and religious walks of life would speak."

In February, 1952, [ ] supplied a copy of the January 28, 1952 issue of "La Semana." This issue contained an article in Spanish from which the following sentences are set forth in translation:

"The Civil Liberties Committee has decided to hold a public meeting on the Plaza Barcelo of Barrio Obrero next Wednesday night... The sections ought to give every bit of help to this demonstration."

By police report dated January 31, 1952, Lt. [ ] advised that approximately 200 persons attended the meeting sponsored by the CLC on January 30, 1952, and that all speakers asked the public to send letters to President TRUMAN asking that he exercise executive clemency on behalf of OSCAR COLLAZO.

Lt. [ ] reported that toward the close of the meeting, MANUEL ARROYO ZEPPENFELDT, who was acting as the master of ceremonies, asked those present to cooperate financially so that the CLC might address the following cable to President TRUMAN:

"Honorable President Truman  
Washington, D. C.

"We Puerto Ricans of all political ideologies,  
gathered on the public plaza of Barrio Obrero  
of San Juan, request you to commute the death  
sentence of OSCAR COLLAZO."

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The police report of Lt. [ ] identified the following as being the speakers at this meeting sponsored by the CLC:

MANUEL ARROYO ZEPPENFELDT  
JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA  
VICENTE MORCIGLIO FIGUEROA (Secretary General of the  
CGT-A - Confederacion General de Trabajadores -  
Autentica - an independent labor union without

political affiliations; he has been recently reported by [ ] as in frequent contact with PCP leaders)

EUGENIO GONZALEZ IRIZARRY (who identified himself as a delegate from the chauffeurs union (Congreso Choferil), and as a member of the Popular Party, the political party now in power in Puerto Rico)

CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS (Chairman of the Central Committee of the PCP)

GUILLERMO SOLER (identified as a member of the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico)

JUAN SOTOMAYOR GONZALEZ, aka Juan Gonzalez Sotomayor, a self-proclaimed member of the NPPR, and a former member of the NPPR board for Santurce, Puerto Rico.

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Lt. [ ] advised in his report dated January 31, 1952, that CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS, in addressing the gathering at the Plaza Barcelo, pointed out to the crowd that the meeting was sponsored by the CLC. ANDREU advised that he was speaking in the name of the PCP, but that the PCP had no connection with the organization sponsoring the demonstration. He condemned the act of aggression by COLLAZO, but stated that COLLAZO'S life should be saved because he had acted out of a love of freedom and not from any desire to commit a crime for personal gain. ANDREU also took the opportunity to declare that Communists oppose violence, but were "victimized by violent persecution throughout the world."

Late in January, 1952, [ ] advised that, possibly for fear of arrest, most NPPR members appear to be following a policy of avoiding participation in such meetings as that held at the Plaza Barcelo by the CLC on January 30, 1952. The informant advised that several NPPR members, including ALFONSO VALLE DIAZ of Rio Piedras, had stated in the informant's presence that they would go to the meeting at the Plaza Barcelo if a number of Nationalists went as a group, but that if they did go they would attempt to be as inconspicuous as possible. [ ] reported that he knew of no cooperation being given the CLC by the NPPR, but that he presumed that there must be some cooperation on the part of individual NPPR members due to the fact that the CLC was championing the cause of the imprisoned Nationalists. Early in February, 1952, [ ] informed that he knew of no NPPR members who had attended the meeting which the CLC had held at the Plaza Barcelo on January 30, 1952.

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### 3. Other Indications of Possible Cooperation

In August, 1951 [redacted], of unknown reliability, who was in a position to be cognizant of the information furnished, advised that JAY RICHARD LEVINS, who had recently arrived in Puerto Rico from the United States, had stated that the PCP had had a plan to build a propaganda campaign around the case of VIDAL SANTIAGO DIAZ, incarcerated member of the NPPR. [redacted] advised that LEVINS claimed to be a member of the Communist Party, USA, and to be active in the PCP. The informant further advised that the PCP planned to hold some sort of activity in commemoration of the anniversary of the "Grito de Lares," (Cry of Lares - the name given the proclamation made in 1868 of a short-lived Republic of Puerto Rico; the anniversary of this proclamation has been celebrated regularly by the NPPR). According to the informant, the PCP hoped to coordinate this activity with similar activity by the NPPR, in order to demonstrate to the latter that the PCP was not deserting the struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico.

In connection with the reported intention of the PCP to build a campaign around VIDAL SANTIAGO DIAZ, it is noted that the Puerto Rico Civil Liberties Committee, identified as a Communist front by [redacted], took an interest in the case of VIDAL SANTIAGO DIAZ during the early part of 1951. [redacted] stated that CLC handbills calling for financial aid for the family of VIDAL SANTIAGO DIAZ were distributed by JANE SPEED DE ANDREU (wife of CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS, and member of the PCP Central Committee) during January, 1951. These handbills were signed by JUAN SAEZ CORALES (Labor Secretary on the PCP Central Committee) and by ABRAHAM PENA, as President and Secretary, respectively, of the Civil Liberties Committee.

It is further noted that "Puerto Rico Reports," (which according to [redacted], is a news letter published irregularly by the CLC at San Juan, and sent to the "Daily Worker," a Communist newspaper in New York City) discussed the case of VIDAL SANTIAGO DIAZ, in its issue No. 1, dated February 1, 1951. This publication also discussed a fund drive which the CLC was carrying on for the benefit of DEUSDEDIT MARRERO (a PCP youth leader then incarcerated at the Arecibo District Jail, charged with violation of the Insular Subversive Activities Act; MARRERO'S arrest resulted from a statement made



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by him approving the actions of the NPPR in shedding blood at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, on October 30, 1950.

In September, 1951, [ ] advised that according to JUAN SANTOS RIVERA (Secretary General of the PCP Central Committee) the PCP planned to celebrate the anniversary of the GRITO DE LARES on September 23, 1951, in conjunction with a celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of the founding of the PCP. No information has been received indicating that a celebration of the GRITO DE LARES was carried out by the PCP.

In October, 1951, [ ], advised that at meetings of the San Juan and Santurce cells of the PCP in mid-October, 1951, handbills petitioning President TRUMAN to commute the sentences of OSCAR COLLAZO were distributed, and those receiving the handbills were asked to secure signatures to the petitions.

[ ] made available a copy of the handbill which indicated that it was sponsored by the "Comite Pro Libertades Civiles," - Civil Liberties Committee - at Santurce, Puerto Rico. The petition in the handbill is translated from the Spanish as follows:

"Distinguished Mr. President:

"The undersigned, all Puerto Ricans, respectfully request that you exercise the power conferred upon you by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and commute the death sentence which hangs over the head of our patriot, OSCAR COLLAZO."

On November 13, 1951, Insular Police Detective [ ] stationed at Jayuya, Puerto Rico, advised that during the latter part of May, 1951, the following individuals visited Jayuya, Puerto Rico:

JUAN ALAMO DIAZ (Veteran NPPR leader at Bayamon, Puerto Rico)

ABRAHAM LUIS FENA (PCP member)

ERNESTO SANCHEZ ALVAREZ (a clerk in the pharmacy of Alamo Diaz; Sanchez has been reported by the Insular Police to be pro-Communist, and also, as sympathetic to the NPPR)

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According to Detective [redacted] these individuals jointly visited the families of Nationalists who were incarcerated for participation in the Nationalist attack at Jayuya, Puerto Rico, on October 30, 1950, and promised those families that they would be sent food and clothing from San Juan.

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Shortly thereafter, [redacted] added, [redacted] (Nationalist sympathizers in San Juan, Puerto Rico), visited Jayuya, bringing a car full of food and clothing which they distributed among the families of the imprisoned Nationalists.

It is noted that during March, 1952 [redacted] probably reliable, who through association with PCP members, was in a position to be cognizant of the activity, advised that shortly after the NPPR uprising of October 30, 1950, ABRAHAM LUIS PENA, PABLO GARCIA RODRIGUEZ, JUAN SAEZ CORALES, and CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS, all past or present members of the PCP Central Committee, visited Jayuya, Utuado, and other towns in Puerto Rico, with clothing and money for the families of Nationalists who had been killed or arrested in connection with the uprising.

On February 6, 1952, Captain JOSE W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO, Superintendent of the Internal Security Bureau of the Insular Police, advised that from a confidential source of unrevealed reliability, he had received information reflecting that members of the PCP, NPPR, and Independence Party of Puerto Rico, planned to place a flag on the highest spot between the towns of Utuado and Jayuya, Puerto Rico, on February 21, 1952. The police source advised that the group had been told to bring blankets and flash lights, because the ascent was to be made at night under the protection of darkness. The police source further indicated that one of the PCP members in this group was [redacted] PCP youth leader, formerly on the PCP Central Committee.

Later, in February, 1952, Captain HERNANDEZ AQUINO advised that on [redacted]

[redacted] had attended a meeting at which plans were laid for a group to proceed to Jayuya, Puerto Rico, on February 24, 1952, and thence to an unidentified mountain peak where a "document" sealed in a bronze container would be buried. The source stated that the date had been changed to February 24, 1952, because JOSE GIL DE LAMADRID could not have come with

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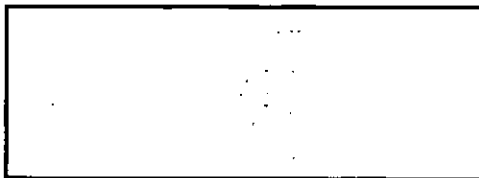
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the group on February 21. (GIL DE LAMADRID is a former Independentist youth leader, who according to [redacted] applied for admission to the PCP in August, 1951).

The police source identified the following persons as "Communists" who had attended the meeting:



The police source further advised that he had been told by [redacted] (NPPR [redacted] Nationalists) that he should not participate in the activity discussed above, because it was sponsored by the PCP and not by the NPPR.

During the latter part of February, 1952, [redacted] made available a copy of the February 25, 1952, issue of "La Semana." This issue contains an article which discusses the placing of a Puerto Rican flag on the highest point in Puerto Rico by a group which, according to the article, consisted of members of the NPPR, PCP, and Independence Party of Puerto Rico.

During April, 1952, [redacted] reported that CESAR GARCES DOREGO (veteran NPPR member at Arecibo, Puerto Rico) had expressed sympathy for Communists, and friendship toward the imprisoned PCP member, DEUSDEDIT MARRERO.

In June, 1952, [redacted] advised that at a recent meeting of a PCP group in San Juan, it was decided that post cards would be purchased and prepared as petitions to be sent to President TRUMAN, asking that the death sentence of OSCAR COLLAZO be commuted.

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During June, 1952, [redacted] advised that at a recent meeting of a PCP cell in Santurce, Puerto Rico, post cards in Spanish, reading as follows, were distributed among those present:

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"PRO AMNESTY CONTROL MOVEMENT ON BEHALF OF  
OSCAR COLLAZO

"Azucena Berruti,  
Secretary General  
Magenta 3903 - vis.  
Montevideo, Uruguay

"The undersigned solicits from his Excellency,  
the President of the United States, Harry S.  
Truman, amnesty for Oscar Collazo, based upon  
humanitarian principles.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Nationality \_\_\_\_\_  
Documentation \_\_\_\_\_  
Occupation \_\_\_\_\_"

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[ ] further advised that at the above-mentioned  
PCP meeting in Santurce, Puerto Rico, RAMON MIRABAL, PCP  
organizer at Ponce, Puerto Rico, made an appearance to collect  
money to purchase flowers for the grave of ANTONIO VELEZ  
ALVARADO, at Manati, Puerto Rico.

(ANTONIO VELEZ ALVARADO was a Puerto Rican  
Nationalist who allegedly created a flag for Puerto Rico;  
in 1922 this flag was adopted by the NPPR as its official  
flag, and for a number of years, the NPPR has held a  
public commemorative activity in honor of VELEZ ALVARADO  
and this flag, annually, at Manati, on June 11, the anni-  
versary of the birth of Velez.)

[ ] reported that several PCP members were sched-  
uled to go to Manati on June 11, 1952, accompanied by JOSE  
ENAMORADO CUESTA and a member of the NPPR. The informant  
stated that MIRABAL collected one dollar for the floral offer-  
ing from the PCP members who were present at the above-  
mentioned meeting in Santurce, Puerto Rico.

During June, 1952, [ ] advised that according to  
CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS, the PCP was invited by PAULINO E.  
CASTRO (veteran member of the NPPR) to participate in honoring  
ANTONIO VELEZ ALVARADO at Manati, on June 11, 1952.

On June 11, 1952, no regular NPPR activity was ob-  
served at Manati, Puerto Rico, but several persons did display

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the Puerto Rican flag at the tomb of VELEZ ALVARADO and participated jointly in placing a floral offering there. These individuals were identified as:

CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS  
 MANUEL ARROYO ZEPPENFELDT  
 CONSUELO BURGOS DE SAEZ CORALES  
 JANE SPEED DE ANDREU  
 EUGENIO CUEBAS ARBONA  
 (all prominent members of the PCP)  
 JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA, and  
 PAULINO E. CASTRO ABOLAFIA

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An Insular Police report dated June 23, 1952 at Mayaguez, reflects that JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA, acting as Secretary of the Puerto Rican Council of the Partisans of Peace (Consejo de Partidarios de la Paz, which according to [redacted], is a PCP-dominated organization) was present at a "peace" demonstration sponsored by the PCP on June 22, 1952, at Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico. According to the police report, ENAMORADO CUESTA passed out post cards at this demonstration, petitioning President TRUMAN to commute the sentence of OSCAR COLLAZO. These post cards were to be filled out by the individuals receiving them, and were then to be mailed to the President of the United States.

#### B. THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

In February, 1952, [redacted], a reliable informant at New York City, reported that on October 13, 1951, JUAN CANCEL FERNANDEZ, proprietor of the New Madison Printing Company, had stated that although he himself detested Communism, there were some members of the NPPR who would welcome aid from the Communists and from Soviet Russia.

In January, 1952, [redacted], a reliable informant at New York City, advised that on January 27, 1952, an individual whose first name is JOSE, and who is a member of the American Labor Party, indicated that the American Labor Party was attempting to assist the Nationalist prisoners in Puerto Rico.

In March, 1952, [redacted] advised that the "JOSE" mentioned as a member of the American Labor Party, had

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attended the NPPR commemorative celebration held at New York City on March 23, 1952.

(In October, 1950, [ ] advised that the dynamic force in the American Labor Party was the Communist Party, and that it was regarded as the political obligation of every Communist Party member in New York State to enroll in, and vote for, the American Labor Party.)

[ ] advised that on February 17, 1952, PABLO MANUEL GARCIA MENDEZ, Secretary of Education of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, was the principal speaker at a rally held at the Park Palace in New York City. The subject of this rally was "Puerto Rico Today." The posters advertising the rally reflected that it was sponsored by the Puerto Rican Committee on Civil Rights, and the Committee on Aid to Puerto Rico.

[ ] has advised that the Committee on Aid to Puerto Rico is a front of the Communist Party, USA.)

[ ] stated that in his speech, PABLO GARCIA tried to eliminate the sentences which were openly Communist, in order to put major stress on the Puerto Rican problems. The informant reported that GARCIA stressed the items of "peace" and "liberty" and charged the government of the United States with imperialistic intentions. According to the informant, GARCIA MENDEZ constantly repeated the words, "Yankee imperialism and its lackeys on the Island."

[ ] reported that after the speech of PABLO GARCIA, JULIO PINTO GANDIA (NPPR leader in New York City) shouted for the floor and declared that the blood of the Puerto Rican martyrs could not be used for "other purposes." The informant advised that after PINTO GANDIA had been given the right to speak, he requested that PABLO GARCIA clarify the significance of the Puerto Rican "Committee on Civil Rights," and the destination of the funds which that committee had collected. PINTO GANDIA stated that for several weeks in the past he had been receiving information that throughout the Middle West this committee had been collecting funds from Puerto Ricans on the pretext of assisting the "political prisoners" and the independence of Puerto Rico. According to the informant, PINTO GANDIA charged that the countries behind the Iron Curtain are dominated by Soviet Russia, and that he did not want Puerto

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Rico to fall into that category. PABLO GARCIA, according to [redacted], stated that the financial aid received by the Puerto Rican "Committee on Civil Rights," had been small and that the Nationalists had not needed aid because the Nationalists had very good attorneys of their own, but that aid had been offered to them.

[redacted] reported that JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON (NPPR leader in New York City) then arose and began to discuss OSCAR COLLAZO. [redacted] pointed out that PABLO GARCIA in his speech had stated that the Puerto Rican "Committee on Civil Rights" was working to obtain a commutation of the death sentence of COLLAZO. LEBRON expressed indignation at this activity by the Committee on Civil Rights, and stated that it was necessary to demand COLLAZO'S complete release. LEBRON concluded by saying that the most beautiful thing that a Nationalist could do is to give his life for his fatherland. [redacted] stated that judging from the applause, the majority of the persons who attended the meeting on February 17, 1952, were Communists, and only a minority were Nationalists. [redacted] stated that PINTO GANDIA was very aggressive in speaking against the Communists, but that PABLO GARCIA and the other Communists appeared to be very courteous to the Nationalists, as though they were trying to attract the Nationalists. b2 b7D

In March, 1952, [redacted] advised that PABLO GARCIA RODRIGUEZ, also known as PABLO GARCIA MENDEZ (PCP Secretary of Education on the Central Committee of the PCP) returned to Puerto Rico [redacted] after campaigning in New York and Chicago, for the benefit of the "political prisoners" in Puerto Rico.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] GARCIA reported to the PCP leadership concerning his trip to the United States. In answer to a question regarding the "United Front" among members of the Communist Party, the Independence Party of Puerto Rico, and the NPPR in the United States, GARCIA stated that there were very few Independentists (members of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico) in the United States. He added that the Communists and the Nationalists were carrying on the same as ever; some were working together and some refused to cooperate. GARCIA added that NPPR members had accused the PCP of failing to help them as they stated and had indicated a belief that the funds collected by GARCIA during his campaign in New York and Chicago would not be

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used for the benefit of the "political prisoners." [redacted]  
said that GARCIA announced that he had collected about  
[redacted] in the United States for the benefit of the  
"political prisoners" in Puerto Rico.

According to [redacted] of known reliability,  
sources of information in the Chicago, Illinois, area  
as of May, 1952, had failed to indicate that Communist  
Party and NPPR members in the Chicago area were  
cooperating in any way whatsoever.



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## II. RELATIONS WITH THE INDEPENDENCE PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

The "PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO," (Independence Party of Puerto Rico); hereinafter referred to as the PIP, is a legally constituted political party, which according to the public and published statements of its director, seeks the independence of Puerto Rico by peaceful and constitutional means only.

### A. NPPR MEMBERS VOTING FOR THE PIP

During the period of this report, [ ] has, on various occasions, supplied information indicating that certain NPPR members planned to violate NPPR principles by joining with the PIP, and casting a vote, but that their ultimate objective in doing so was to uphold the spirit of Nationalism by using the vote as a device to effect the release of incarcerated Nationalists. No information was received from [ ] indicating any attempt by NPPR members at infiltrating the PIP for the purpose of influencing that organization to depart from the official PIP policy of non-violence in the securing of independence.

During [ ] advised that approximately in mid-May, [ ] PIP Committee for [ ] Puerto Rico, [ ] PIP. [ ] added that [ ] Nationalist [ ]

During [ ] advised that [ ] [ ] PIP [ ] that their decision was [ ] in which the PIP [ ] Both Nationalists were of the opinion that leniency and clemency for incarcerated Nationalists would follow a PIP victory in the elections. [ ] NPPR [ ] but that [ ] PIP [ ] advised that he attempted to determine whether this change in policy was a result of orders received from the party directorate,



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but that he gained the impression that it was simply an independent decision on the part of RUIZ and DEL VALLE.

Early in August, 1951, [ ] reported that during the latter part of July, 1951, AGUSTIN MALDONADO, NPPR leader in Rio Piedras, had stated that he believed it would be a good policy for NPPR members to vote for the PIP in the 1952 election, inasmuch as victory for the PIP might mean leniency towards the incarcerated Nationalists and possible commutation of their sentences. [ ] advised that MALDONADO seemed uncertain about this policy, however, and indicated that he, himself, would not register to vote, no matter what the provocation might be. [ ] advised that MALDONADO apparently intended to follow the traditional policy of non-participation in Insular elections. [ ] attributed MALDONADO'S uncertainty in this matter to the apparent lack of instructions from the leadership of the NPPR, and interpreted this lack of instructions as exemplifying the disorganized condition of the party.

During August, 1951, [ ] advised that [ ] CANDIDO DEL VALLE, Nationalist of Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, had again stated that he intended to vote for the PIP in the elections of 1952. It is noted that in March, 1952, [ ] stated that he considered that it was fear of the police which had caused CANDIDO DEL VALLE to register with the PIP.

In January, 1952, [ ] advised that during the first week in January, 1952, RAMON FUENTES (also known as JUAN RAMON FUENTES PIZARRO, who in 1948 was a member of the NPPR Sub-Board for the Stop 37 area of Hato Rey, Puerto Rico) had stated that although he was still a Nationalist in sympathy he intended to vote with the PIP in 1952, because he felt that action would best advance the cause of the NPPR. The informant advised that to the best of his knowledge, FUENTES had in the past consistently adhered to the NPPR policy of non-participation in insular elections.

During February, 1952, [ ] reported that in the second week of February, AGUSTIN MALDONADO had mentioned that he had heard considerable talk concerning the fact that certain NPPR members had registered to vote with the PIP in the 1952 Insular elections. According to the informant, MALDONADO stated that he did not intend to register to vote, and that he believed that it was unworthy of any true Nationalist to do so.

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In March, 1952, [ ] advised that from his conversations with PIP members in the metropolitan zone of Puerto Rico, he concluded that the PIP expects to obtain a large membership in the Insular Legislature in November, 1952. The informant stated that it was the general opinion of the NPPR members with whom he was acquainted that the PIP would attempt to force the Governor to adopt a more lenient attitude toward the NPPR. The informant went on to say that he felt certain that NPPR members would cooperate wholeheartedly with the PIP, so long as the PIP pursued a policy of seeking independence for Puerto Rico. The informant stated that he was of the opinion that the PIP would welcome the assistance of the NPPR.

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In March, 1952, [ ] advised that MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS, an NPPR leader in the Arecibo Area, had recently expressed delight in the PIP'S growing success in obtaining new members. According to the informant, OLMO reasoned that a strong PIP would be able to influence the present Government of Puerto Rico, and possibly might secure freedom for imprisoned members of the NPPR. In April, 1952, [ ] advised that OLMO had stated that if the PIP wins the elections in 1952, the Nationalists in the Arecibo area would have a party in celebration.

[ ] JOSE ANTONIO NEGRON RODRIGUEZ (NPPR leader at Naranjito, Puerto Rico, now incarcerated for crimes committed during the Nationalist revolt), stated that loyal members of the NPPR would not change their voting status and vote for the PIP. He explained that he personally, and also the key Party leaders, are definitely against such action by NPPR members. NEGRON went on to state that there must be at least one hundred thousand Puerto Ricans who are "real patriots," and who do not vote because to do so would violate their patriotism. He stated that the NPPR considered non-voters to be in "absolute sympathy" with the aims of the NPPR. NEGRON said that he had personally advised his father and other members of his immediate family, that they should not vote for the PIP, and stated emphatically that the NPPR highly disapproved of any Nationalist who would change over to vote for the PIP.

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In April, 1952, [ ] advised that he had contacted [ ] also known as [ ] (former NPPR [ ] Arecibo, Puerto Rico). According to the informant, [ ] stated that he was now a member of the PIP and that he would like for the informant to join with, and to vote

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for, the PIP. NEGRON indicated to the informant that the PIP had asked him to attempt to recruit new members into that organization.

On April 29, 1952, Detective [redacted] of the Insular Police Station at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, advised that FRANCISCO CARDONA owner of the Riondo Hotel at Arecibo, and President of the PIP there, had stated on April 26, 1952, that [redacted] had told him - CARDONA - that he - [redacted] - had been a fool to entertain dreams of establishing independence by force through the NPPR. Detective [redacted] further advised that he had received information from a source of unrevealed reliability, indicating that on April 22, 1952, [redacted] had stated, "I swear by my two sons that if they ever take me to jail for being a Nationalist, I will continue being one for the rest of my life. I am going to give my first vote to the PIP because every PIP vote will help to put at liberty the Nationalist prisoners."

In May, 1952, [redacted] advised that so far as he knew, the policy of the NPPR toward the participation of its members in the activities of other political parties, remained unchanged. [redacted] explained that long ago PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had issued instructions that no NPPR member was to register with any other political party, or to participate in its activities. [redacted] stated that this policy was in effect up until the time of the revolt, and that he had received no indication that the policy had undergone any change. [redacted] said that in his opinion any member of the NPPR who registered with the PIP renounced, at least in part, his loyalty to the NPPR.

[redacted] ISOLINA RONDON (former Treasurer General of the NPPR), stated that the NPPR had abstained from using the vote since the year 1932, and that any Nationalists who participate in an election on behalf of any party during the period that the United States is in control of Puerto Rico, is not a true "ationalist, but is a "stooge of colonial slavery."

It is noted that Miss RONDON, [redacted] [redacted] stated that independence achieved by the mere advocacy of it on the part of the PIP would not be a true independence because the true republics have gained independence for themselves by resorting to some type of revolution or revolutionary tactics. Miss RONDON added that Nationalists

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could not accept the peaceful policies of the PIP and still follow the teachings of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS."

In June, 1952, [ ] advised that JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE (NPPR lawyer, reportedly acting as an intermediary for PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS), had recently visited [ ] at the latter's store in Barrio Santana in Arecibo, Puerto Rico. The informant expressed the opinion that HERNANDEZ VALLE'S visit to Arecibo probably concerned possible NPPR cooperation with the PIP by use of the vote. The informant pointed out [ ] frequently spoke in favor of voting for the PIP during the coming 1952 elections, and stated that there would be much work to do in September and October on behalf of the PIP.

In June, 1952, [ ] stated that JUAN RAMON FUENTES PIZARRO, when stating to him that he intended to vote for the PIP, had declared that he was going to do so in order that he might help to oust the political party now in power in Puerto Rico. [ ] said that he considered FUENTES to be a Nationalist, even though FUENTES might vote with the PIP.

In July, 1952, [ ] advised that MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS was frequently stating that the PIP must win the coming elections. The informant stated that a number of Nationalists in the Arecibo area, including CESAR GARCES DOREGO, FRANCISCO SEGUNDO LORENZO RUIZ, INOCENCIO MONTALVO MONTALVO, and a former Nationalist, ANDRES NEGRON CALDE, had all expressed the hope that the PIP would gain enough strength in the 1952 elections to be in a position to bargain with the Popular Party (the political party now in power) for the release of imprisoned Nationalists.

#### B. NPPR ATTENDANCE AT PIP MEETINGS

On November 30, 1951, Detective [ ] of the Insular Police Station at Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, advised that during the preceding month three private meetings attended by persons affiliated with the PIP and by other individuals affiliated with the NPPR, were held at private homes in Isabela, Puerto Rico. The detective advised that information available to him indicated that these were PIP-sponsored meetings, but that a sizeable proportion of those who attended were former NPPR members and sympathizers.

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b7C Information received on December 12, 1952, from Detective [redacted] of the Insular Police Station at Aguadilla, reflects that on November 25, 1951, a private meeting was held at the home of a Mrs. ANA SEGARRA RODRIGUEZ in Moca, Puerto Rico. The information furnished by Detective [redacted] indicates that most of those who attended the meeting were members of the PIP, but that at least one attendant was a member of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, while several were persons who were active in the NPPR up to the time of the Nationalist uprising. These last included HERMES FRANCISCO ACEVEDO DOMENECH and LEOPOLDO GONZALEZ IRIZARRY, both of whom are reported to have been active in the NPPR at San Sebastian, Puerto Rico, prior to the Nationalist uprising. According to Detective [redacted] Mrs. SEGARRA presided over the meeting, and those present agreed to work together to influence people to vote against the constitution for Puerto Rico, formulated under United States Law No. 600.

b7C On February 26 and 29 of 1952, Detective [redacted] of the Insular Police Station at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, furnished information concerning a PIP meeting which had recently been held at the home of one LUIS WALLINGTON in [redacted] of Arecibo. According to the information furnished by Detective [redacted] two Nationalists, JUAN ROJAS ROBLES and ELFIDIO JIMENEZ MORALES, attended this meeting and stated to the PIP members present that "they" had formerly practiced with firearms in a swampy section of Barrio Islote, but that recently "they" had been unable to do so because of a lack of ammunition. The discussions at these meetings were reportedly political in nature, and those taking part allegedly spoke of possibilities of getting rid of the present Insular Government by whatever means might be necessary.

In February, 1952, Captain JOSE W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO of the Insular Police advised that according to information received from an informant of unrevealed reliability, FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI (Secretary General of the NPIR) had attended a meeting held at Lares, Puerto Rico, at the home of ISMAEL SEGARRA GERENA, who is reported by the police to be a member of the PIP.

to

In addition MATOS PAOLI, the following persons, identified as Nationalists, were also reported to have attended this meeting:



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FRANCISCO RIOS CUEVAS  
AGUSTIN GONZALEZ COLL  
AUGUSTO PRIETO MEDINA

On February 26, 1952, Detective [redacted] of the Insular Police Station at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, advised that the special assembly of the PIP held at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, on February 24, 1952, was attended by several Nationalists including the following:

MANUEL OTERO MARTINEZ (Otero was a former leader of the NPPR at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, and was reported as an NPPR Cadet by the Insular Police in 1950).

FRANCISCO LORENZO RUIZ (Active in the NPPR at Arecibo up to the time of the Nationalist revolt; he is now reported to be a member of the PIP).

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PLACIDO HERNANDEZ OJEDA (Of Bayamon; investigation at Bayamon reflects that HERNANDEZ has been associated with the PIP since 1948).

TOMAS MOYA (Of Santurce, Puerto Rico; otherwise not identified).

In April, 1952, [redacted] advised that on April 16, 1952, several Mayaguez Nationalists attended the commemorative activities sponsored by the PIP in San Juan in honor of the birth date of Jose de Diego, a Puerto Rican patriot. The informant advised that these Nationalists were brought to San Juan in three cars driven, respectively, by Dr. JULIO ELEGIER, President of the PIP Committee at Mayaguez; EDUARDO GARCIA, Secretary of the PIP at Mayaguez, and by one "TITO" ASECIO, identified as a Mayaguez businessman belonging to the PIP. [redacted] identified the following persons as the Nationalists who came to San Juan to attend the PIP celebration:

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[redacted] (active NPPR member who was [redacted] at Mayaguez until the time of the revolt).

[redacted] (active NPPR member who was [redacted] at Mayaguez until the time of the revolt).

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[redacted]  
(Active NPPR member).

[redacted] (active NPPR member)

[redacted] (former NPPR member).

### C. FINANCIAL COOPERATION

In May, 1951, [redacted] advised that GABRIEL VICENTY MAURA, President of the PIP committee for Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, had approached Nationalists in the metropolitan zone of San Juan requesting them to contribute money to help the PIP defray the expenses of a propaganda campaign against the formulation of a Puerto Rican constitution authorized by United States Public Law No. 600.

During May, 1952, [redacted] advised that JOSE ROURA PEREZ, Treasurer of the PIP Committee for New York City, received [redacted] raffle tickets for a raffle to be held on May 17, 1952, at a dance sponsored by the NPPR front group at New York City, "Las Hijas del Caribe." [redacted] advised that ROURA apparently disposed of these tickets to the benefit of the NPPR.

Early in June of 1952, [redacted] advised that MARIA QUINONES, also known as MARIA ROURA DE QUINONES (an aunt of JOSE ROURA, and the leader of the NPPR front group, "Las Hijas del Caribe") had [redacted] tickets to a PIP dance scheduled to be held at the "Casa Borinquen," the PIP headquarters at New York City. According to the informant, MARIA QUINONES indicated that she had secured the tickets from JOSE ROURA PEREZ and stated, "They helped us; we helped them." In the opinion of the informant, the above activity at New York City represented cooperation between relatives rather than between the organizations of the PIP and the NPPR.

On June 21, 1952, RUTH M. REYNOLDS, Secretary of the American League for Puerto Rican Independence, was released from the Arecibo District Jail under bond, pending settlement of her appeal of conviction for violation of Insular Subversive Activities Law. Information received from the office of the Attorney General of Puerto Rico reflects that bond for Miss Reynolds was furnished by [redacted]

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also known as [redacted] of Caguas, P. R.,  
by [redacted] of Ciales, P. R., and by [redacted]  
[redacted] of San Juan. It is noted that  
[redacted] are reported by the Insular Police to  
be members of the PIP.

D. STATEMENTS OF PIP LEADERS IN NEW YORK CITY  
REGARDING THE NPPR

In November, 1951, [redacted] reported that [redacted]  
[redacted] of the PIP in New York City,  
had criticized the PIP, stating that it was composed of  
many individuals who would like to enjoy independence  
without taking any chances with their own lives and  
property to obtain that independence. According to the  
informant, [redacted] alleged that there is no real patriot-  
ism within the PIP and that it does not represent the  
real spirit of Puerto Rico. [redacted] is reported by the  
informant to have stated that the people of Puerto Rico  
will always follow the "tradition" of the NPPR. The in-  
formant pointed out that [redacted] had admitted being  
closely associated with the NPPR.

In March, 1952, [redacted] advised that MARIO  
CANEVARO, President of the PIP at New York City, in  
commenting on a request by the NPPR to use the halls of  
the "Casa Borinquen" to hold meetings for the purpose of  
raising funds for the NPPR, stated that the PIP was  
being constantly attacked by the NPPR. According to [redacted]  
CANEVARO stated that the Nationalists considered the PIPs  
to be cowards because the Independentists did not want to  
use acts of violence.

CANEVARO, according to [redacted] indicated that he  
considered JULIO PINTO GANDIA, New York City NPPR leader,  
to be a "mad man" and a "fanatic." The informant advised  
that CANEVARO believed the actions of PINTO GANDIA were  
doing more harm than good to the cause of independence  
for Puerto Rico. According to [redacted] CANEVARO declared that  
the PIP desires independence for Puerto Rico and is ready  
to discuss its rights in any court of justice but added  
the PIP does not propose any ideology tending toward acts  
of violence and force "which would lead to nothing."

E. ASSISTANCE SOUGHT BY THE NPPR FROM THE PIP

On Sept. 21, 1951, Insular Prosecuting Attorney  
[redacted] at Mayaguez, P.R., advised that a source of

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unrevealed reliability (identified as [redacted] who was in a position to be cognizant of the information furnished) had informed him that CARMEN OTERO DE TORRESOLA (widow of GRISELIO TORRESOLA) had requested a well-known lawyer and orator of the PIP to act as her intermediary in contacting RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ, President of the NPPR board for Mayaguez, then incarcerated in the Mayaguez District Jail. According to the information received, CARMEN OTERO DE TORRESOLA desired to contact CANCEL, in order to work out a plan for the reorganization of the NPPR in the Mayaguez area.

On October 11, 1951, Detective [redacted] of the Insular Police Station at Mayaguez, advised that according to information received from [redacted] the intermediary mentioned above [redacted]

[redacted] from CANCEL the names of four potential leaders of the NPPR in the Mayaguez area, namely, GREGORIO PEREZ MORALES, IRVIN FLORES RODRIGUEZ, MODESTO MARTINEZ RIVERA, and MARTINIANO LOPEZ LOPEZ.

In March, 1952, [redacted] advised that he had ascertained that JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON, NPPR leader in New York City, had visited MARIO CANEVARO, President of the PIP organization at New York City, and had asked for permission to use the halls of "Casa Borinquen" (PIP headquarters in New York City) to hold meetings for the purpose of raising funds for the NPPR. According to [redacted] CANEVARO indicated that the PIP had decided to let the NPPR in New York City use the "Casa Borinquen" without paying anything for the service. CANEVARO reportedly considered that it was good policy to give the Nationalists an opportunity to raise funds to pay for the expenses of the legal defense of NPPR members who were being tried in Puerto Rico. [redacted] stated that CANEVARO had declared that the PIP would permit the NPPR to use the halls of "Casa Borinquen" to raise funds for the defense of accused Nationalists, but would never permit the use of those halls to raise funds intended for use in provoking violence in Puerto Rico.

#### F. DISAFFECTION OF NPPR MEMBERS INTO THE PIP

In August, 1951, [redacted] of known reliability, advised that recently the wife of ROQUE PENA had stated that her husband and RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ had intimated that the future of the Nationalist movement in Puerto Rico lies in the union of the NPPR with the PIP. According to [redacted] Mrs. PENA was

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making regular visits to the Mayaguez District Jail to visit her husband who was incarcerated there. According to the informant, Mrs. PENA also stated that the Nationalists presently felt that their only salvation as a political group lies in joining forces with the PIP. She allegedly stated that RAFAEL CANCEL expected to be released from jail in the near future and had indicated that he intended to devote himself to the project of joining forces with the PIP.

b7D [REDACTED] RENE MUNOZ PADIN, former officer of an NPPR sub-board, and now a local leader in the Popular Party, stated that during late 1947, there was widespread talk throughout Puerto Rico concerning the return of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. He stated that almost all of the groups favoring independence were awaiting ALBIZU CAMPOS' arrival, and that many expected him to be the man who would lead a new drive for independence on a different pattern than the one he had followed previously. MUNOZ PADIN stated that shortly after the arrival of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS in Puerto Rico it became apparent to many of those desiring independence, that they could never obtain it and maintain the Island on a secure footing under a "mad man" like ALBIZU CAMPOS, and that thereupon many factions pulled away from the support of the NPPR. MUNOZ PADIN stated that in his opinion the majority of the people presently in the PIP pulled away from the NPPR at that time. He explained that he considered the PIP to be a splinter group which split away from the NPPR, although it could never be actually considered to have been a part of the NPPR.

MUNOZ PADIN went on to state that at the time of the return of ALBIZU CAMPOS to the Island, independence forces were awaiting leadership, and would have accepted ALBIZU CAMPOS as their leader if he had returned with a sensible plan. He pointed out that it was on the return of ALBIZU that he began to realize that he, himself, could not tolerate and support such an organization as the NPPR.

MUNOZ PADIN stated that some of the individuals who had organized the PIP had at one time been members of the NPPR, although some of them were never members of that organization. He went on to state that several persons whom he knew personally had formerly been connected with the NPPR, but had expressed themselves to him, or to others in his presence, that they

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had now affiliated themselves with the PIP, because they did not believe in the violent aspects of the NPPR. Among these persons, MUNOZ PADIN listed the following:

JUAN SIERRA  
ALEJANDRO LUYANDA  
CARLOS MIRANDA  
PEDRO MEDINA MEDINA  
JUAN RAMON FUENTES  
>RAFAEL GONZALEZ MIRANDA

[redacted] by inter-  
esting to note that during June, 1952, [redacted] advised that JULIO DE SANTIAGO (former Acting President of the NPPR) had stated. [redacted] while acting as President during the absence of ALBIZU CAMPOS, had built up a strong, well-organized party, which was destroyed by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. According to the informant, JULIO DE SANTIAGO was filled with rancor against PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, and inferred that the NPPR had acted stupidly in the NPPR revolt in that it had killed fellow Puerto Ricans instead of killing Americans.

In September, 1951, [redacted], of unknown reliability, [redacted] of Ceiba, Puerto Rico, reported that it was common knowledge that at Fajardo, Puerto Rico, a large number of Nationalists had moved into the PIP. [redacted] inferred that many of these Nationalists continued to retain their Nationalist sympathies, even though they had joined the PIP.

In October, 1951, [redacted], of unknown reliability, who is acquainted with CELESTINO VELILLA MERCADO, President of the PIP committee at Fajardo, advised that VELILLA left the NPPR some years before the revolt, and that VELILLA was a man of good character who would never use force and violence to secure independence for Puerto Rico. [redacted] further stated that he knew of no information that would indicate any connection between the PIP and the NPPR in Fajardo, Puerto Rico, although he did know that after the NPPR uprising of October 30, 1950, some NPPR members at Fajardo had withdrawn from that party and had joined the PIP. [redacted] described MIGUEL ANGEL DIAZ DUCHESNE, also known as MIGUEL ANGEL DUCHESNE, as a former Nationalist who had joined the PIP at Fajardo.

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In February, 1952, [ ] of unknown reliability, who is familiar with PIP and NPPR meetings in the Fajardo area, advised that CELESTINO VELILLA MERCADO never officially belonged to the NPPR but supported it financially prior to the organization of the PIP, because it was then the only party which favored the independence of Puerto Rico. [ ] stated that almost all of those persons who were formerly NPPR members in Fajardo have now joined the PIP, and that the PIP organization in Fajardo was still endeavoring to persuade all former NPPR members to join the PIP.

[ ] stated that all the former Nationalists who had joined the PIP in Fajardo were in accord with the peaceful aims and ideals of the PIP. He stated that the PIP leadership at Fajardo had taken pains to insure that no bellicose discussion would occur at PIP meetings. He pointed out that one of the measures so taken was the exclusion of drunkards from participation in such meetings.

[ ] stated that MIGUEL ANGEL DIAZ DUCHESNE, [ ] Sergeant at Arms of the PIP in Fajardo, had been a member of the PIP for many years. It is noted, however, that the Insular Police have reported DUCHESNE as Secretary of the NPPR Board for Fajardo in 1948, and as organizer of a parade of NPPR cadets at Fajardo, on October 27, 1950.

Early in March, 1952, [ ] advised that he had recently read an article in the Spanish-language newspaper EL MUNDO, published daily at San Juan, reflecting that ERASMO VELAZQUEZ OLMEDO, NPPR leader at Caguas, Puerto Rico, had attended a meeting of the PIP at Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico, on March 1, 1952. According to the informant, the article stated that VELAZQUEZ spoke at the meeting, stating that he was abandoning the NPPR and joining the PIP because he wished to take part in the elections and did not believe in abstention from voting, as was advocated by the NPPR.

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Later in March, 1952, [ ] advised that JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE and ANGELINA TORRESOLA had stated that [ ] in an effort to collect funds for the NPPR, but that [ ] had displayed a cool attitude toward them. The informant stated that [ ] apparently made no mention of his withdrawal from the NPPR at the time he was contacted by HERNANDEZ VALLE and ANGELINA TORRESOLA.



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On another occasion during March, 1952, [ ] stated that in his opinion NPPR members were not infiltrating into the PIP. He said that he believed those who had abandoned the NPPR to join the PIP were doing so with a sincere feeling that the independence of Puerto Rico could be best obtained through the use of the vote and not through the use of violence.

By Insular Police Bulletin No. 56, dated March 17, 1952, Captain JOSE W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO advised that JUAN GARCIA REYES, identified as a former NPPR member residing at Coamo, Puerto Rico, was now said to have joined with the PIP. It is noted that this same police bulletin also mentioned two other former Nationalists at Coamo who had publicly claimed to have joined with the Popular Party, the party now in power in Puerto Rico.

[ ] admitted having been [ ] the NPPR in 1948, and to have continued his contact with NPPR members since that time. [ ] implied that he was not in accord with the NPPR policy of using violence to obtain independence, and stated that in March, 1952, he made application for membership in the PIP. [ ] added, however, that "one cannot change his political convictions as he changes his house," and stated that "Just because a person changes his political party does not mean that he has changed..."

[ ] lamented the folly and sadness of "Puerto Ricans killing Puerto Ricans," as happened during the Nationalist uprising. It is noted that other Nationalists who are now in the PIP also expressed this same lament at the time that they were interviewed. Such Nationalists included FRANCISCO SEGUNDO LORENZO RUIZ, former Secretary of the NPPR at Arecibo, FELIPE AGUADO ECHEVARRIA (former member of the NPPR board at Arecibo), and TOMAS OLMO DIAZ (a relative of Ricardo Diaz Diaz, NPPR leader at Arecibo, now incarcerated).

By Police Bulletin No. 57, dated April 14, 1952, Captain JOSE W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO, Superintendent, Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police of Puerto Rico, advised that MONSERRATE APONTE, identified as a Nationalist at Guanica, Puerto Rico, had been observed actively campaigning on behalf of the PIP. The bulletin further reflected that MOISES

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CONCEPCION ORTIZ, identified as a Nationalist at Guanica, was also actively campaigning on behalf of the PIP. This police bulletin further reflected that the following persons described in the bulletin as "known Nationalists," were presently taking an active part in the PIP at Fajardo, Puerto Rico:

MIGUEL ANGEL DUCHESNE  
JULIO ESTRADA GARCIA  
JORGE SANTIAGO SANTIAGO  
CONRADO MORALES  
CELESTINO VELILLA MERCADO

This same police report went on to state that VALENTIN VILLAFANE FIGUEROA, the local president of the NPFR in Fajardo, attended the meetings of the PIP and assisted them by providing transportation to the meetings and by advertising the party.

It is noted that in October, 1951, [redacted] a source of information at Fajardo, believed to be reliable, advised that VALENTIN VILLAFANE FIGUEROA, whom he had known for many years, was the only NPFR member remaining in Fajardo. According to [redacted], VILLAFANE claimed that he was not in accord with the NPFR uprising of October 30, 1950.

On May 16, 1952, Insular Police Officer [redacted] stationed at Jayuya, Puerto Rico, advised that FRANCISCO IRIZARRY, former NPFR leader in Barrio Coabey of Jayuya, was holding PIP meetings in his home, which meetings were attended by former members of the NPFR. Detective [redacted] stated that IRIZARRY, as well as the majority of former Nationalists at Jayuya, had publicly stated that they were now members of the PIP.

During interview on June 4, 1952, [redacted] an admitted member of the NPFR who was arrested with other Nationalists at the Martin Pena Bridge in San Juan just prior to the Nationalist uprising, stated that there were many former Nationalists in the PIP.

In June, 1952, [redacted] advised that JULIO SELLA GONZALEZ, whom he knew to be a sympathizer of the NPFR during 1947 to 1950, is now a PIP leader. [redacted] said that he had observed SELLA in his car equipped with a loud speaker making announcements in favor of the PIP during June, 1952, at Arecibo,



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Puerto Rico. The informant pointed out that during 1947 and 1950, [ ] SELLA giving money to an officer of the NPPR Municipal Board at Arecibo.

In July, 1952, [ ] advised that CESAR GARCES DOREGO (Nationalist leader at Arecibo, Puerto Rico) had stated that when his trial was finally over, he - GARCES - intended to become active in politics in the PIP.

During July, 1952, [ ] advised that JULIO EMILIO GONZALEZ (whom he described as the PIP news broadcaster over Radio Station WBAC, San Juan) had recently stated that the PIP and the NPPR are very much alike and have the same final goals. He pointed out, according to the informant, that present leaders of the PIP were once members of the NPPR.

Later in July, 1952, [ ] advised that NPPR members in the metropolitan zone of Puerto Rico were greatly disturbed over the decision of the Insular Government to adopt as an official flag, the banner which had been used as a political emblem by the NPPR and the PIP. [ ] stated that from his conversations with NPPR members, he had received the impression that the Nationalists were ready to join with the PIP or with any other group who would undertake activity against the present Insular Government. [ ] expressed the opinion that should the Insular Government take any serious steps against the PIP, the Nationalists would automatically join forces with the PIP.

#### G. MISCELLANEOUS

On September 23, 1951, 31 individuals were observed participating in ceremonies commemorating the "Grito de Lares" at Lares, Puerto Rico. (The "Grito de Lares" - Cry of Lares - is the name commonly given to the proclamation of a short-lived Republic of Puerto Rico, at Lares, on September 23, 1868; the anniversary of this proclamation has been consistently celebrated by the NPPR.) According to Detective [ ] of the Insular Police Station at Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, most of the persons who participated in the ceremonies on September 23, 1951, were NPPR members or sympathizers, but some of the participants were members of the PIP. Among those who were identified as being affiliated with the PIP was ANTONIO RIVERA NUNEZ, who is described as the Vice-President of the PIP Committee at Lares.

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In its issue for January 31, 1952, EL MUNDO, Spanish-language newspaper published daily at San Juan, carried an article reflecting that on January 30, 1952, GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, the President of the PIP, had sent a cablegram to President Truman, asking the latter to commute the death sentence of OSCAR COLLAZO. Referring to COLLAZO as a "Puerto Rican," rather than as a "Nationalist," CONCEPCION DE GRACIA pointed out that the "action of COLLAZO was motivated by political reasons and not by a criminal impulse."

In April, 1952, [ ] advised that recently ELIAS BONILLA (Juan Elias Bonilla Vega, NPPR member at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico) had stated that several NPPR members had considered requesting GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA to assume the leadership of the NPPR. According to the informant, BONILLA added that some of the NPPR members present at the discussion expressed considerable resentment toward this suggestion and that the proposal never got beyond the stage of discussion.

By Police report dated April 17, 1952, [ ] of the Insular Police at San Juan, advised that EVARISTO CARRASQUILLO of Rio Piedras was one of the persons who took part in ceremonies sponsored by the NPPR on April 16, 1952 at Barrio Obrero of Santurce, Puerto Rico in honor of the birth date of JOSE DE DIEGO, a Puerto Rican patriot. During June, 1952, [ ] advised that EVARISTO CARRASQUILLO is the Secretary of the PIP Committee at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, and to the best of his knowledge, was never affiliated with the NPPR. [ ] stated that it was not unusual for members of the PIP to participate at times, with the NPPR in celebrations of memorial days, such as De Diego Day, April 16.

In its issue for July 8, 1952, the San Juan newspaper, EL MUNDO, carried an article reflecting that on the previous day, a Judge of the San Juan District Court had taken judicial knowledge of a statement made by PIP leaders at Aguada, Puerto Rico, during November, 1950. The article reflected that defense attorneys for Nationalists charged with violation of the Insular Subversive Activities Law, had objected to a question asked by the prosecution, concerning whether or not a prospective juror had been active in the PIP. Thereupon the Judge over-ruled the objection, stating that the Court took judicial knowledge of a resolution made by PIP leaders at Aguada in November, 1950, in which those PIP leaders placed

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responsibility upon the Government for the uprising of October 30, 1950, and expressed sympathy for the Nationalists who had been killed.

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b7D In July, 1952, [ ] advised that in the event that the Insular Police should attempt to prevent the PIP from flying the Puerto Rican flag over all their local headquarters, throughout the Island, there was almost certain to be a general disturbance, because Nationalists everywhere would join with the PIP in an effort to defend the right to fly the flag which the Nationalists consider to be rightfully theirs.

(It is noted that on July 25, 1952, the flag which had long been used by the NPPR, was adopted by the Insular Government as the flag of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The law whereby this flag was so adopted, also prohibited the use of the flag as the emblem of any political party. It is further noted that the Insular Police have made no attempt to interfere with the PIP practice of displaying this flag in conjunction with the PIP flag at the various local headquarters of the PIP.)

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III. RELATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONSA. "PEACEMAKERS"

According to [redacted], of known reliability, the "PEACEMAKERS" is a National organization of pacifists, conscientious objectors, and others opposed to war and preparedness measures, including the Selective Service Act of 1948. The organization maintains headquarters at the Mount Morris House, 2013 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

[redacted]

advised that three men:

ERNEST R. BROMLEY  
WALLACE F. NELSON, and  
RALPH T. TEMPLIN

had visited Vieques Island, and distributed there a pamphlet called, "Peacemakers' Manifesto to the People of Puerto Rico," with the sub-title, "Freedom through Non-Violence." A copy of this pamphlet was made available by [redacted] and the following is a condensation of the text, which was written in both Spanish and English:

The pamphlet stated that the three persons composing "this mission" called upon their fellow Americans to end the continuous aggression which the United States had been committing against the people of Puerto Rico, and stated that they were bringing a message of repentance for this continued "violence." The letter went on to state that the three persons mentioned above identified themselves with the Puerto Ricans in resistance to the "present domination and exploitation." The pamphlet went on to express these individuals' belief in non-violence, passive resistance, and non-cooperation, as a means by which freedom could be achieved. It expressed opposition to all types of violence, and listed the complaints of Puerto Rico against the "exploitation" carried on by the United States. The pamphlet further declared that an American pacifist, RUTH REYNOLDS, had shown deep concern in helping to end American imperialism in Puerto Rico, and for this reason had been held in

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prison nine months without trial. (It is noted that Ruth Reynolds, on September 5, 1951, was found guilty of violation of the Insular Subversive Activities Law, and was sentenced to from two to six years in prison.)

The August 23, 1951, issue of EL MUNDO, a Spanish-language newspaper published daily in San Juan, contained an article entitled, "Three Pacifists demand Withdrawal of Americans." The article advised that two of these individuals, Rev. ERNEST R. BROMLEY, Methodist minister of Sharonville, Ohio, and RALPH T. TEMPLIN, Professor of Social Science at Wilberforce, Ohio, were in Puerto Rico as witnesses in the trial of RUTH M. REYNOLDS. The article stated that the above two individuals had furnished EL MUNDO, on August 22, 1951, a declaration demanding the withdrawal of the United States from Puerto Rico. This declaration was signed by WALLACE F. NELSON, social worker of Cincinnati, Ohio, as well as by Bromley and Templin.

Information received from [redacted] dated [redacted] b2  
[redacted] of known reliability, reflects that [redacted] b7C  
[redacted]  
[redacted] "Peacemakers" group, and that in [redacted] he  
was a member [redacted] "Fellowship of Recon-  
ciliation," a pacifist organization.

According to [redacted] one WALLACE F. NELSON [redacted]  
[redacted] Cincinnati, Ohio, was a field representative  
of the "Congress of Racial Equality," and has worked closely  
with the Fellowship of "Reconciliation." The "Congress on  
Racial Equality," according to [redacted] has been reported as an  
organization based on the principle of non-violence. Accord-  
ing to [redacted] one RALPH TEMPLIN was a member of the "Peace-  
makers" group in [redacted] and together with WALLACE NELSON, b2  
picketted in opposition to peace-time conscription. b7C

In its issue for September 3, 1951, EL IMPARCIAL, a Spanish-language newspaper published daily in San Juan, contained an article reflecting that the Rev. RALPH T. TEMPLIN had begun a ten-day fast on the previous Saturday to expiate the sins of the American people for their continued aggression against the people of Puerto Rico. TEMPLIN was quoted in this article as follows: "Repentance and purification of the sins of my people against the people of Puerto Rico are the reasons for my visit. This is an appeal to my people that



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they renounce imperialism. No nation is free while holding another nation in subjugation."

EL DIA, a Spanish-language newspaper published daily at Ponce, Puerto Rico, contained an article in its issue for September 5, 1951, concerning the above-mentioned fast by Rev. TEMPLIN, in which it was stated that he would spend a portion of every day on a bench in Baldorioty Plaza in San Juan, and the rest of his day in his room at the YMCA in meditation and prayer, until the end of his visit.

EL IMPARCIAL, in its issue of September 12, 1951, printed a photograph of Rev. TEMPLIN, displaying a flag of Puerto Rico, which was given to him by a woman who desired that her name be kept confidential. (It is noted that this flag was used by the NPPR as its banner.)

b7C By police report dated September 9, 1951, [redacted] of the Insular Police at Jayuya, Puerto Rico, advised that on [redacted] visited Jayuya, Puerto Rico, and that on the morning of [redacted] proceeded to the [redacted] (who was reported to be an NPPR member) in Barrio Coabey, of Jayuya, Puerto Rico, and began to pass out pamphlets entitled, "Freedom through Non-Violence." When interrogated by the Jayuya police, [redacted] advised that [redacted] REYNOLDS in New York City, and had come to Puerto Rico to testify in her trial in San Juan. He stated that another purpose in coming to the Island was so that he might speak in favor of independence for Puerto Rico through peaceful and non-violent means. [redacted] advised the police that in New York City he had met PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS (NPPR President) and BLANCA CANALES (NPPR leader at Jayuya, P. R.). (It is noted that both ALBIZU CAMPOS and CANALES are presently incarcerated for crimes committed in connection with the Nationalist uprising.) b7C

EL DIARIO DE PUERTO RICO, published in San Juan, contained an article in its issue for October 2, 1951, which quoted ERNEST R. BROMLEY as stating, upon his return to New York City from Puerto Rico, that an "atmosphere of terror" was "prevalent in Puerto Rico." The article reflected that BROMLEY and WALLACE NELSON spent three weeks in Puerto Rico in the company of Rev. RALPH TEMPLIN, visiting various places

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with the purpose of making known to the people of Puerto Rico that not all Americans want to maintain the Puerto Ricans in subjugation.

B. STATEHOOD PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

The Statehood Party of Puerto Rico - Partido Estadista Puertorriqueno - is a legally constituted political party which seeks the status of statehood for Puerto Rico.

In its issue for October 15, 1951, EL IMPARCIAL, a Spanish-language newspaper, published daily at San Juan, set forth an article reflecting that GARCIA MENDEZ, a member of the Statehood Party, had presented a proposal before the Constitutional Assembly of Puerto Rico to the effect that the assembly should consider making a request to the Governor of Puerto Rico, that he proclaim a general amnesty for NPPR leaders imprisoned in connection with the Nationalist revolt of October, 1950. The article indicated that the proposal had received the support of members of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico, and of members of the UGT (General Union of Workers), a Puerto Rican labor union affiliated with the CIO. The article further reflected that the group considering this motion was in no way sympathetic with the program of the NPPR. The article reflected that the proposal was being made as a result of "public protest" charging the Insular Government with employing "unjust, improper, arbitrary, and un-constitutional" means in its prosecution of the imprisoned Nationalists. According to the article, those who supported this proposal, cited the case of the former college professor, FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI as a specific example, stating that Insular Public Law No. 53, under which he was indicted, was a "statute of a political nature," rather than one aimed at suppressing crime.

An article appearing in the October 18, 1951, issue of EL IMPARCIAL, reflected that at a closed-door meeting of the Statehood Party of Puerto Rico, held at the office of the Party President, CELESTINO IRIARTE, on October 17, 1951, IRIARTE objected to GARCIA MENDEZ' motion for a general amnesty of imprisoned Nationalists. GARCIA MENDEZ defended the motion by arguing that he condemned the use of violence as a political weapon, while an unidentified Statehood Party delegate maintained that some members of the Popular Party delegation to the Constitutional Assembly felt that there was



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a possibility that the motion would be approved, since it would afford the Governor an opportunity to use his discretion.

An article appearing in EL MUNDO on November 1, 1951, was captioned, "A group of Statehood Party members asked Pardon for Certain Accused Nationalists." The article stated that the Statehood delegates to the Constitutional Assembly had on the previous night ratified a proposal asking pardon or clemency in meritorious cases of persons accused in connection with the "nationalist revolt of October, 1950. The proposal was signed by the following delegates of the Statehood Party of Puerto Rico: MIGUEL A. GARCIA MENDEZ, HECTOR GONZALEZ BLANES, LUIS A. FERRE, RAMIRO COLON, NORMAN PARKHURST, RAMON LLOBET, JR., FERNANDO J. GEIGEL, R. M. RAMOS DE JESUS, JOSE VERAY, JR.

The article pointed out that three members of the Statehood delegation did not sign the proposal: Dr. LEOPOLDO FIGUEROA CARRERAS, JUAN B. SOTO, and the Party President, CELESTINO IRIARTE.

As set forth in the article, the proposal of the Statehood Party delegation contained the following three points:

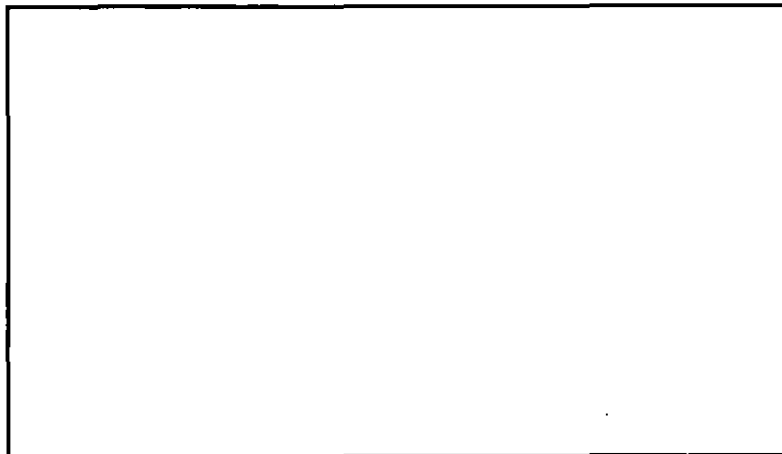
1. "To condemn violence as a political weapon in a country such as ours, where elections are free to express political feelings, and where we permit the Government of the United States to provide us with security, democracy, and the direction of destiny.
2. "To proclaim our pride in our American citizenship, and our desire to live permanently under the United States Flag.
3. "To recommend to the Governor of Puerto Rico that he declare pardon and clemency in certain meritorious cases accused in connection with the events of October 30, 1950, if these individuals did not participate directly in any manner in the acts of violence which happened during the revolt."

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// C. RUTH REYNOLDS DEFENSE COMMITTEE AND THE EMERGENCY  
COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

RUTH M. REYNOLDS has been active as a member of pacifist movements in the United States and as Secretary of the American League for Puerto Rican Independence. She was convicted on September 7, 1951, of having violated the Insular Subversive Activities Law, in that she took an oath to support the NPPR, which oath was administered by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS to the persons attending the General Assembly of the NPPR held on December 18, 1949, at Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

// [redacted], of known reliability, made available a copy of a letter dated November 1, 1951, signed by [redacted] as Chairman of the RUTH REYNOLDS DEFENSE COMMITTEE, 84 Horatio Street, New York City, and addressed to [redacted] who according to [redacted], is the historian of the City of Havana, Cuba, and a person of anti-United States sentiments. This letter bore a letterhead reflecting the following members of the Ruth Reynolds Defense Committee:



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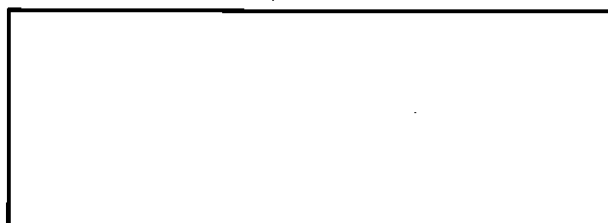
b7C

The letter reflected that [redacted] was writing to [redacted] in the latter's capacity as President of the Cuban League for the Independence of Puerto Rico. The letter stated that recently, in the United States, a new group had been formed called the "Emergency Committee for Civil Liberty," and that through her acquaintance with this chairman, [redacted] of Princeton University, [redacted] had interested the "Emergency Committee for Civil Liberty" in the case of

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RUTH REYNOLDS. The letter related that the Secretary of this "Emergency Committee for Civil Liberty" was JAMES IMBRIE, whom [redacted] described as a "retired investment broker of leftist leanings, with a zeal for civil rights." The letter further reflected that IMBRIE had a friend in Cuba who was President of the "Compania General de Seguros," at Havana, and who might post a bond for RUTH REYNOLDS out of personal friendship for IMBRIE. b7C

The letter enclosed a publication of the "RUTH REYNOLDS DEFENSE COMMITTEE," entitled, "THE CASE OF RUTH M. REYNOLDS." This publication contained the committee's version of Miss Reynold's background and reprinted a letter from Miss Reynolds, in which the latter asserted that her detention by Insular authorities was illegal, and that her treatment while imprisoned had been improper. This circular also reflected the official structure of the "Ruth Reynolds Defense Committee," setting out the following names in addition to those which appeared on the letterhead mentioned above:



It is noted that Miss REYNOLDS was released under bond from the Insular District Jail at Arecibo, Puerto Rico on June 21, 1952, and is presently in New York City. An article appearing in the San Juan newspaper, EL MUNDO, on July 10, 1952, reflects that the American Civil Liberties Union, with headquarters in New York City, had announced that it would provide attorneys to defend Miss REYNOLDS, when the appeal of her case is heard. The statement of the Civil Liberties Union indicated that it was acting in Miss Reynolds' case because it believed that her conviction established a dangerous precedent, threatening freedom of speech. b2 b7C

D. COMMITTEE TO SAVE THE LIFE OF OSCAR COLLAZO

According to information received from [redacted] in [redacted] this committee was organized at New York City under the sponsorship of the American Labor Party, hereinafter

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referred to as the ALP. (It is noted that in October, 1950, [ ] of known reliability, advised that without question, the dynamic force in the ALP was the Communist Party, USA; [ ] advised that it was regarded as the political obligation of every Communist Party member in New York State to enroll in, and vote for, the ALP.)

[ ] went on to advise that ARTHUR SCHUSTER, Executive Secretary of the ALP at New York City, granted authority for the meeting held on July 10 at the Hotel Empire in New York City by the "Committee to Save the Life of OSCAR COLLAZO."

According to [ ] 150 to 175 persons attended this meeting on July 10, which was under the direction of ABRAHAM UNGER as Chairman. (UNGER is a New York City lawyer who defended NPPR members arrested at New York City following the attempt to assassinate President Truman in November, 1950.) According to [ ], UNGER, as the first speaker at this meeting, described the personal history of OSCAR COLLAZO, and stated that the purpose of the meeting was to launch a nationwide drive to urge President Truman to commute the death sentence of OSCAR COLLAZO. Other speakers included CONRAD LYNN, who referred to COLLAZO as a martyr, a patriot, and an American.

[ ] reported that the next speaker, OSCAR SUAREZ, attorney and member of the Republican Party, spoke in Spanish concerning alleged exploitation of Puerto Rico by large American corporations, and urged the commutation of COLLAZO'S death sentence.

RALPH TEMFLIN, a professor from Ohio, read a prepared speech on economic conditions in Puerto Rico, alleging that Puerto Rico was dominated by great American sugar corporations, and that Puerto Ricans were third class citizens.

[ ] reported that VITO MARCANTONIO, the feature speaker of the evening, compared COLLAZO with John Brown at Harper's Ferry, claimed COLLAZO'S attempt on the President's life was a demonstration to call attention to the existence of Puerto Rico, and urged that every effort be made to support the petitions by Latin Americans asking that COLLAZO'S sentence be commuted.

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According to [redacted], a collection was made at the suggestion of an unidentified person in the audience, and the meeting unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

1. That a committee should visit the White House to present to the President petitions requesting commutation of the death sentence of OSCAR COLLAZO;
2. That a committee should request the United Nations Organization to appeal to President Truman to commute COLLAZO'S death sentence; and
3. That contacts be made with the consuls of Latin American countries in an effort to persuade them to request the President to commute the death sentence of COLLAZO.

[redacted] furnished similar information concerning the resolutions passed at this meeting, and added that ROSA COLLAZO, the wife of OSCAR COLLAZO, spoke briefly.

[redacted] advised that about fifteen NPPR members were present at the meeting, but that the NPPR had no participation in it. The informant advised that the meeting was definitely under the domination of the American Labor Party.

[redacted] advised that during the meeting a package was displayed which allegedly contained petitions bearing 31,000 signatures out of over 60,000 signatures collected, urging President TRUMAN to commute COLLAZO'S death sentence.

[redacted] advised that volunteers were requested to take the petitions to the White House in the next few days, and that THELMA MIELKE, former NPPR observer at the United Nations, spoke briefly to the meeting.

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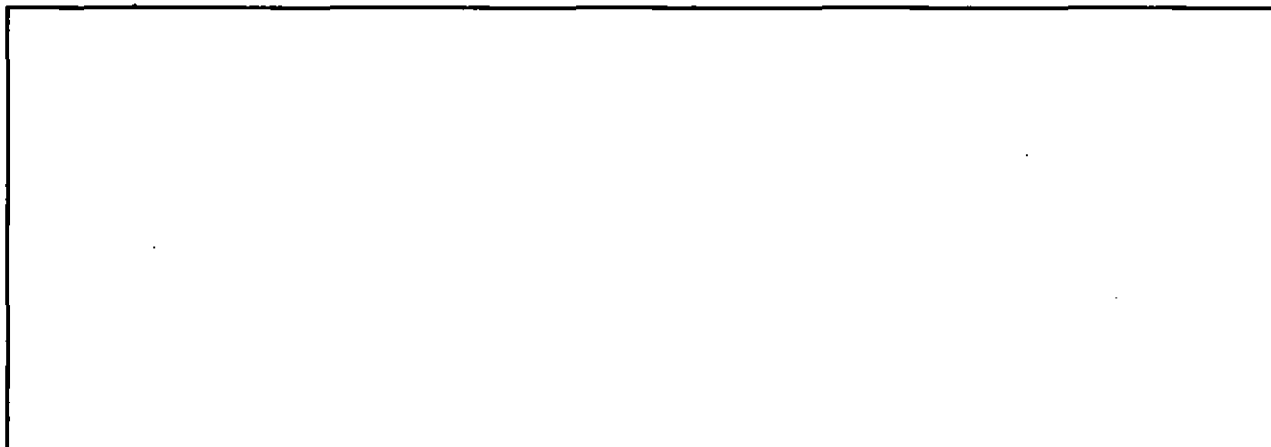
UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES

I. SITUATION CONCERNING FORMER UNDERGROUND GROUPS

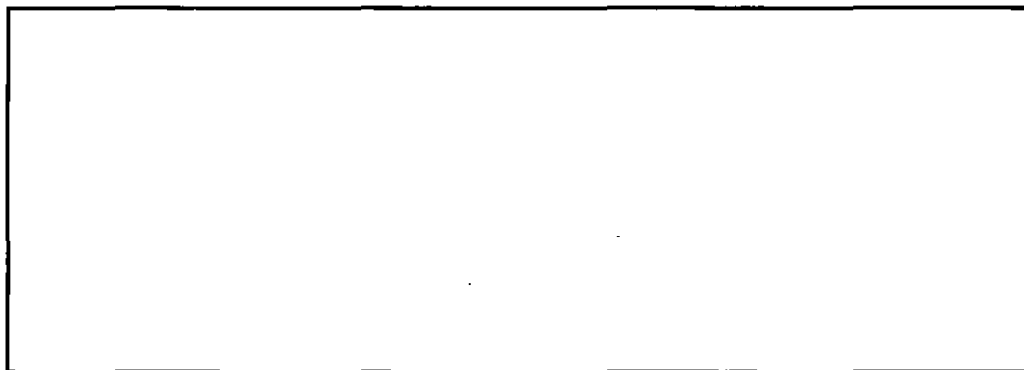
A. GROUP EXISTING PRIOR TO THE NATIONALIST UPRISING  
OF OCTOBER, 1950

1. The "Manigua"

There was no reported operation of the "Manigua" during the period July 1, 1951 through July 31, 1952. The current status of surviving leaders of this group follows:



All Nationalists previously reported as members of the "Manigua" were still incarcerated during this period. They are:

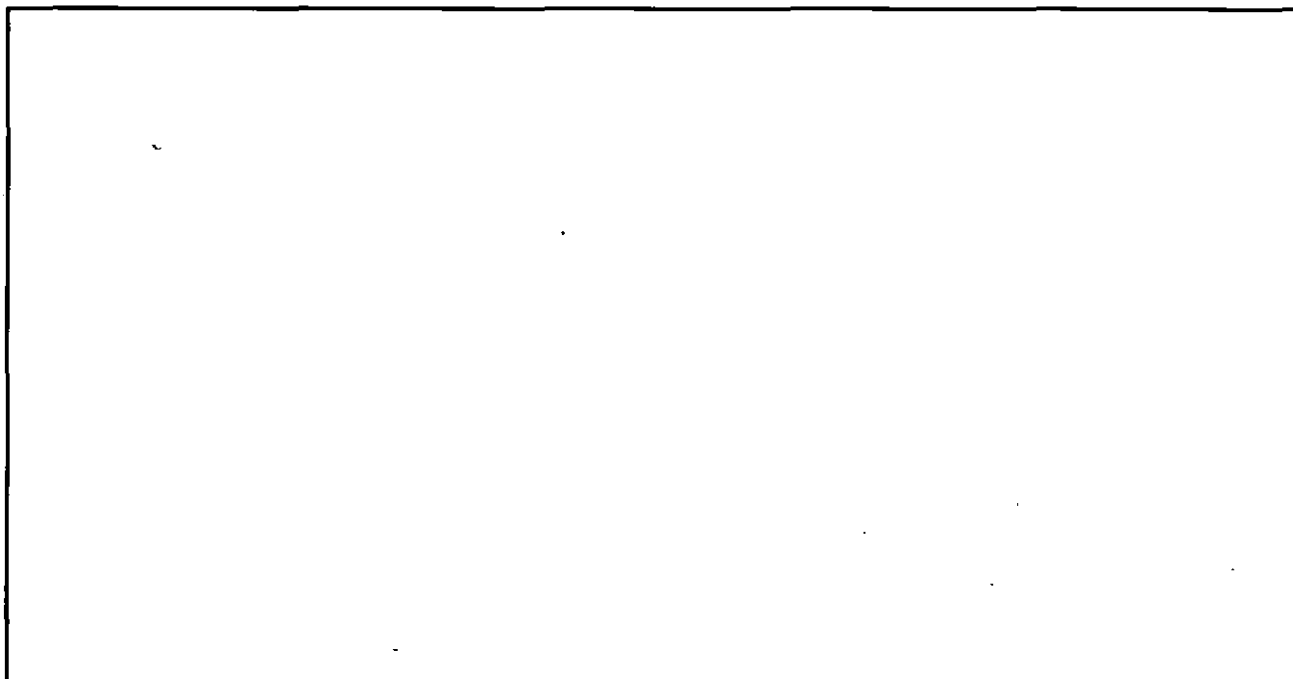


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B. Subsequent to the Nationalist Uprising of Oct., 1950

B. 1. The VIERA GROUP

There has been no reported implementation of this plan. The current status of its previously reported members follows:



2. "MIRA" Concept of Organization

There has been no reported implementation of this plan.

II. NEW UNDERGROUND GROUPS.

A. New Organizations

1. The BONILLA GROUP (RIO PIEDRAS, P. R.)

[redacted] of known reliability. stated during [redacted] that [redacted] was allegedly [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] stated in [redacted] that [redacted] had not [redacted] but that [redacted]

others he wished to start contacting individuals who were prepared to begin training.

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b7Da. PURPOSE

[ ] stated in [ ] that [ ] group had the revolutionary aim and intention of attacking the Puerto Rican towns of Jayuya and Utuado at some future date. [ ] then expected that after the seizure of Jayuya and Utuado, the revolution would spread and receive support in other parts of the Island.

b. PLAN

In late [ ] advised that [ ] intention was that when the next revolution was staged, the Nationalists would get firearms by attacking National Guard Armories where weapons are stored, generally without their firing pins. Thus the National Guardsmen would be momentarily helpless and the Nationalists could seize the weapons and any ammunition on hand. One of the Nationalists, [ ] could replace the firing pins.

b2 [ ] informed in [ ] that [ ]  
b7C [ ] had discussed a plan whereby approximately  
b7D [ ] Nationalists [ ]

[ ]

These two individuals have not been fully identified as yet.

c. PLANS FOR KIDNAPPING

According to [ ] stated in [ ] that in connection with any future violence, among other things, Nationalists had considered the possibility of shooting

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b7D [redacted] of the Insular Police, or kidnapping another person of importance to be held as hostage, [redacted] commented that prior to the October, 1950, violence, the kidnapping of [redacted] (presently commanding the [redacted], had been discussed by the Nationalists. [redacted] boasted that he was working in the home of [redacted]

[redacted] On one or two occasions, [redacted] Insular Police had visited [redacted]

#### d. AMMUNITION

b2 b7D In March, 1952, [redacted] stated that [redacted] were interested in collection of all types of ammunition, especially .22 calibre, and had expressed interest in the ammunition used by the United States Army. They were interested in securing firearms and offered to pay as much as \$15 for a pistol or revolver. [redacted] had in his possession a quantity of .45 calibre and .22 calibre ammunition, estimated by informant not to exceed one or two boxes of fifty of each type.

#### e. FIREARMS

b7D Late in 1951, [redacted] stated that [redacted] consistently claimed to have at his disposal at least three .45 calibre machine guns identified as Model M-3 (grease guns).

#### f. FIREARMS PRACTICE

b2 b7D According to [redacted] about January, 1952, a small group of Nationalists, consisting of not more than four or five individuals including [redacted] had planned to travel to Utuado for the purpose of practicing firearms. Among those who were discussed as likely prospects to make the trip were [redacted] Detailed plans were made for this trip, but according to [redacted] he believed that [redacted] had cancelled the plan at the last minute because he did not trust the local residents of Utuado.

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g. MEMBERS

In late 1951 and [redacted] described the following as members of [redacted]

[redacted]  
Self-admitted Nationalist in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico

Described [redacted] as a Nationalist in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, who is [redacted]

[redacted] and self-admitted Nationalist since 1928. Lives in Rio Piedras, P. R.

[redacted]  
There has been no confirmation [redacted] has been affiliated with the NPPR. He lives in Rio Piedras, P. R.

Not further identified

Not further identified

On August 12, 1952, [redacted] Puerto Rico Police Department, stated that he considered [redacted] a dangerous Nationalist and a member of the [redacted] Group.

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On [redacted] characterized [redacted] individual who, according to reliable information supplied to the Police Department, is reportedly [redacted] It was [redacted] opinion that [redacted] is identified with the [redacted]

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[redacted] advised Special Agents of the FBI, San Juan, that he had been a Nationalist for a number of years, but that for the past four years there had been no NPPR activity in Vieques. He advised he wished Independence for Puerto Rico, but not through the use of force and violence.

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[redacted] - Resides in Barrio Obrero, San-turce, Puerto Rico. He admitted to the Police in early 1952 that he was a Nationalist.

#### h. MEDICAL PERSONNEL

[redacted] advised in late 1951 that the following in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, were available for medical assistance

Thirteen girls in the Hijas de la Libertad. (The Hijas de la Libertad, or Daughters of Liberty, is the Nurse Corps of the NPPR.) -

Unidentified. These individuals would act as nurses in the event of shooting.

A

Unidentified. She would act as a nurse in the event of shooting.

In charge of first aid training for Rio Piedras Nationalists. In April, 1952, [redacted] stated he had no new or additional information pertaining to affiliation on the part of [redacted] with the NPPR. Current investigation indicates that [redacted] is a pacifist and is associated with the Independence Party of Puerto Rico. (The Independence Party of Puerto Rico is a legally constituted

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party, and according to statements made by its leaders advocates independence from the United States by peaceful means.)

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i. PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS

[redacted] advised in late [redacted] and early [redacted] that the following are believed by [redacted] to be Nationalists [redacted]

Described [redacted] as a member of the National Guard in Rio Piedras, P. R. He supposedly keeps [redacted] posted on what goes on in the National Guard. Current investigation failed to reflect any evidence that [redacted] is a member of the NPPR.

Described [redacted] as a former caretaker at the National Guard Armory of the 295th Infantry. [redacted] is presently in New York City.

Described [redacted] as a friend of his in Arecibo, Puerto Rico, and a Nationalist, upon whom the Nationalists can rely in the event violence is planned.

[redacted] would either furnish a weapon or accompany a group. [redacted] advised in late 1951 and early 1952 that [redacted] had attended a few NPPR meetings in 1949-1950, but that he had never been very active in the NPPR. His present status was unknown to informant.

It is to be noted that [redacted]

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[redacted]  
Puerto Rico National Guard, in 1938. [redacted] is presently working in Atlanta, Ga.

[redacted] has referred to one [redacted] from Puerto Nuevo, Puerto Rico, who was helping to collect money secretly for the defense of the NPER leaders on trial. [redacted] who lives in Puerto Nuevo, P. R., is possibly identical with this person. His [redacted]

[redacted] of GRISELIO TORRESOLA, killed in 1950 during the attempted assassination of President TRUMAN. [redacted] was arrested during the 1950 revolt but was released. As of October, 1951, [redacted] was [redacted] NFPR Headquarters, San Juan, according to the Insular Police.

Described [redacted] as a valiant individual who does not know fear. It is to be noted that he received [redacted]

[redacted]  
[redacted] Puerto Rico National Guard, [redacted] is presently [redacted]

Described by [redacted] as a [redacted] Nationalist in [redacted] Santurce, Puerto Rico.

Described by [redacted] in [redacted] [redacted] as a Nationalist in [redacted] P. R., [redacted]

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had ascertained [redacted] that inquiry had revealed that [redacted] was an active member of the Popular Party, the incumbent Party in P. R., and for this reason the Nationalists felt they would not be able to trust him. This was the reason the trip to Utuado to test a bomb was cancelled in January, 1952. Informant added, however, that he knew from his personal knowledge [redacted] [redacted] had been a Nationalist in Utuado in 1936.

[redacted] - Described [redacted] as an individual in Barrio Obrero, Santurce, P. R., who [redacted] make small arms repairs prior to the Nationalist revolt of October, 1950. Informant added that it is possible that two of the three machine guns at the disposal of [redacted] may be stored with this individual. It is also to be noted that this person may be identical to [redacted] of Barrio Obrero, Santurce, P. R., [redacted] mentioned below in Section II-A-2. [redacted] also has a nickname, [redacted]

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j. CONTRIBUTORS

[redacted] advised in late 1951, that the following individual was considered [redacted] as a financial contributor to the NPPR.

AGUSTIN MALDONADO RODRIGUEZ - Veteran Nationalist, and past President of the NPPR Municipal Board of Rio Piedras, P. R.

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[ ] advised in late 1951 that the following individual was considered [ ] as a financial contributor to the NPPR.

LUIS VALLE DIAZ -

Brother of ALFONSO VALLE DIAZ. Believed [ ] to be sympathetic to the NPPR, and a probable source of money and clothes. Lives in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. [ ], of unknown reliability, advised in late 1951 that LUIS VALLE DIAZ could be relied on for heavy contributions to the NPPR, if he were contacted by the right person. Informant pointed out that LUIS VALLE DIAZ had not participated openly in NPPR activities.

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## 2. DIMAS MATOS NIEVES GROUP (SANTURCE, P. R.)

On February 12, 1952, [ ] Internal Security, Puerto Rico Police Department, reported that an informant of unknown reliability, who is intimately acquainted with DIMAS MATOS NIEVES, provided the following information:

DIMAS MATOS NIEVES was spending much time locked up in his room in his home in Santurce, Puerto Rico, making home made devices and turning these devices over to other individuals whose identities were unknown to the informant. The Police Department presumed these devices to be infernal machines.

### a. PURPOSE

Informant explained that these devices would be used during the Insular voting on the new Puerto Rico Constitution which was set for March 3, 1952.

### b. Plans

No plans were known to Informant. It is to be noted that there were no incidents reported to this office regarding DIMAS MATOS NIEVES during the voting on March 3, 1952.

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c. MEMBERS

On February 19, 1952, Captain J. W. HERNANDEZ, Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, reported that a police informant, considered by the police to be reliable, provided the following names of individuals who were members of the DIMAS MATOS GROUP:

DIMAS MATOS NIEVES -	Former Cadet of the NPPR who served a sentence for violation of the Selective Service Act of 1948. Lives in Barrio Obrero, Santurce, Puerto Rico.
ULISES RIOS QUINONES -	Present Secretary of the Municipal Board of the NPPR of Barrio Obrero, Santurce, P. R., and fire-arms repairman.
JUAN BAUTISTA RIOS FERRERA -	Son of ULISES RIOS QUINONES, and U. S. Army Veteran. He owns the Fenix Jewelry Store in Barrio Obrero, Santurce, Puerto Rico, which store was described by his father as a point of contact of Nationalists in Barrio Obrero.

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Police surveillances in February, 1952, revealed other individuals in contact with DIMAS MATOS NIEVES. However no information has been developed connecting them with the NPPR.

NOTE: On January 29, 1952, Captain JOSE W. HERNANDEZ, Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, reported that an informant he considered reliable had provided the following information:

Informant, who was [redacted]  
[redacted] Santurce, Puerto Rico, and [redacted]  
[redacted] the NPPR,  
presently incarcerated in Insular custody, was acquainted  
with several other [redacted]  
who were Nationalists and who apparently assumed informant  
was also a Nationalist. One of these [redacted] JUAN  
B. RIOS, operator of a jewelry shop in Barrio Obrero,

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Santurce, Puerto Rico. [redacted] while informant was [redacted] person arrived, whom informant recognized as a former Cadet in the NPPR. The name of the Cadet was unknown to informant. Informant stated apparently [redacted] and Cadet assumed he was a Nationalist, because Cadet invited informant to go with him to [redacted] in [redacted] Santurce, where Cadet showed informant four bolt action mechanisms for rifles. The Cadet told informant he was altering these mechanisms to accommodate ammunition of the type sold in Puerto Rico. Cadet indicated he had the four rifles hidden. [redacted] told informant he personally had brought back these rifles from Germany on his return from military service in World War II. Informant stated that although no specific plans for use of these rifles were mentioned, [redacted] remarked that there had been no coordination in the attack at Blair House, Washington, D. C., on November 1, 1950. The Cadet stated that a new opportunity would arise in which there could be coordination.

The Insular Police surveillance in February, 1952, had revealed a close association between JUAN B. RIOS FERRERA, ULISES RIOS QUINONES, and DIMAS MATOS NIEVES, a former Cadet of the NPPR. The surveillance had failed to reflect close association [redacted] of the NPPR with RIOS QUINONES and RIOS FERRERA, leaving the Insular Police to infer that the former Cadet reported to [redacted]

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### 3. MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS GROUP (ARECIBO, PUERTO RICO)

According to [redacted] of known reliability, in February, 1952, MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS claimed that the NPPR existed and intended to operate underground. MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS claimed that in the past the entire Island knew a week ahead of time what the Nationalist Party was going to do. In the future, this would be avoided.

#### a. PURPOSE

Informant stated that according to MIGUEL OLMO, the members were awaiting orders to become active.

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b. FIREARMS PRACTICE

Informant also advised early in 1952, that he believes there was firearms practice [redacted] Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

c. FIREARMS

Informant believes that firearms are hidden [redacted] Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

d. MEMBERS

[redacted] advised over a period of time from February to July, 1952, that several closed meetings of Nationalists had taken place in the Arecibo area. The following persons were identified as being in attendance,

[redacted] Nationalist since [redacted] Arecibo, Nationalists.

[redacted] Nationalist since [redacted] From Barrio Santana, Arecibo.

[redacted] Officially a member of the Popular Party, the incumbent political party of Puerto Rico. From [redacted], Arecibo, P. R.

[redacted] Arecibo, Nationalists.

Two others from Arecibo - Unidentified as yet.

In [redacted] learned that [redacted] had recruited two new members from [redacted] Arecibo, for his NPPR group. Informant did not know if these two had attended any NPPR meetings.

[redacted] Arecibo, P. R. -

Unidentified as yet.

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In May, 1952, Captain JOSE W. HERNANDEZ, Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, reported that a police informant, of unknown reliability, advised that there had been a meeting of Nationalist 1 [redacted] in the coffee shop of MIGUEL OLMO in Barrio Santana, Arecibo, Puerto Rico. JESUS RAMON DIAZ DIAZ was indicated as one of those present.

JESUS RAMON DIAZ DIAZ -

DIAZ DIAZ is the son of RICARDO DIAZ DIAZ, SR., and LEONIDAS DIAZ DIAZ, and the brother of RICARDO DIAZ DIAZ, JR., and ANGEL RAMON DIAZ DIAZ, all of whom are incarcerated as a result of Insular prosecution arising out of the Nationalist revolt of October, 1950. According to the informant, DIAZ DIAZ had been seen on several occasions carrying a .45 calibre pistol, and had boasted that as soon as he was of age, he would take revenge against the government for what it had done to his family.

e. COURIERS

[redacted] advised in July, 1952, that an individual named [redacted] had brought orders to [redacted] from San Juan, Puerto Rico. The source and content of these alleged orders was not known to the informant.

B. POSSIBLE LINK IN ALL THREE GROUPS

[redacted] between PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, NPPR President, and the Party, has been reported by informants covering the activities of the BONILLA, MATOS, and OLMO groups to have been at various times during this period in contact with one or more of the members of these groups.

[redacted] advised in June, 1952, that [redacted] visited MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS in [redacted], Arecibo, Puerto Rico, in [redacted]

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[redacted] in January, 1952, advised that [redacted] [redacted] contacted [redacted] just after Christmas. [redacted] [redacted] been instructed by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, presently incarcerated in San Juan, to pass on orders and instructions to members of the NPPR. [redacted] explained that since he is ALBIZU CAMPOS' lawyer, he is the only contact which the leader of the NPPR has with the membership of the NPPR.

On February 21, 1952, [redacted] Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, reported that a police informant, considered by the police to be reliable, advised as follows: The informant who was being [redacted] to determine his eligibility as a candidate for the NPPR, was directed [redacted] [redacted]

### III. OTHER UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY

#### A. POSSIBLE RESUMPTION OF "SPIRITUALIST" COVER OF NATIONALIST MEETINGS

##### 1. Jayuya, Puerto Rico

[redacted] a school teacher in [redacted] Jayuya, Puerto Rico, stated that she learned from comments made by school children in her sixth grade class in [redacted] that the parents of some of these children are attending meetings which the children refer to as "Spiritualist" in nature. She said that she is unable to say that these meetings are meetings of NPPR members, inasmuch as she does not know what goes on at the meetings. She pointed out that there are only three families in [redacted] [redacted] who have never been members of the NPPR, or NPPR sympathizers, and that she suspects that these "Spiritualist" meetings may have significance. She commented that the parents of these children are apparently telling them when they go out to a meeting in the evening that they are going to a "Spiritualist" meeting. She commented that she has additional concern about these "Spiritualist" meetings, because during the height of NPPR activity in Utuado, Puerto Rico, in 1950, the NPPR members referred to their meetings as "Spiritualist" meetings.

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2. BAYAMON, PUERTO RICO

On October 25, 1951, [redacted] Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, reported that a police informant, of unknown reliability, had provided the following information:

Nationalists ERNESTO SANCHEZ ALVAREZ, JUAN ALAMO DIAZ, and the latter's wife, GERMANA BILBAO DE ALAMO, had attended a "Spiritualist" meeting in the vicinity of Bayamon.

B. SECRET ORGANIZATION FOR FUND COLLECTION1. OFFICERS

[redacted] stated that he had been advised that JUAN ALAMO DIAZ had been appointed organizer for the collection of funds for the NPPR in Puerto Rico. Informant did not know how this appointment was made, but assumed it might have been the result of a secret meeting of certain leading NPPR members, now at liberty, or that the appointment might have come from ANGELINA TORRESOLA in her capacity as Treasurer General of the NPPR. Informant was also advised that [redacted] will visit the various towns of Puerto Rico,

[redacted] stated further that NPPR members are [redacted] to those individuals appointed [redacted]

In January, 1952, informant learned that the NPPR [redacted] was organized so that [redacted] divide the responsibility [redacted] the Metropolitan area (San Juan, Santurce, and Rio Piedras) [redacted]

2. POSSIBLE METHOD

In April, 1952, [redacted] informed that [redacted] in Arecibo, Puerto Rico, was contemplating the system used before the revolt of sending envelopes, "sobrecitos," to friends of the NPPR. Informant described a "sobrecito" as a small envelope similar to that

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used by some churches in which individuals can place contributions. These would be sent to persons believed to be friendly and sympathetic with the NPPR. This would be handled in a secretive manner, and would not be done until the sympathies of potential recipients were ascertained.

C. SECRET APPOINTMENT OF NEW OFFICERS

It is to be noted that although a new NPPR Treasurer General has been appointed, new officers are reported for the Mayaguez area, and an acting Municipal Board President is operating in Ponce, Puerto Rico, no publicity has been given to these appointments.

C. COMMENTS BY NATIONALISTS ON CURRENT AND FUTURE UNDERGROUND OPERATION OF THE PARTY

In February, 1952, [ ] advised that [ ] stated that in the future the Party would operate in an underground manner. [ ] gave indication of current underground trend by stating that he had been ordered to cease visiting the various members [ ] at their places of incarceration because the Police were aware of his visits. He indicated that the Party was to avoid letting its activities be known to the Insular Police.

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Q. ARRESTS AND PROSECUTIONS

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1. Additional Information Concerning Arrests and Insular Prosecutions Resulting from the NPPR Revolt of October, 1950

a. Insular

Prefatory

This section reflects additional information concerning prosecution of individuals in Insular Courts of Puerto Rico for violation of Insular laws in connection with the Nationalist Revolt of October, 1950. This prosecutive data covering the period from July 1, 1951, through July 31, 1952, was compiled from records maintained by [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] b7C  
[redacted] San Juan, who is directing [redacted]  
[redacted] in relation to the revolt. The records of the Arecibo, Mayaguez, and Ponce District Courts were consulted where pertinent.

Legend

The tabulation of Insular prosecutions appearing hereinafter is arranged in columns which are identified and explained below.

Column 1. Name

The names of persons charged are set out by surname in directory style.

Note re: Spanish names: The Spanish name PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS is made up of: 1 2 3

1. Given name (PEDRO)
2. Father's name (ALBIZU)
3. Mother's name (CAMPOS)

In referring to the individual by surname, the father's surname (ALBIZU in this case) governs, although both surnames are customarily used together, e.g., ALBIZU CAMPOS.

Column 2. Affiliation

- N - Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
- C - Communist Party of Puerto Rico
- U - Union of the People for the Establishment of the Republic of Puerto Rico

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Note: The Communist Party of Puerto Rico is a Communist Party in its own right and is not a district organization of the Communist Party, USA; although it is based on the same Marxist-Leninist principles as the Communist Party, USA.

The Union of the People for the Establishment of the Republic of Puerto Rico (Union del Pueblo pro Constituyente de la Republica de Puerto Rico), according to the President of that organization, JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER, advocates the independence of Puerto Rico, and advocates the use of unconstitutional means to secure independence. This advocacy is reflected in a sworn statement of JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER to Insular [redacted] b7C [redacted] in [redacted]

#### Column 3 Insular Charges

Key Numbers are used to reflect specific violations with which the individuals are charged, and an explanatory chart is located immediately before the tabulation.

#### Column 5 Verdict or Sentence

Sentences are reflected in this column, if imposed. All sentences have been imposed to be served consecutively, with the exceptions noted in the tabulation. When an individual has received several equal sentences on a number of counts of the same violation, the aggregate sentence for that violation is set out.

If trial has been held, but sentence has not been imposed, the designation "NG" (Not Guilty) or "Case Closed" has been made. In the latter instances, the case has been closed inasmuch as the charge was not filed within a 120 day period.

Insular Law No. 85, dated April 10, 1951, stated that the town of Jayuya, Puerto Rico, would become part of the Ponce District, and this law would go into effect 90 days later.

FERNANDO ANABITARTE, Secretary to JOSE C. APONTE, informed that the jurisdiction of all felony cases in Jayuya in accordance with the above law would be transferred to Ponce. He went on to say that in the event an individual committed a felony and a misdemeanor, the trial would take place in Ponce; however, if the

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individual committed solely a misdemeanor, the case would be heard in Adjuntas, Puerto Rico. An asterisk precedes the charges which were heard in accordance with Insular Law 85 or remain to be heard.

KEY TO INSULAR CHARGES

<u>No.</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Insular Law</u>	<u>Felony or Misdemeanor</u>
1.	Advocating overthrow of Insular Government	Law 53,6/10/48	x
2.	Explosives Law (Illegal Use)	Art.11, Law 67, 5/13/34	x x
3.	Explosives Law (Possession with intent to do damage)	Art.12, Law 67, 5/13/34	x
4.	Attack to commit murder	Art.218, Penal Code	x
5.	Possession of unregistered firearm	Law 14,6/18/36	x
6.	Carrying weapons	Law 14,6/25/24	x
7.	First degree murder	Art.199, Penal Code	x
8.	Murder	Art.199, Penal Code	x
9.	Robbery	Art.238, Penal Code	x
10.	Attempted robbery	Art.238, Penal Code	x
11.	Arson	Arts.398,402,403 Penal Code	x
12.	Attempted 2nd degree Arson	Art.405, Penal Code	x
13.	Attempted murder	Art.218, Penal Code	x



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<u>No.</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Insular Law</u>	<u>Felony or Misdemeanor</u>
14.	Inciting to riot	Art.47 in connection with Art.359, Penal Code	x
15.	Second Degree Murder	Art.201, Penal Code	x
16.	Voluntary Homicide	Art.203, Penal Code	x
17.	Perjury	Art. 117, Penal Code	x
18.	Contempt of Court	Act of March 9, 1911	x
19.	Attack to commit homicide	Art. 223, Penal Code	x x

TABULATION OF INSULAR PROSECUTION

<u>Name</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>	<u>Charge &amp; (Counts)</u>	<u>Insular Court</u>	<u>Verdict or Sentence</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
1. ALBIZU CAMPOS, N PEDRO		1 (13)	San Juan Dist	1st count- 1-2yr.8/29/51	Yes
			San Juan Dist	2nd count- 1-3yr.8/29/51	Yes
			San Juan Dist	3rd count- 1-4yr.8/29/51	Yes
			San Juan Dist	4th-12th count- 1-5yr.8/29/51	Yes
			San Juan Dist	13th count- dismissed 6/20/52	
2. ALICEA SANTIAGO, N ANTONIO		16	Ponce Dist	1-5 yr.3/13/51	No
		6	Ponce Dist	1 yr. 6 mo. 3/20/51	No
		5	Ponce Dist	8 mo. 3/20/51	No

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Name	Affiliation	Charge & (Counts)	Insular Court	Verdict or Sentence	Appeal
3. ALICEA SANTIAGO, N JOSE MIGUEL		16 6 5	Ponce Dist Ponce Dist Ponce Dist	1-5yr.3/13/51 1 yr. 6 mo. 3/20/51 8 mo. 3/20/51	No No No
4. ALICEA TORRES, N JUAN		17 4 (4)	Ponce Dist Ponce Dist	NG,6/13/51 NG,3/9/51	
5. ARROYO TORRES, N OSCAR		4 (6) 9	Ponce Dist Ponce Dist	NG,4/4/51 Case Closed 4/4/51	
6. AVILES MASSANET, N JOSE		4 7 (2) 5 6	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	Cases are Pending	
7. AYOROA ABREU, N ENRIQUE		1	San Juan Dist	40-50 days 5/1/52	No
8. BALLEST, N JOSE ANGEL		1 3	Mayaguez Dist Mayaguez Dist	300-365 days 11/9/51 Case Closed 11/9/51	No
9. BERRIOS COLON, N MARCELINO		1 19 5 6	Mayaguez Dist Ponce Dist Ponce Dist Ponce Dist	Pending 5-20 yr. 4/12/51 8 mo.4/12/51 1 yr. 10 mo. 4/12/51	No No No
10. BERRIOS MORALES, N MARCIAL		3	Bayamon Dist	6 mos.5/31/51	No
11. BURGOS-MARTINEZ, N GONZALO		4 (6)	Ponce Dist	Dismissed 3/7/51	
12. BURGOS FUENTES, N RAFAEL A.		1 (5) 1	Guayama Dist San Juan Dist	1-5yrs.each count, con- currently 3/10/52 1 mo.-5yrs. 9/5/51	Yes Yes

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>	<u>Charge &amp; (Counts)</u>	<u>Insular Court</u>	<u>Verdict or Sentence</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
13. CABALLER, MANUEL	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	6 mos., -lyr. 6/16/51	No
14. CALVENTI ROSADO, FELIPE	N	1 5	Bayamon Dist San Juan Dist	6-8 mos. 2/12/52 6 mos. 2/2/51	No No
15. CAMPOS ARANZAMENDI, FRANCISCO	N	16 6 5	Ponce Dist Ponce Dist Ponce Dist	1-5yrs. probation 12/14/51 1 yr. 3/20/51 6 mos. 3/20/51 (2 above sentences concurrent)	No No
16. CANALES TORRESOLA BLANCA	N	*1	Ponce Dist	Pending	
17. CANCEL RODRIGUEZ RAFAEL	N	1 6	Mayaguez Dist Mayaguez Dist	1-3yrs. 11/13/51 Dismissed 11/13/51	No
18. CANDELARIO-OLIVERA, VICTOR		4 (6)	Ponce Dist	Dismissed 3/7/51	
19. CARDONA RUIZ, TELESFORO ERNESTO	N	1	Aguadilla Dist	Pending	
20. CASTILLO ORTIZ, QUILLERMO	N	1 (4)	Guayama Dist	10-12 mos. each count, sentences concurrent 12/6/51	No
21. CASTILLO VEGA, JOSE M.	N	1	Aguadilla Dist	Pending	
22. CASTRO ABOLAFIA, PAULINO E.	N	1	San Juan Dist	NG 6/4/52	
23. COLON FELICIANO, ANGEL	N	4 7 (2) 5 6	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	Cases Are Pending	

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Name	Affiliation	Charge & (Counts)	Insular Court	Verdict or Sentence	Appeal
24. COLON GONZALEZ, ANTONIO	N	11	Arecibo Dist	3-8 yr. 6/26/51	Yes
25. COLON LEYRO, BENICIO	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	300-355 days 11/9/51	No
		6	Mayaguez Dist	Case Closed 11/9/51	
		5	Mayaguez Dist	Case Closed 11/9/51	
26. CORTES GONZALEZ, JOSE	N	3	Ponce Dist	NG 3/12/51	
27. CRESPO BOU, JAIME RAFAEL	N	11	Arecibo Dist	3-8 yr. 6/26/51	Yes
28. CRUZADO ORTIZ, JOSE	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	6 mos.-1 yr. 11/9/51	No
29. CUEVAS, JUAN GREGORIO	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	300-360 days 11/9/51	No
		6	Mayaguez Dist	(Insular authorities reported corrected information revealing this individual was not charged.)	
30. CUEVAS RODRIGUEZ, SAUL	N	7 (4)	Arecibo Dist	Case Closed 4/17/51	
31. DE JESUS MEDINA, JUAN	C	*11 (3)	Ponce Dist	1yr-1yr 2 mos. each count, currently 3/19/52	No
		*5	Ponce Dist	Case Closed 3/19/52	
		*6	Ponce Dist	Case Closed 3/19/52	
32. DE JESUS TORRES, RAUL	N	6	Ponce Dist	1yr 6 mos. 3/16/51	No
		5	Ponce Dist	10 mos. 3/16/51	No
		15	Ponce Dist	12-25 yr. 4/11/51	Yes
33. DEL VALLE DE LOPEZ DE VICTORIA, MONSERRATE	N	1	Arecibo Dist	Pending	

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Name	Affiliation	Charge & (Counts)	Insular Court	Verdict or Sentence	Appeal
34. DE SANTIAGO, JULIO	N	1	San Juan Dist	1 yr 6 mos. 3/6/52	No
35. DEL RIO ADAMES, JULIO RAMON	N	1 (6)	San Juan Dist	1 yr-5 yrs.each count, concurrent, 10/2/51	No
36. DIAZ DIAZ, ANGEL RAMON	N	5 6	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	8 mos. 4/21/51 1 yr. 6 mos. 4/21/51 (all sentences consecutive)	Yes Yes
37. DIAZ DIAZ, BERNARDO	N	5 6	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	8 mos. 4/21/51 1 yr. 6 mos. 4/21/51 (all consecutive)	Yes Yes
38. DIAZ MATOS, ISMAEL	N	5 6  1	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	8 mos 4/21/51 1 yr. 6 mos. 4/21/51 (all consecutive) Pending	Yes Yes
39. DIAZ DIAZ, LEONIDES	N	1	Arecibo Dist	Pending	
40. DIAZ DIAZ, SR. RICARDO	N	1 5 6	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	Pending 8 mos. 4/21/51 1 yr. 6 mos. 4/21/51 (all consecutive)	Yes Yes
41. DIAZ DIAZ, JR. RICARDO	N	5 6  1	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	8 mos. 4/21/51 1 yr. 6 mos. 4/21/51 (all consecutive) Pending	Yes Yes
42. DIMAS BERMUDEZ, JOSE ENCARNACION	N	1	Bayamon Dist	1-3 mos. 2/11/52	No

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Affili- ation</u>	<u>Charge &amp; (Counts)</u>	<u>Insular Court</u>	<u>Verdict or Sentence</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
43. ENAMORADO CUESTA, C JOSE		1 (2)	San Juan Dist	6 mos.-lyr. on each count, concurrently 9/27/51	No
44. FELICIANO VAZQUEZ, CARLOS M.	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	1-5yrs.11/13/51	Appealed- Upheld by Supreme Court of Puerto Rico
45. FELICIANO SEDA, DANIEL	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	7-9 mos. 11/9/51	No
		6	Mayaguez Dist	6 mos.1/22/51	
46. FERNANDEZ, LUIS DARIO	N	11	Arecibo Dist	3-8 yr.6/26/51	Yes
47. FIGUEROA RIOS, ALEJANDRO	N	13	Bayamon Dist	1 yr.4/10/51	No
		3	Bayamon Dist	8 mos.4/10/51	No
		6	Bayamon Dist	9 mos.4/10/51	No
48. FIGUEROA SANTONA, FRANCISCO	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	Insular author- ities reported corrected in- formation re- vealing this in- dividual was not charged	
49. GARCES DORREGO, CESAR EMILIO	N	4	Arecibo Dist	Cases are	
		6	Arecibo Dist	Pending	
50. GARCIA RODRIGUEZ, RAUL	N	1 (2)	Mayaguez Dist	Pending	
51. GONZALEZ CABAN, ESTEBAN	N	1(2)	Guayama Dist	1-15 mos.on each count, concurrent 3/10/52	No

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Name	Affiliation	Charge & (Counts)	Insular Court	Verdict or Sentence	Appeal
52. GONZALEZ MARIN, N JUAN ANTONIO		11(3)	Arecibo Dist	6-16 yr. 6/25/51 (2 3-8 yr. sents not guilty on 3rd count, 6/26/51)	Yes
		9	Arecibo Dist	5-10 yr. 6/26/51	Yes
53. GONZALEZ CANDELARIA, TOMAS	N	4 7(2) 5 6	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	Cases are Pending	
54. GONZALEZ ROMAN, N VICTOR		1	Mayaguez Dist	Insular authorities reported corrected information reveal- ing this individual was not charged.	
55. GUTIERREZ-CADIZ, N JESUS		4(6)	Ponce Dist	Case Dismissed 3/7/51	
56. GUTIERREZ CADIZ, N WILLIAM		19(6)	Ponce Dist	3-12 yr. 4/17/51 (6 1-4 yr. sents. Sents on Counts 4, 5, & 6, which are consecutive, to run concurrently with sents on 1, 2, & 3 which are consec.)	No
57. GUZMAN SERRANO, N JUSTO		5 6	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	8 mos. 4/21/51 1 yr. 6 mos. 4/21/51	Yes Yes
58. HERNANDEZ RIVERA, GREGORIO	N	4(2) 3 6	San Juan Dist San Juan Dist San Juan Dist	2 7-15 yr. sents. to run consecutively 5 yr. 3/27/51 2 yr. 2/14/51	No No No
59. IRIZARRY RIVERA, FIDEL	N	6	Arecibo Dist	1 yr. 6 mos. 5/11/51	Yes



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	<u>Name</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>	<u>Charge &amp; (Counts)</u>	<u>Insular Court</u>	<u>Verdict or Sentence</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
60.	IRIZARRY RIVERA, N MARIO		15 9	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	20-30 yr. 6/28/51 5-10 yr. 6/26/51	Yes Yes
61.	IRIZARRY RIVERA, N OVIDIO		11(5)	Arecibo Dist	15-40-yr. 6/26/51 (5 3-8 sents)	Yes
62.	JACA HERNANDEZ, N JUAN		1 4(6)	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	Pending 36-84 yr. 6/5/51 (6 6-14 yr. sents)	Yes
			5 6	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	8 mos. 4/21/51 1 yr. 6 mos. 4/21/51	Yes Yes
63.	LOPEZ VAZQUEZ, N EDUARDO		1(2)	Guayama Dist	1-15 mos. each count, concurrent	No
			5 6 1	San Juan Dist San Juan Dist San Juan Dist	1 yr. 12/18/50 6 mos. 12/18/50 1 day-2½ yrs. 9/5/51	No No No
64.	LOPEZ DE VICTORIA, TOMAS	N	5 6	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	8 mos. 4/21/51 1 yr. 6 mos. 4/21/51	Yes Yes
			1	Arecibo Dist	Pending	
65.	LUGO RUIZ, DOMINGO	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	6 mos. -1 yr. 11/9/51	No
66.	LUGO, ELEUTERIO	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	6 mos. -1 yr. 11/9/51	No
67.	LUGO SANTIAGO, ESTANISLAO	N	1 19(6)	Ponce Dist Ponce Dist	Pending 5-25 yr. 5/24/51 (6 1-5 yr. sents, 2 of which are concurrent)	Yes
68.	LUGO MORALES, EZEQUIEL	N	4(5)	Mayaguez Dist	15-75 yr. 2/23/51 (5 3-15 yr. sents)	No

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>	<u>Charge &amp; (Counts)</u>	<u>Insular Court</u>	<u>Verdict or Sentence</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
69. MALDONADO RIVERA, CARMELO	N	11(2)	Arecibo Dist	2-28 yr.6/19/51 (2 1-14 yr.sents)	Yes
		6	Arecibo Dist	6 mos.6/19/51	Yes
		7	Arecibo Dist	Life,6/19/51	Yes
		4(3)	Arecibo Dist	18-42 yr.6/19/51 (All above felony sentences concurrent with life sent.)	Yes
70. MARIN PAGAN, EDMIDIO	N	11(8)	Arecibo Dist	24-64 yr.6/26/51 (8 3-8 yr. sents)	Yes
		9	Arecibo Dist	Insular authorities reported corrected information revealing this individual was not charged.	
71. MARIN TORRES, HERIBERTO	N	5	Arecibo Dist	8 mos. 6/5/51	Yes
		6(2)	Arecibo Dist	3 yr. 6/5/51 (2 1 yr. 6 mos. sents)	Yes
		7	Arecibo Dist	Life, 5/21/51	Yes
		4(3)	Arecibo Dist	18-42 yr.6/6/51 (3 6-14 yr.sents)	Yes
		11	Arecibo Dist	3-8 yr.6/6/51	Yes
72. MARIN DAVILA, MIGUEL ANGEL	N	9(3)	Arecibo Dist	15-30 yr.6/26/51 (3 5-10 yr.sents.)	Yes
		11	Arecibo Dist	3-8 yr.6/26/51	Yes
73. MARRERO NAZARIO, DEUSDEDIT	C	1	Arecibo Dist	4-6 yr.11/3/51	Yes
74. MARTINEZ, BLADIMIRO	N	6	Arecibo Dist	45 days,4/9/51	No

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>	<u>Charge &amp; (Counts)</u>	<u>Insular Court</u>	<u>Verdict or Sentence</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
75. MARTINEZ NEGRON, N GILBERTO		5 6 7(2)	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	Cases are Pending	
76. MARTINEZ QUINTANA, JUAN RAMON	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	6 mos.-lyr. 11/9/51	No
		5 6	Mayaguez Dist Mayaguez Dist	2 yr. 1/22/51 6 mos. 1/22/51	No No
77. MARTINEZ LOPEZ, N PEDRO		6 5 1	Mayaguez Dist Mayaguez Dist Mayaguez Dist	Case closed 11/9/51 Case closed 11/9/51 300-350 days 11/9/51	No
78. MARTI TORRES, NOE	N	4(5) 6 5	Mayaguez Dist	Cases are pending - fugitive from justice	
79. MATOS PAOLI, FRANCISCO	N	1(4)	San Juan Dist	NG on 1st & 2nd Count, 2-10 yr. on 3rd & 4th Count 9/25/51	Yes
80. MEDINA ACOSTA, N JAIME		12	Ponce Dist	Case closed 7/31/51	
81. MEDINA FIGUEROA, N JOSE ANGEL		7(2) 4 5 6	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	Cases are Pending	
82. MEDINA RAMIREZ, N RAMON		1	San Juan Dist	11-22 mos. 10/17/51	No
83. MEJIAS FLORES, JOSE		1(2)  1	Guayama Dist  San Juan Dist	1-15 mos. on each count, concurrent 3/11/52 NG 9/5/51	No
84. MENA DE JESUS, N MANUEL ESTEBAN		7(4) 4(6)	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	Cases are Pending	

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Name	Affiliation	Charge & (Counts)	Insular Court	Verdict or Sentence	Appeal
85. MENDEZ GANDIA, MANUEL	N	5 6	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	8 mos. 4/21/51 1 yr. 6 mos. 4/21/51	Yes Yes
86. MENDEZ NEGRON, RAFAEL	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	6-11 mos. 11/13/51	No
87. MOJICA VALENTIN, LUIS	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	6 mos. -1 yr. 11/9/51	No
88. MOLINA CENTENO, RAFAEL	N	5 6	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	8 mos. 4/21/51 1 yr. 6 mos. 4/21/51	Yes Yes
89. MONTALVO RODRIGUEZ, ADAN	N	1(2) 5	Mayaguez Dist Mayaguez Dist	Pending NG 2/23/51	
90. MONTANER MARRERO, RAMON	N	9 5 6	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	Case closed 12/12/51 6 mos. 12/12/51 6 mos. 12/12/51	No No
91. MORALES NIEVES, EULOGIO	N	13 3	Bayamon Dist Bayamon Dist	1 yr. 4/10/51 8 mos. 4/10/51	No No
92. MORALES PADILLA, INOCENCIO	N	13 3	Bayamon Dist Bayamon Dist	1 yr. 4/10/51 8 mos. 4/10/51	No No
93. MORALES NEGRON, JUAN	N	1 11(5)	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	Pending 15-40 yr. 6/26/51 (5 3-8 yr. sents)	Yes
94. MORALES NEGRON, LUIS	N	11(6)	Arecibo Dist	18-48 yr. 6/26/51 (6 3-8 yr. sents)	Yes
95. MORALES NEGRON, REINALDO	N	9(5) 10 11(7)	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	25-50 yr. 6/26/51 (5 5-10 yr. sents) NG 6/26/51 21-56 yr. 6/26/51 (7 3-8 yr. sents)	Yes Yes

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Name	Affiliation	Charge (Counts)	Insular Court	Verdict or Sentence	Appeal
96. MOYA VELEZ, ANTONIO	N	1 6 5 Motor Vehicle Law (3 viol.)	San Juan Dist San Juan Dist San Juan Dist Rio Piedras Municipal Court	1-2 yr. 5/1/52 6 mos. 1/19/51 6 mos. 1/19/51 4 mos. 1/19/51 4 mos. 1/19/51 4 mos. 1/19/51	Yes No No No No No
97. MUNIZ MEDINA, ENRIQUE	N	4 5 6	San Juan Dist San Juan Dist San Juan Dist	1-15 yr. 4/19/51 6 mos. 5/3/51 6 mos. 5/3/51	Yes Yes Yes
(Convictions upheld by Supreme Court of Puerto Rico)					
98. MUNIZ ROSADO, JOSE RAMON	N	1 5 6 3	Mayaguez Dist Mayaguez Dist Mayaguez Dist Mayaguez Dist	1-5 yr. 11/13/51 1 yr. 1/22/51 3 mos. 1/22/51 2 yr. 1/22/51	No No No No
99. MUNIZ SANTOS, MELITON	N	1 19(5) 5 6	Ponce Dist Ponce Dist Ponce Dist Ponce Dist	Pending 5-25 yr. 4/12/51 (5 1-5 yr. sents) 8 mos. 4/12/51 1 yr. 10 mos. 4/12/51	Yes Yes No No
100. MUNOZ MATOS, JUAN JOSE	N	1 6	San Juan Dist San Juan Dist	3 yr. 7/22/52 6 mos. 2/19/51	Yes No
101. NEGRON RODRIGUEZ, JOSE ANTONIO	N	1 12 13 3(2) 5(2) 6	Bayamon Dist Bayamon Dist Bayamon Dist Bayamon Dist Bayamon Dist Bayamon Dist	1-5 yr. 11/29/51 1-5 yr. 4/10/51 5-10 yr. 4/10/51 5 yr. on 1 count & 30 mos. on other 2/23/51 1 yr. 2/23/51 3 mos. 2/23/51	Yes, Denied Yes, Denied Yes, Denied Yes Yes Yes
(1 count not guilty)					

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Name	Affiliation	Charge & (Counts)	Insular Court	Verdict or Sentence	Appeal
102. NIEVES AVILES, ANTONIO	N	6 13 3	Bayamon Dist Bayamon Dist Bayamon Dist	8 mos. 4/10/51 1 yr. 4/10/51 8 mos. 4/10/51	No No No
103. NIEVES ROMAN, JOSE	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	6 mos.-1 yr. 11/9/51	No
104. OJEDA, JUANA	N	1	Arecibo Dist	Pending	
105. OLIVERO ALBARRAN, ELADIO	N	4 7(2) 5 6	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	All Cases Are Pending	
106. ORTEGA ESPINEL, AURELIO	N	6	Bayamon Dist	30 days 4/27/52	No
107. OTERO LOZADA, RAMON	N	11(2)	Arecibo Dist	3-8 yr. 6/26/51 Not Guilty 2nd Count 6/26/51	Yes
108. PABON RIOFEDRE, PEDRO ULISES	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	Pending	
109. PADILLA-RODRIGUEZ, CARLOS	N	4(3) 6 5	San Juan Dist San Juan Dist San Juan Dist	NG 5/9/52 6 mos. 5/9/52 1 yr. 5/9/52	No No
110. PADILLA ORTIZ, MANUEL	N	6 5	Bayamon Dist Bayamon Dist	Case closed 4/10/51 Case closed 4/10/51	
111. PADIN CONCEPCION, JOAQUIN	N	4(3) 6	San Juan Dist San Juan Dist	NG 5/9/52 6 mos. 5/9/52	No
112. PEDROSA RIVERA, RAMON	N	1 6 5	Ponce Dist Ponce Dist Ponce Dist	Pending 1 yr. 8 mos. 3/16/51 6 mos. 3/16/51	No No

(Continued on next page)

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Affili- ation</u>	<u>Charge &amp; (Counts)</u>	<u>Insular Court</u>	<u>Verdict or Sentence</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
		15	Ponce Dist	15-30 yr. 4/11/51	Yes
		4	Ponce Dist	Pending	
		3	Ponce Dist	2 yr. 12/14/51	Yes
		9	Ponce Dist	5-15 yr. 11/27/51	Yes
113. PENA RAMIREZ, AMADO EULOGIO	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	300-350 days 11/9/51	No
		4(5)	Mayaguez Dist	15-75 yr. 4/23/51 (5 3-15 yr. sents) Appealed to Supreme Court of Puerto Rico; found guilty on one count, not guilty on remaining four.	
		5	Mayaguez Dist	2 yr. 4/23/51 Upheld by Supreme Court of Puerto Rico	
		6	Mayaguez Dist	2 yr. 4/23/51 Upheld by Supreme Court of Puerto Rico	
114. PENA RAMIREZ, FELIPE	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	300-355 days 11/9/51	No
115. PENA RAMIREZ, ROQUE	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	300-350 days 11/9/51	No
116. PEREZ, CARMEN MARIA	N	1	San Juan Dist	NG 7/18/52	
117. PEREZ RIVERA, EUCLIDES	N	3	Bayamon Dist	NG 6/21/51	
		5	Bayamon Dist	NG 6/21/51	
118. PEREZ RIVERA, FELICIANO	N	13	Bayamon Dist	1 yr. 4/10/51	No
		3	Bayamon Dist	8 mos. 4/10/51	No
		6	Bayamon Dist	8 mos. 4/10/51	No
119. PEREZ MARTINEZ, OSVALDO	N	6	Ponce Dist	1 yr. 6 mos. 3/16/51	No
		5	Ponce Dist	9 mos. 3/16/51	No
		3	Ponce Dist	NG 12/19/51	



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Name	Affiliation	Charge & (Counts)	Insular Court	Verdict or Sentence	Appeal
120. PIERLUISSI SOTO, N OLIVERIO		11	Arecibo Dist	3-8 yr. 6/6/51 (1 pending)	Yes
		5	Arecibo Dist	8 mos. 6/2/51	Yes
		6	Arecibo Dist	1 yr. 6 mos. 6/2/51	Yes
		7	Arecibo Dist	Life, 6/6/51	Yes
		4(3)	Arecibo Dist	18-42 yr. 6/6/51 (3 6-14 yr. sents)	Yes
		9	Arecibo Dist	5-10 yr. 6/6/51	Yes
121. POMALES GONZALEZ, JESUS	N	4(3)	San Juan Dist	3-15 yr. on 1st Count; NG on remaining two 5/9/52	Yes
		5	San Juan Dist	1 yr. 5/9/52	Yes
		6(2)	San Juan Dist	6 mos. on each count 5/9/52	Yes
122. QUINONES GONZALEZ, DIEGO	N	4(3)	San Juan Dist	NG 5/9/52	
		5	San Juan Dist	1 yr. 5/9/52	No
		6	San Juan Dist	6 mos. 5/9/52	No
123. RAMOS ROSARIO, OCTAVIO	N	4	Arecibo Dist	Cases	
		7(2)	Arecibo Dist	are	
		5		Pending	
		6			
124. RAMOS CANCEL, N GIL VERIANO		1	Mayaguez Dist	6 mos. -1 yr. 11/9/51	No
		6	Mayaguez Dist	Case closed 11/9/51	
		5	Mayaguez Dist	Case closed 11/9/51	
		3	Mayaguez Dist	Case closed 11/9/51	
125. REYNOLDS, RUTH M.	N	1(2)	San Juan Dist	2-6 yr. 1st count 9/5/51; NG on 2nd count 9/5/51	Yes

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Name	Affiliation	Charge & (Counts)	Insular Court	Verdict or Sentence	Appeal
126. RIOS FIGUEROA, N WILLIAM		5 6  4 9	San Juan Dist San Jaun Dist  San Juan Dist San Juan Dist	1 mo. 2/28/52 1 mo. 2/28/52 to be served concurrent with above 12-14 mos. 2/28/52 12-14 mos. 2/28/52 to be served concurrent with above	No No  No No
127. RIVERA PABON, N ALFREDO		11(5) 9(2)	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	15-40 yr. 6/26/51 (5 3-8 yr. sents) Insular authorities reported corrected information revealing this individual was not charged.	Yes
128. RIVERA WALKER, N ALVARO		1  6(2) 4 5	San Juan Dist  San Juan Dist San Juan Dist San Juan Dist	1-3 yr. 7/22/52 concurrently with other sentences 6 mos. 3/7/51 1-11 yr. 3/7/51 6 mos. 3/7/51	No  No No No
129. RIVERA NIEVES, N ELMER (HERMES)		3 13	Bayamon Dist Bayamon Dist	8 mos. 4/10/51 1 yr. 4/10/51	No No
130. RIVERA GARCIA, N EZEQUIEL		5 6 13	Ponce Dist Ponce Dist Ponce Dist	Trial Postponed Indefinitely 5/30/52	
131. RIVERA GONZALEZ, N GILBERTO		7(4) 4(6) 5	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	Cases are Pending	
132. RIVERA SOTOMAYOR, N JOSE		1(2)	San Juan Dist	1-2 yr. 1st count 5/1/52 NG on 2nd count 5/1/52	Yes

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Name	Affiliation	Charge & (Counts)	Insular Court	Verdict or Sentences	Appeal
133. RIVERA TORRES, N LISANDRO EFRAIN		9(3)	Arecibo Dist	15-30 yr. 6/6/51 (3 5-15 yr. sents)	Yes
		5	Arecibo Dist	8 mos. 6/2/51	Yes
		6	Arecibo Dist	1 yr. 6 mos. 6/2/51	Yes
		7	Arecibo Dist	Life 6/6/51	Yes
		4(3)	Arecibo Dist	18-42 yr. 6/6/51 (3 6-14 yr. sents)	Yes
		11	Arecibo Dist	3-8 yr. 6/6/51	Yes
		*11	Ponce Dist	Pending	
134. RIVERA FERNANDEZ, N LUIS		6	Arecibo Dist	1 yr. 6 mos. 5/11/51	No
		5	Arecibo Dist	8 mos. 5/11/51	No
135. RIVERA SANTIAGO, N LUIS		9	Arecibo Dist	5-10 yr. 6/26/51	Yes
		11(5)	Arecibo Dist	15-40 yr. 6/26/51 (5 3-8 yr. sents)	Yes
136. RIVERA SANTIAGO, N MIGUEL ANGEL		9(3)	Arecibo Dist	15-30 yr. 6/26/51 (3 5-15 yr. sents)	Yes
		11(9)	Arecibo Dist	27-72 yr. 6/26/51 (9 3-8 yr. sents)	Yes
137. RIVERA ORTIZ, N RAMON		7	Ponce Dist	Case Dismissed 3/7/51	
138. ROBLES TORRES, N RAMON		11(3)	Arecibo Dist	9-24 yr. 6/26/51 (3 3-8 yr. sents)	Yes
		5	Arecibo Dist	8 mos. 5/26/51	Yes
		6	Arecibo Dist	1 yr. 6 mos. 5/26/51	Yes
139. RODRIGUEZ CORREA, N FELIPE		1	Bayamon Dist	10 mos. 18 days 11/27/51	No

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Name	Affiliation	Charge & (Counts)	Insular Court	Verdict or Sentences	Appeal
140. RODRIGUEZ BAEZ, UPR JOSE ANTONIO		14	Bayamon Dist	5 mos. 3/6/52	No
141. RODRIGUEZ OLIVERAS, JOSE	N	9(3)	Arecibo Dist	15-30 6/26/51 (3 5-10 yr.sents)	Yes
		11(3)	Arecibo Dist	9-24, 6/26/51 (3 3-8 yr.sents)	Yes
142. RODRIGUEZ CRUZ, JUAN	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	3-6 mos. 11/9/51	No
		5	Mayaguez Dist	2 yr. 1/22/51	No
		6	Mayaguez Dist	6 mos. 1/22/51	No
143. RODRIGUEZ VIROLA, MARIANO	N	4(6)	Ponce Dist	Dismissed 3/7/51	
144. ROLON MARRERO, N RUFINO	N	1	Bayamon Dist	2-4 mos. 2/12/52	No
		3	Bayamon Dist	5 yr. 4/5/51 Upheld by Supreme Court of Puerto Rico	Yes
145. ROMAN DE JESUS, JUAN	N	5	Arecibo Dist	8 mos. 5/26/51	Yes
		6	Arecibo Dist	1 yr. 6 mos. 5/26/51	Yes
		11	Arecibo Dist	3-8 yr. 6/26/51	Yes
146. ROMAN DE JESUS, MIGUEL ANGEL	N	9(3)	Arecibo Dist	15-30 yr. 6/26/51 (3 5-10 yr.sents)	Yes
		11(5)	Arecibo Dist	15-40 yr. 6/26/51 (5 3-8 yr.sents)	Yes
147. ROSADO MORALES, ISABEL	N	1(2)	Humacao Dist	1 yr.-1 yr. 3 mos. on 1st count 4/4/52 NG on 2nd count 4/4/52	No

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Name	Affiliation	Charge & (Counts)	Insular Court	Verdict or Sentences	Appeal
148. ROSADO ORTIZ, PABLO	N	1(2)	San Juan Dist	1-2 yr. 1st count 5/1/52 NG on 2nd count 5/1/52	Yes
149. RUPIZA VICENTY, SANTIAGO	(?)	1	Mayaguez Dist	NG 11/13/51	
150. SALTARI CRESPO, DOMINGO	N	1(2)	San Juan Dist	1-2 yr. 1st count 5/1/52 NG on 2nd count 5/1/52	Yes
151. SANCHEZ RIVERA, CARLOS	N	11	Arecibo Dist	3-8 yr. 6/26/51	Yes
152. SANCHEZ RIVERA, RAMON	N	9 11	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	5-10 yr. 6/26/51 3-8 yr. 6/26/51	Yes Yes
153. SANDOVAL RAMOS, JUAN	N	4(3) 5 6	San Juan Dist San Juan Dist San Juan Dist	NG 5/9/52 1 yr. 5/9/52 6 mos. 5/9/52	No No No
154. SANTIAGO DIAZ, VIDAL	N	1(2)  4 5	San Juan Dist  San Juan Dist San Juan Dist	1-2 yr. each count, concurrent 5/1/52 1-15 yr. 3/5/51 6 mos. 3/5/51	No No No
155. SERRANO TORRES, RAMON LUIS	N	13 6 3	Bayamon Dist Bayamon Dist Bayamon Dist	1 yr. 4/10/51 8 mos. 4/10/51 8 mos. 4/10/51	No No No
156. SERPA ALVAREZ, JOSE	N	7(4) 4(6) 5	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	Cases are Pending	
157. SOTOMAYOR CANCEL, ELADIO	N	4(5)  1 5 6	Mayaguez Dist  Mayaguez Dist Mayaguez Dist Mayaguez Dist	15-75 yr. 2/23/51 (5 3-15 yr. sents) 6 mos. -1 yr. 11/9/51 2 yr. 2/23/51 2 yr. 2/23/51	No No No No

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Name	Affiliation	Charge & (Counts)	Insular Court	Verdict or Sentences	Appeal
158. TORO, ENRIQUE	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	7-9 mos. 11/9/51	No
159. TORO CASTILLO, JUSTO	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	300-365 days 11/9/51	No
160. TORO RIVERA, MANUEL	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	300-365 days 11/9/51	No
161. TORRES ACEVEDO, DAMIAN	N	1(2) 4 7(2) 6	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	Pending 6-14 yr. 7/18/51 Life on each count 7/18/51 8 mos. 7/8/51	Yes Yes Yes
162. TORRES ROMAN, ELIDIO	N	11	Arecibo Dist	3-8 yr. 6/26/51	Yes
163. TORRES ARROYO, EMILIO ANIBAL	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	6 mos. -1 yr. 11/9/51	No
164. TORRES TIRADO, CRISTOBAL	N	4(6)	Ponce Dist	Case Dismissed 3/7/51	
165. TORRESOLA ROURA, DORIS	N	1	San Juan Dist	1-3 yr. 7/22/52	No
166. TORRESOLA ROURA, ELIO	N	*1(5) 9(5) 11(12)	Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist Arecibo Dist	Pending 25-50 yr. 6/26/51 (5 5-10 yr. sents) 36-96 yr. 6/26/51 (12 3-8 yr. sents)	Yes Yes Yes
167. TRILLA MARTINEZ, REINALDO	N	1	Mayaguez Dist	6 mos. -1 yr. 11/9/51	No
168. TURELL RIVERA, MARCELINO	N	19(6)	Ponce Dist	3-12 yr. 4/12/51 (3 sents concurrent)	No

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Affili- ation</u>	<u>Charge &amp; Insular (Counts) Court</u>	<u>Verdict or Sentences</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
169. VELAZQUEZ FLORES, ROBERTO LUIS	N	4(6) Ponce Dist	Case Dismissed 3/7/51	
170. VELEZ RIECKEHOFF, CARLOS	N	1(2) Arecibo Dist	2 yr. 6 mos.-3 yr. No on each count, concurrent, 11/28/51	
171. VELEZ LUGO, JOSE ANTONIO	N	4(5) Mayaguez Dist	15-75 yr. 2/23/51 No (5 3-15 yr. sents)	
		1 Mayaguez Dist	1-5 yr. 11/13/51 No	
		6 Mayaguez Dist	2 yr. 2/23/51 No	
		5 Mayaguez Dist	2 yr. 2/23/51 No	
172. VILLAFANE FIGUEROA, VALENTIN	N	1 Humacao Dist	Pending	
173. VISCAL CARRIGA, OLGA ISABEL	N	1 San Juan Dist	1-10 yr. 5/11/52 No	
		18(31) San Juan Dist	930 days 5/11/52 No (18 30 day sentences)	



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2. Current Location of Individuals Prosecuted in Connection With the NPPR Revolt of October, 1950

The list below shows which of the individuals prosecuted by the Insular or Federal Government are incarcerated, not incarcerated, out on bond, or fugitives from justice as of August 1, 1952. Records of the Insular Department of Justice, the United States District Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and the Insular District Jails were used in making up this list.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>INCARCERATED</u>	<u>PLACE OF INCARCERATION</u>	<u>OUT ON BOND</u>
ALBIZU CAMPOS, PEDRO	Yes	San Juan District Jail	
ALICEA SANTIAGO, ANTONIO	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	
ALICEA SANTIAGO, JOSE MIGUEL	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	
ALICEA TORRES, JUAN	No		
ARROYO TORRES, OSCAR	No		
AVILES MASSANET, JOSE	Yes	San Juan District Jail	
AYOROA ABREU, ENRIQUE	No		
BALLET, JOSE ANGEL	No		
BERRIOS COLON, MARCELINO	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	
BERRIOS MORALES, MARCIAL	No		
BURGOS MARTINEZ, GONZALO	No		
BURGOS FUENTES, RAFAEL A.	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	
CABALLER, MANUEL	No		
CALVENTI ROSADO, FELIPE	No		
CAMPOS ARANZAMENDI, FRANCISCO	No		

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CANALES TORRESOLA, BLANCA	Yes	Women's Reformatory, Alderson, West Virginia	
CANCEL RODRIGUEZ, RAFAEL	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	
CANDELARIO OLIVERA, VICTOR	No		
CARDONA RUIZ, TELESFORO ERNESTO	No		Out on Bond
CASTILLO ORTIZ, GUILLERMO	No		
CASTILLO VEGA, JOSE M.	No		Out on Bond
CASTRO RIOS, CARLOS M.	Yes	Arecibo District Jail	
CASTRO ABOLAFIA, PAULINO E.	No		
COLON FELICIANO, ANGEL	Yes	San Juan District Jail	
COLON GONZALEZ, ANTONIO	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	
COLON LEYRO, BENICIO	No		
CORTES GONZALEZ, JOSE	No		
CORRETJER, JUAN ANTONIO	No		
CORTES GONZALEZ, JOSE	No		
CRESPO BOU, JAIME RAFAEL	Yes	San Juan District Jail	
CRUZ COLON, ANTONIO	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	
CRUZ RIVERA, CARLOS JUAN	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	
CRUZADO ORTIZ, JOSE	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	

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CUEVAS, JUAN GREGORIO	No	
CUEVAS RODRIGUEZ, SAUL	No	
DE JESUS MEDINA, JUAN	No	
DE JESUS TORRES, RAUL	Yes	Arecibo District Jail
DEL VALLE DE LOPEZ DE VICTORIA, MONSERRATE	Yes	Arecibo District Jail
DE SANTIAGO, JULIO	No	
DEL RIO ADAMES, JULIO RAMON	No	
DIAZ DIAZ, ANGEL RAMON	Yes	San Juan District Jail
DIAZ DIAZ, BERNARDO	Yes	San Juan District Jail
DIAZ MATOS, ISMAEL	Yes	San Juan District Jail
DIAZ DIAZ, LEONIDES	Yes	Arecibo District Jail
DIAZ DIAZ, RICARDO, SR.	Yes	San Juan District Jail
DIAZ DIAZ, RICARDO, JR.	Yes	San Juan District Jail
DIMAS BERMUDEZ, JOSE ENCARNACION	Yes	San Juan District Jail
ENAMORADO CUESTA, JOSE	No	
FELICIANO VAZQUEZ, CARLOS M.	Yes	San Juan District Jail
FELICIANO SEDA, DANIEL	No	
FERNANDEZ, LUIS DARIO	Yes	San Juan District Jail
FIGUEROA RIOS, ALEJANDRO	Yes	San Juan District Jail

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FIGUEROA SANTONA, FRANCISCO	No	
GARCES DORREGO, CESAR EMILIO	No	Out on Bond
GARCIA RODRIGUEZ, RAUL	No	Out on Bond
GONZALEZ CABAN, ESTEBAN	No	
GONZALEZ MARIN, JUAN ANTONIO	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
GONZALEZ CANDELARIA, TOMAS	Yes	Arecibo District Jail
GONZALEZ ROMAN, VICTOR	No	
GUTIERREZ CADIZ, WILLIAM	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
GUZMAN SERRANO, JUSTO	Yes	San Juan District Jail
HERNANDEZ RIVERA, GREGORIO	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
IRIZARRY RIVERA, FIDEL	Yes	Federal Penitentiary Atlanta, Georgia
IRIZARRY RIVERA, MARIO	Yes	Federal Penitentiary Atlanta, Georgia
IRIZARRY RIVERA, OVIDIO	Yes	Federal Penitentiary Atlanta, Georgia
JACA HERNANDEZ, JUAN	Yes	San Juan District Jail
JAUME RODRIGUEZ, ROBERTO	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
LOPEZ VAZQUEZ, EDUARDO	Yes	San Juan District Jail

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LOPEZ DE VICTORIA, TOMAS	Yes	Arecibo District Jail	
LUGO RUIZ, DOMINGO	No		
LUGO SANTIAGO, ELEUTERIO	No		
LUGO SANTIAGO, ESTANISLAO	No		Out on Bond
LUGO MORALES, EZEQUIEL	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	
MALDONADO RIVERA, CARMELO	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	
MALDONADO RIVERA, JUAN	No		
MARIN PAGAN, EDMIDIO	Yes	Federal Reformatory, El Reno, Oklahoma	
MARIN TORRES, HERIBERTO	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	
MARIN DAVILA, MIGUEL ANGEL	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	
MARINERO NAZARIO, DEUSDEDIT	Yes	Arecibo District Jail	
MARTINEZ, BLADIMIRO	No		
MARTINEZ NEGRON, GILBERTO	Yes	San Juan District Jail	
MARTINEZ QUINTANA, JUAN RAMON	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	
MARTINEZ LOPEZ, PEDRO	No		
MARTI TORRES, NOE	No (Fugitive from justice)		
MATOS PAOLI, FRANCISCO	No		Out on Bond
MEDINA ACOSTA, JAIME	No		
MEDINA FIGUEROA, JOSE ANGEL	Yes	Arecibo District Jail	

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MEDINA RAMIREZ, RAMON	No	
MEJIAS FLORES, JOSE	No	
MENA DE JESUS, MANUEL ESTEBAN	No	
MENDEZ GANDIA, MANUEL	Yes	San Juan District Jail
MENDEZ NEGRON, RAFAEL	No	
MOJICA VALENTIN, LUIS	No	
MOLINA CENTENO, RAFAEL	Yes	San Juan District Jail
MONTALVO RODRIGUEZ, ADAN	No	Out on Bond
MONTANER MARRERO, RAMON	No	
MORALES NIEVES, EULOGIO	No	
MORALES PADILLA, INOCENCIO	No	
MORALES NEGRON, JUAN	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
MORALES NEGRON, LUIS	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
MORALES NEGRON, REINALDO	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
MOYA VELEZ, ANTONIO	Yes	San Juan District Jail
MUNIZ MEDINA, ENRIQUE	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
MUNIZ ROSADO, JOSE RAMON	Yes	Aguadilla District Jail
MUNIZ SANTOS, MELITON	Yes	Ponce District Jail
MUNOZ MATOS, JUAN JOSE	Yes	San Juan District Jail
NEGRON RODRIGUEZ, JOSE ANTONIO	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico

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NIEVES AVILES, ANTONIO	Yes	San Juan District Jail
NIEVES ROMAN, JOSE	No	
OJEDA, JUANA	Yes	Arecibo District Jail
OLIVERO ALBARRAN, ELADIO	Yes	Arecibo District Jail
ORTEGA ESPINEL, AURELIO	No	
OTERO LOZADA, RAMON	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
PABON RIOPEBRE, PEDRO ULISES	No	Out on Bond
PADILLA RODRIGUEZ, CARLOS	No	
PADILLA ORTIZ, MANUEL	No	
PADIN CONCEPCION, JOAQUIN	No	
PEDROSA RIVERA, RAMON	Yes	Ponce District Jail
PENA RAMIREZ, AMADO EULOGIO	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
PENA RAMIREZ, FELIPE	No	
PENA RAMIREZ, ROQUE	No	
PEREZ, CARMEN MARIA	No	
PEREZ RIVERA, EUCLIDES	No	
PEREZ RIVERA, FELICIANO	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
PEREZ MARTINEZ, OSVALDO	Yes	Ponce District Jail
PIERLUISSI SOTO, OLIVERIO	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
POMALES GONZALEZ, JESUS	Yes	San Juan District Jail
QUINONES GONZALEZ, DIEGO	No	



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RAMOS ROSARIO, OCTAVIO	Yes	San Juan District Jail
RAMON CANCEL, GIL VERIANO	No	
REYNOLDS, RUTH M.	No	Out on Bond
RIOS FIGUEROA, WILLIAM	Yes	San Juan District Jail
RIVERA PABON, ALFREDO	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
RIVERA WALKER, ALVARO	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
RIVERA NIEVES, ELMER (HERMES)	No	
RIVERA GARCIA, EZEQUIEL	No	
RIVERA GONZALEZ, GILBERTO	Yes	San Juan District Jail
RIVERA SOTOMAYOR, JOSE	Yes	San Juan District Jail
RIVERA TORRES, LISANDRO EFRAIN	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
RIVERA FERNANDEZ, LUIS	Yes	Ponce District Jail
RIVERA SANTIAGO, LUIS	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
RIVERA SANTIAGO, MIGUEL ANGEL	Yes	Federal Reformatory, El Reno, Oklahoma
RIVERA ORTIZ, RAMON	No	
ROBLES TORRES, RAMON	Yes	Federal Penitentiary Atlanta, Georgia

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RODRIGUEZ CORREA, FELIPE	No	
RODRIGUEZ BAEZ, JOSE ANTONIO	No	
RODRIGUEZ OLIVERAS, JOSE	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
RODRIGUEZ BAEZ, ANGEL LUIS	No	
RODRIGUEZ CRUZ, JUAN	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
RODRIGUEZ VIROLA, MARIANO	No	
ROLON MARRERO, RUFINO	Yes	San Juan District Jail
ROMAN DE JESUS, JUAN	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
ROMAN DE JESUS, MIGUEL ANGEL	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
ROSADO MORALES, ISABEL	No	
ROSADO ORTIZ, PABLO	Yes	San Juan District Jail
RUPIZA VICENTY, SANTIAGO	No	
SALTARI CRESPO, DOMINGO	Yes	San Juan District Jail
SANCHEZ RIVERA, CARLOS	Yes	San Juan District Jail
SANCHEZ RIVERA, RAMON	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
SANDOVAL RAMOS, JUAN	No	
SANTIAGO RODRIGUEZ, EDUARDO	No	
SANTIAGO DIAZ, VIDAL	Yes	Insular Penitentiary, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico

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SERRANO TORRES, RAMON LUIS	Yes	San Juan District Jail
SERPA ALVAREZ, JOSE	Yes	San Juan District Jail
SOTOMAYOR CANCEL, ELADIO	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
TORO RIVERA, ENRIQUE	No	
TORO CASTILLO, JUSTO	No	
TORO RIVERA, MANUEL	No	
TORRES ACEVEDO, DAMIAN	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
TORRES ROMAN, ELIDIO	Yes	San Juan District Jail
TORRES ARROYO, EMILIO ANIBAL	No	
TORRES TIRADO, CRISTOBAL	No	
TORRESOLA ROURA, DORIS	Yes	San Juan District Jail
TORRESOLA ROURA, ELIO	Yes	Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia
TRILLA MARTINEZ, REINALDO	No	
TURELL RIVERA, MARCELINO	Yes	Insular Penitentiary, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
URBINA DIEZ, MILTON	No	
VELAZQUEZ FLORES, ROBERTO LUIS	No	
VELEZ RIECKEHOF, CARLOS	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
VELEZ LUGO, JOSE ANTONIO	Yes	Insular Penitentiary Puerto Rico
VILLAFANE FIGUEROA, VALENTIN	No	
VISCAL CARRIGA, OLGA ISABEL	Yes	Arecibo District Jail

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Summary of the above:

Number Incarcerated	100
Number not Incarcerated	71
Number out on Bond	10
Number Fugitives from Justice	1

3. Additional Information Concerning Arrests and Prosecutions of Nationalists Who Violated the Selective Service Act of 1948

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Arrested or Complaint Filed</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
CRUZ ESTRADA, FRANCISCO	Complaint filed 11/5/48 (failure to register) United States District, San Juan, Puerto Rico	Fugitive from justice
FLORES RODRIGUEZ, IRVING	Arrested 10/29/51, Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico	Complaint dismissed by United States Commissioner at Aguadilla, Puerto Rico on 11/1/51. Registered with local draft board on 10/30/51.
O'NEILL ROSARIO, LUIS MANUEL	Complaint filed 10/25/50, United States District Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico (failure to report for induction)	Fugitive from justice

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CAMPOS, CARLOS  
CAMPOS ARANZAMENDI, FRANCISCO  
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COLON SANZ, ANTONIO  
COLON LEYRO, BENICIO

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COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
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FELICIANO VAZQUEZ, CARLOS M.

FERNANDEZ, LUIS DARIO

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FIGUEROA MARES, RAMON EMETERIO  
FIGUEROA RIOS, ALEJANDRO  
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VIARIOS  
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FEDERACION ESTUDIANTIL de URUGUAY  
FEDERACION ESTUDIANTIL de  
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✓ FEDERATION of CUBAN UNIVERSITY  
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"FREEDOM THROUGH NON-VIOLENCE"

FREYRE de MITOS PAOLI, ISABEL

FRIENDS OF HAITI and IN BEHALF  
OF FREE PUERTO RICO

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GARCIA RONDON, FRANCISCA ISOLINA  
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GIL de LAMADRID, JOSE  
GIRALD IBARRA, MANUEL

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GONZALEZ, FRANCISCO

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GONZALEZ AGOSTO, BIENVENIDO

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GONZALEZ BOULLERCI, PEDRO  
GONZALEZ CABAN, ESTEBAN  
GONZALEZ CANDELARIA, TOMAS  
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GONZALEZ COLL, AGUSTIN

[REDACTED]  
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GONZALEZ VAZQUEZ, JUAN

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LATIN FRATERNAL GROUP  
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LOPEZ VAZQUEZ, EDUARDO  
LOPEZ DELIZ, FELIX  
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NEGRON RODRIGUEZ, JOSE ANTONIO

NEGRON NOGUERAS, MANUEL  
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PARTIDO COMUNISTA PUERTORRIQUENO

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"PEACEMAKERS' MANIFESTO TO THE PEOPLE  
OF PUERTO RICO"

PEDROSA RIVERA, RAMON

PENA RAMIREZ, AMADO EULOGIO

PENA RAMIREZ, FELIPE

PENA RAMIREZ, ROQUE

PEREZ, CARMEN MARIA

PEREZ DE GONZALEZ, CARMEN MARIA

PEREZ SANTORO, DOMINGO

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PEREZ, JUAN

PEREZ VAZQUEZ, JUAN

PEREZ MARTINEZ, OSVALDO

57

56 [REDACTED] 336,351,

126

57

336,351

-62,336,351

60,336,351

51

61 [REDACTED]

223

229,230

296

99

62 [REDACTED]

258-270,271,272

274-291

SEE INDEPENDENCE

PARTY OF PUERTO

RICO

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58,336,351

190,262

56,337,351

56,337,351

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52,337,351

60,337,351

[REDACTED] 56, [REDACTED]

50

62

58,337,351

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[REDACTED]  
PEREZ ESTRELLA, RAMON

[REDACTED]  
PIERLUISSI SOTO, OLIVERIO  
PIETRI PEREZ, JUAN  
PINEIRO PEREZ, TOMAS  
PINTO GANDIA, JULIO

b7D

PLATET, MRS.

PLATET CANALES, ALFREDO

b7C

[REDACTED]  
POMALES GONZALEZ, JESUS

b7D

[REDACTED]  
POPULAR DEMOCRATIC PARTY

[REDACTED]  
PRO-AMNESTY CONTROL MOVEMENT ON BEHALF  
OF OSCAR COLLAZO  
"PUEBLO"  
PUERTO RICAN COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

PUERTO RICAN CULTURAL FRATERNITY OF CHICAGO  
PUERTO RICAN SOCIAL CENTER  
PUERTO RICAN SOCIETY IN CHICAGO  
PUERTO RICO CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE  
"PUERTO RICO EN MARCHA"

"PUERTO RICO LIBRE"  
"PUERTO RICO REPORTS"  
"PUERTO RICO SOCIAL CENTER"

91, 150

54

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61, 338, 351

61 [REDACTED]

50

[REDACTED]  
SEE ANGELINA  
TORRESOLA DE  
PLATET

[REDACTED] 60. [REDACTED]

123

54, 338, 351

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134, 182, 183

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271 SEE ALSO

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171, 253

187, 252

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262-264, 266

35, 36, 191, 239,

240, 242, 243

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[REDACTED]  
QUINONES GONZALEZ, CARLOS

[REDACTED]  
QUINONES GONZALES, DIEGO

[REDACTED]  
QUINONES, MARIA R.

QUINONES, MRS. MARIA (See also MARIA LOURA  
de QUINONES)

[REDACTED]

78, 79, 164

61 [REDACTED]

14

61 [REDACTED] 338, 351

193, 209, 250

109

186, 187, 193, 281

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[REDACTED]  
RAMIREZ RAMIREZ, BIENVENIDO  
RAMOS, SATURNINA  
RAMOS ALAZO, FERNANDO  
RAMOS CANCEL, GIL VERANIO

b7D

[REDACTED]  
RAMOS ROSARIO, OCTAVIO  
RAMOS TORRES, RAFAEL

[REDACTED]  
REYNOLDS, RUTH M.

[REDACTED]  
RIOS CUEVAS, FRANCISCO

b7C

b7D

[REDACTED]  
RIOS FIGUEROA, WILLIAM  
RIOS, JULN BAUTISTA  
RIOS MONZON, JOSE

[REDACTED]  
RIOS QUINONES, ULISES

[REDACTED]  
RIVERA, OVIDIO

[REDACTED]  
RIVERA CORRES, RICARDO

18,93,217

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RIVERA DE AVILA, VENERANDA  
RIVERA DE TORRESOLA, DELIA  
RIVERA FERNANDEZ, LUIS  
RIVERA GALARZA, ANGEL  
RIVERA GARCIA, EZEQUIEL  
RIVERA GONZALEZ, GILBERTO

[REDACTED]  
RIVERA MATTEI, MARIO

[REDACTED]  
RIVERA NIEVES, ELMER

[REDACTED]  
RIVERA ORTIZ, RAMON  
RIVERA PABON, ALFREDO

[REDACTED]  
RIVERA RODRIGUEZ, FORTUNATO

[REDACTED]  
RIVERA SANCHEZ, CARLOS  
RIVERA SANTIAGO, FERNANDO LUIS  
RIVERA SANTIAGO, LUIS  
RIVERA SANTIAGO, MIGUEL ANGEL

[REDACTED]  
RIVERA SOTOMAYOR, CARMEN  
RIVERA SOTOMAYOR, JOSE  
RIVERA SOTOMAYOR, JOSEFINA  
RIVERA TORRES, LISANDRO EFRAIN  
RI [REDACTED]  
RIVERA VALENTIN, ARMANDO  
RIVERA WALKER, ALVARO

[REDACTED]  
ROBLES TORRES, RAMON

[REDACTED]  
RODRIGUEZ, ISIDORO

62 [REDACTED]  
60 [REDACTED]  
57,340,352  
50  
59,339,352  
51 [REDACTED] 339,352  
110,132,152  
137,138  
57  
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60,339,352  
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339,352  
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60  
- 107,205 b7C  
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57  
340,352  
340,352  
78  
[REDACTED]  
62, [REDACTED], 339,352  
62  
57,340,352  
141  
57  
49,339,352  
86,153,154  
101,103,209  
57, [REDACTED] 340,  
352  
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RODRIGUEZ BAEZ, ANGEL LUIS  
RODRIGUEZ BAEZ, JOSE ANTONIO  
RODRIGUEZ CORREA, FELIPE  
RODRIGUEZ CRUZ, JUAN  
RODRIGUEZ LUGO, BUENAVENTURA

[REDACTED]

RODRIGUEZ NUNEZ, MANUEL

RODRIGUEZ OLIVERAS, DAVID  
RODRIGUEZ OLIVERAS, JOSE  
RODRIGUEZ OLIVERA, SAMUEL

[REDACTED]

RODRIGUEZ PAGAN, GREGORIO  
RODRIGUEZ PEREZ, LUFEMIO  
RODRIGUEZ RAMOS, EDUARDO  
RODRIGUEZ RAMOS, TELESFORO  
RODRIGUEZ SANTIAGO, FELEGRIN  
RODRIGUEZ VIRALLA, MARIANO

[REDACTED]

ROJAS ROBLES, JUAN

ROLON MARRERO, RUFINO  
ROMAN DE JESUS, JUAN  
ROMAN DE JESUS, MIGUEL ANGEL  
ROMAN ALVAREZ, CLEMENTE  
ROMAN SERRANO, JULIO

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RONDON MERCED, ANGEL  
ROSADO, JORGE LUIS  
ROSADO MORALES, ISABEL  
ROSADO ORTIZ, PABLO

[REDACTED]

ROSADO SOLER, PEDRO

353

341,353

53,340,353

56, [REDACTED], 341,353

[REDACTED], 62, [REDACTED]

139

179,281,282

[REDACTED], 49,50, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

57, DRIC

57,341,353

57, [REDACTED]

123

56, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], 59, [REDACTED]

54

56

55

59,341,353

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82

51, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], 52,61,341,353

57,341,353

57,341,353

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45,46,89,114,116,

132,170,213,219,261,

277

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61, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED], 53,341,353

62,342,353

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55, [REDACTED]

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b7C

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[REDACTED]

ROURA DE QUINONES, MARIA

[REDACTED]

RUIZ ALICEA, JULN

[REDACTED]

RUIZ PEREZ, ALEJANDRO

RUIZ RIOS, FELIX

RUIZ RUIZ, TOMAS

[REDACTED]

RUPIZA VICENTY, SANTIAGO

RUTH REYNOLDS DEFENSE COMMITTEE

18

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See MARIA QUINONES

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SAAVEDRA VALES, RAMON

SALAMINCA MERCADO, FELIX

SALAS, FELIX

SAL

SAL

SALTARI CRESPO, DOMINGO

SANCHEZ MENDEZ, BERNARDINO

SANCHEZ RIVERA, CARLOS

SANCHEZ ESTRADO, EMILIO

SANCHEZ ALVAREZ, ERNESTO

SANCHEZ RIVERA, RAMON

SANDOVAL RAMOS, JUAN

SANTIAGO QUINONES, ALEJANDRO

SANTIAGO LOPEZ, ANGEL

SANTIAGO MORALES, ARSIDEA

SANTIAGO RODRIGUEZ, EDUARDO

SANTIAGO MORALES, BENIGNO

SANTIAGO, FELIX

SANTIAGO VELEZ, JOSE

SANTIAGO OTERO, JUAN

SANTIAGO DIRZ, VIDAL

[REDACTED] 50, [REDACTED]

265, 267

49

63

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81, 82

[REDACTED] 62, 342, 353

228

50

57, 342, 353

53

[REDACTED] 63, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

57

342, 353

35, 149, 150

60 [REDACTED] 342, 353

141

140, 141

60

[REDACTED] 62 [REDACTED]

56

165

59

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

149

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286

52

123

87

59

211, 214, 215

171

[REDACTED]

62

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56

260, 266

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[REDACTED]  
SEDA BECERRIL, LUIS ANTONIO

[REDACTED]  
SERPA ALVAREZ, JOSÉ

[REDACTED]  
SERRANO TORRES, RAMON LUIS

[REDACTED]  
SILVA, DOLORES

SILVA HERRERA, FRANCISCO

SISAMON, AGUSTIN

"SOBRECITAS"

SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

SOCIEDAD HIJOS DEL CARIBE, L.A.

SOCIEDAD PUERTORRIQUERA EN CHICAGO

[REDACTED]  
SOTO, RAMON

SOTOMAYOR, COSME

SOTOMAYOR CANCEL, ELADIO

SOTOMAYOR CANCEL, Mrs. ELADIO

SOTOMAYOR GONZALEZ, JUAN

"SPIRITUALIST"

STATEHOOD PARTY ASKS PARDON FOR NATIONALISTS

SULREZ, GIL L.

227

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56 [REDACTED]

288, 289

51, 342, 354

168

60, 342, 354

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11, 134, 279

285

53

59 [REDACTED]

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177, 178, 213

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60

56, 342, 354

56

63 [REDACTED]

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TAX REFUSAL COMMITTEE  
TEMPLIN, RALPH T. (REV.)

TIRADO DE ROSADO, NELLY  
TORO CASTILLO, JUSTO  
TORO RIVERA, ENRIQUE  
TORO RIVERA, MANUEL

TORO RIVERA, RAUL  
TORRES, ARMANDO

TORRES, DANIEL

TORRES ACEVEDO, DAMIAN  
TORRES ARROYO, EMILIO ANIBAL

TORRES ARROYO, EMILIO ANIBAL (MRS.)

TORRES REYES, JORGE  
TORRES ROMAN, ELIDIO

TORRES TIRADO, CRISTOBAL  
TORRES ROMAN, BAUDILIO

TORRES YOURNET, MARIO  
TORRESOLA DE PLATET, ANGELINA

TORRESOLA, CARMEN  
TORRESOLA, GRISELIO

TORRESOLA ROURA, CARMEN  
TORRESOLA ROURA, DORIS

TORRESOLA ROURA, ELIO

TORRESOLA ROURA, GLADYS

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56,343,354

56,343,354

56,110,343,

354

56

50

18,188,191,

252

123

60

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52,343,354

56,343,

354

56

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58

58,343,354

141

343,354

58

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2,8,9,12,17,20,34,60,

81,168-170,172,176,

177,179,181-184,192,

194,196,197,199,203,

286,318

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192

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TURELL-RIVERA, MARCELINO

59,343,354

TRILLA MARTÍNEZ, REINALDO

56,343,354

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[REDACTED]  
UNION DE EMPLEADOS CINEMATOGRAFICOS  
DEL URUGUAY

299

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UNION DEL PUEBLO PRO CONSTITUYENTE DE  
LA REPUBLICA DE PUERTO RICO

322

UNION OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC EMPLOYEES  
OF URUGUAY

220

UNION OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF PUERTO RICO

321,322

UNIVERSITY ALLIANCE FOR THE LATIN

AMERICAN FEDERATION

220

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FEDERATION

220

URUGUAYAN GROUP FOR FREEDOM OF PUERTO RICO

220

URBINO DIEZ, MILTON

59

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[REDACTED]  
VALLE DIAZ, ALFONSO

[REDACTED]  
VARGAS GARCIA, PEDRO VINICIO

[REDACTED]  
VELEZQUEZ FLORES, ROBERTO LUIS

[REDACTED]  
VELAZQUEZ OLMEDO, ERASMO

[REDACTED]  
VELEZ LUGO, JOSE ANTONIO

VELEZ MERCADER, JOSE

VELEZ MORALES, LUIS

[REDACTED]  
VELEZ RIECKEHOFF, CARLOS MAXIMINO

[REDACTED]  
VENEGAS LLOVERAS, RAFAEL ANTONIO

VENEGAS NAVAS, JOSE LUIS

VERA MEDINA, MARIA TOMASA

[REDACTED]  
VIDAL ALVAREZ, CARMEN ROSA

"VIERA GROUP"

VIERA CRUZ, RAFAEL

[REDACTED]  
VILLAFANE FIGUEROA, VALENTIN

VILLAFANE PENA, ILUMINADO CONFESOR

VISCAL GARRIGA, OLGA ISABEL

[REDACTED]  
WINSHIP, BLANTON

WORLD CONGRESS of UNIVERSITY  
YOUTHS

WORLD ORGANIZATION OF  
UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

123,124

84,85

[REDACTED] 61 [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

174,312

55

48

309

96

344,354

184

[REDACTED],53, [REDACTED]

21,269

141

56, [REDACTED],344,354

60

50

110

135

[REDACTED],51,344,354

285,286,288

50

52

52

296

179,282

274,281

63

304

50, [REDACTED]

123

150,304

125

125

[REDACTED],53, [REDACTED],344,354

54

60, [REDACTED],344,354

148

279

298

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165

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[REDACTED]

84,305,307

[REDACTED]

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ZAMOT FERNANDEZ, DOMINGO

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244

[REDACTED], 61 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ZENO COLON, OHPUIIO

242

51

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# ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

## Informants

### Section A: ORGANIZATION

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Information</u>	<u>File Number and Location</u>
	A. TORRESOLA DE P. new Treasurer-General of NPPR			66-196A-204
	CARMEN TORRESOLA collecting funds at Rio Riedras, 2/51		"	105-1014-1
	July 1951, comments by Nationalist leaders re re-organization		"	66-196A-243
	July, 1951, disagreement on policy and procedure among Nationalists at liberty		"	66-196A-245
	ISOLINA RONDON not in recent contact with NPPR July, 1951		"	66-196A-245
	A. MALDONADO R. July, 1951, in contact with LAURA MENESES		"	66-196A-248
	unable to continue NPPR activity		"	66-196A-254
	Fund raising activity by A. TORRESOLA DE P. November and December, 1951		WILLIAM M. SPENGLER	66-196A-272 66-197A-277

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[redacted]  
organizer of fund  
collections

WILLIAM M.  
SPENGLER

66-196A-273

[redacted]  
contributing money  
to NPPR

"

66-196A-277

[redacted] divides  
responsibility for  
fund collection with  
[redacted]

66-196A-282

F. MATOS PAOLI  
still secretary-  
general, 1/52

WILLIAM M.  
SPENGLER

I. RONDON inactive  
in NPPR

"

E. VELAZQUEZ O.  
reported joining PIP

"

March, 1952 in-  
formation concerning  
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

"

66-196A-292

I. RONDON still  
loyal NPPR member

"

Use of Lares flag

"

66-196A-296

A. TORRESOLA  
attended NPPR public  
meeting 4/16/52

"

66-196A-296

FELIX FELICIANO  
MORALES at NPPR meet-  
ing [redacted] San Juan

"

66-196A-296

BUENAVENTURA  
RODRIGUEZ L. may become  
president, San Juan  
Municipal Board

"

66-196A-298

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May, 1952  
comments by Nation-  
alist leaders on  
reorganization

WILLIAM M.  
SPENGLER

66-196A-301

J. DE SANTIAGO  
reported withdrawn  
from NPPR

"

66-196A-302

June, 1952  
information concern-  
ing PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

"

66-196A-308

PAULINO E. CASTRO  
contacting NPPR  
members July, 1952

"

66-196A-312

August, 1951  
comments by Nation-  
alist leaders on  
reorganization

[REDACTED]

100-3-S1-5<sup>7</sup>

MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS  
September, 1951  
continued NPPR  
adherence

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

February, 1952  
disagreement on  
policy and procedure  
among Nationalists  
at liberty

RAPHAEL J.  
WIK, JR.

66-407A-9

"

105-2221-3

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
passing instructions  
to [REDACTED]  
June, 1952

"

66-407A-25

MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS  
attack against local  
Popular Party leader  
July, 1952

[REDACTED]

"

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66-407A-28

B-3



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C. GARCES D.  
still sympathetic  
with NPPR

RAPHAEL J.  
WIK, JR.

V. organizing NPPR  
Armed Force

ASAC FRANCIS  
E. CROSBY

National officers  
secretary of foreign  
affairs - meeting  
with NPPR leaders in  
Cuba and Santo Domingo

105-2066-10

Disagreement on policy  
and procedure among  
Nationalists at liberty

66-415A-31

Information concern-1/3/52  
ing PEDRO ALBIZU  
CAMPOS

66-415A-41

HERNANDEZ VALLE 1/3/52  
transmitting instructions  
from ALBIZU CAMPOS to  
party

66-415A-41

New local officers 8/7/51  
Mayaguez, P. R.

66-250

at NPPR  
meeting  
Mayaguez, P. R.

GABRIEL R.  
MARTINEZ

66-250

At Mayaguez,  
ELEUTERIO LUGO SANTIAGO  
spoke re fund collection

66-250-92

E. LUGO SANTIAGO  
7/25/52 stated "Puerto  
Rico needs 50 men like COLLAZO"

66-250-94

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b7D  
b7C

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Is [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, who  
furnished information confidentially to SA [redacted]  
[redacted] on 11/8/51.

FRANCISCO CORTES [redacted]  
assisting in organiz-  
ing NPPR board at  
Waukegan, Illinois

G. LEBRON SOTOMAYOR [redacted] "  
continues as NPPR  
organizer at Chicago,  
March, 1952

New officers at 4/12/52 "  
Chicago, Illinois

New officers,  
NPPR Board at NYC

6/16/51

NY file  
66-5185-42

ORTIZ MEDINA [redacted]  
as both president  
and treasurer of  
NPPR at NYC  
June, 1952

[redacted]  
Street, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, who furnished  
information confidentially to SA [redacted]  
on 2/14/52.

E. RODRIGUEZ [redacted]  
PEREZ - acting  
president NPPR Board  
for Ponce, P. R.

Is [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, who  
furnished information confidentially to SA [redacted]

[redacted]  
[redacted] WILLIAM M.  
on point of SPENGLER and  
defecting from [redacted]  
NPPR [redacted]

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b7C

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[redacted] mentioned in  
Bulet to San Juan dated 12/26/51, captioned  
"NPPR-IS-N"; SJ file 100-3-S10-12.

E. VELAZQUEZ O.  
taking no part in  
NPPR activity  
June, 1952

[redacted] THOMAS H.  
ERRION [redacted]

Was not used


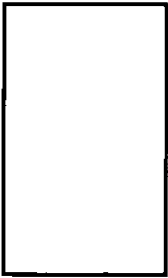

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b7C

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ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION (Cont'd)

INFORMANTS

Section B: MEMBERSHIP

Identity of Source	Date of Activity or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent Who Received Information	File No. and Location
	Membership cards and oath			
	Membership, Chicago		" (written report)	
	PAULINO E. CASTRO		WILLIAM M. SPENGLER	100-3-S1-74

Section C: CADET ORGANIZATION

No informants were used in Section C.

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b7D  
b7C

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ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION (Cont'd)

Informants

Section D: WEAPONS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent Who Received Information	File No. and Location
	Possession of Explosives by [redacted]	[redacted]		66-196A
	Threatened Violence After Albizu's Prosecution	12/12/50		66-196A
	Disposition of Bomb Material	[redacted]		66-196A
	[redacted] firearms holdings			66-196
	Disposition of explosives			66-196A
	Preparation of grenades by [redacted]			66-196A- 245
	[redacted] possession of weapons			66-196A- 253
	HERNANDEZ's collection of funds	[redacted]		66-196A- 272
"Laguna" a member of "Olmo Group"	5/28/52	WILLIAM M. SPENGLER	66-196A- 305	
Current Activity in Puerto Rico	6/4/52	WILLIAM M. SPENGLER	66-196A- 307	

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	Target Practice [redacted]		RAPHAEL J. WIK (orally)	66-407
	Target practice at Arecibo		"	66-407
	Collection of ammunition		"	66-407
	Activities of [redacted]		"	66-407
	[redacted] interest in ammunition		"	66-407
	[redacted] pos- session of weapon		"	66-407
	[redacted] pro- curement of ammunition		"	66-407
	Firearms <i>cachó</i> in Arecibo		"	66-407
	[redacted] possession of ammunition		"	66-407
	Opinion re smuggling		"	66-407
	Additional weapon in [redacted] pos- session		"	66-407
	[redacted] possession of weapon.		"	66-407

b2  
b7D  
b7C

SJ 100-3

Firearms  
Practice

Recruitment of

[redacted]

[redacted]

experience re  
firearms

[redacted]

identi-  
fication with

[redacted]

Firearms activity

[redacted]

[redacted]

machine  
gun

[redacted]

interest  
in firearms

[redacted]

possible  
recruitment

[redacted]

pos-  
session of weapons

[redacted]

possession  
of weapon

Availability of  
National Guard  
ammunition

Firearms plan of

[redacted]

s pos-  
session of  
weapon

[redacted]

(orally)

66-415

"

66-415

"

66-415

"

66-415

[redacted]

(orally)

66-415

"

66-415

[redacted]

(orally)

66-415

"

66-415

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66-415

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66-415

"

66-415

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66-415

"

b2

b7D

b7C

66-415



SJ 100-3

Handmade  
catapult

Future plans -  
violence

Description of  
[redacted]

Plan to recruit  
four Nationalists

Plan to attack  
National Guard  
installation

Solicitation of  
aid from National  
Guard personnel

[redacted] interest  
in weapons

Characterization  
of [redacted]

Activities of one  
[redacted]

[redacted] holding  
in armaments

Activity of  
[redacted]

Activity in  
Chicago

Activity of  
[redacted]

[redacted]  
(orally)

"

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66-415

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66-415

b2  
b7D  
b7C

New York Office

B-11

SJ 100-3

[redacted]  
[redacted], Hato Rey, P. R., who  
furnished information confidentially  
to SA [redacted] 7/30/52

100-3-S3D-  
97

[redacted]  
[redacted] Information fur-  
nished to Bureau by [redacted] by  
letter dated 5/2/52.

100-3-  
3654

Cache of Arms  
in Jayuya

[redacted] LEMAN L.  
STAFFORD

66-259

[redacted] PSI, who  
furnished information to SA [redacted]  
[redacted]

b2  
b7D  
b7C

[redacted] Fajardo, P. R.,  
who furnished information to SA [redacted]  
[redacted]

100-3-S3D-  
42

[redacted]  
[redacted] Chicago, Ill., who furnished infor-  
mation confidentially to the Chicago Office  
in January, 1952.

100-3-  
S3D-5

[redacted]  
[redacted] who furnished information  
confidentially to the New York Office, about  
July 25, 1951.

100-3-  
3078

[redacted]  
[redacted] confidentially to SA [redacted]  
[redacted] on unspecified date in 1950.

100-4644

[redacted] Ponce, P. R., who furnished  
information confidentially to SA LEMAN L.  
STAFFORD, [redacted]

100-3-S3D-  
32

[redacted]  
Chicago, Ill., who furnished information con-  
fidentially to SA [redacted] at Chicago,  
Ill., [redacted]

SJ 100-3

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION (Cont'd)

INFORMANTS

Section E: POLICY

Identity of Source	Date of Activity or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent Who Received Information	File No. and Location
	July 1951. Deviations by some individual Nationalists			66-196A-245
	August 1951. Devia- tions by Individual Nationalists			66-196A-247
	August 1951. Failure of Party lead- ers to delineate policy re new issues			66-196A-247
	January 1952. Deviations by some individual Nationalists			66-196A-282
	May 1952. Failure of Party lead- ers to delineate policy regarding new issues		WILLIAM M. SPENGLER	66-196A-301
	May 1952. No official announce- ment of policy change		WILLIAM M. SPENGLER	66-196A-302
	July 1952. Traditional NPPR Policy applied to The Associated Free State of Puerto Rico (PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS)			66-196A-314  b2 b7D b7C

SJ 100-3

April 1952.  
Deviations by  
some individual  
Nationalists

November 1951  
Deviations by some  
individual Nation-  
alists (Release on  
parole)

RAPHAEL J.  
WIK

66-407A-15

66-415A-31

b2  
b7D  
b7C

B-14

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION (Cont'd)

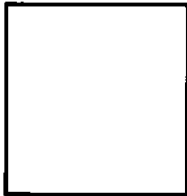
INFORMANTS

Section F: MEETINGS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent who Received Information</u>	<u>File No. and Location</u>
[REDACTED]	Secret meeting appointing [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	WILLIAM M. SPENGLER	66-196A-274
	NPPR reaction to DE DIEGO Ceremony	4/23/52	"	66-196A-298
	Meetings at Barrio Buen Consejo, Rio Piedras	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	66-196A-314
	Meetings at Barrio Islote, Arecibo	[REDACTED]	RAFAEL J. WIK	66-407
	Secret meeting, [REDACTED] Arecibo	[REDACTED]	RAFAEL J. WIK	66-407
	Renting dress shop for meeting	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	66-415
	Meetings at dress shop			66-415
Meeting at home of [REDACTED]		66-415		

b2  
b7D  
b7C

SJ 100-3



Ponce Massacre  
Ceremony

Meetings; NPPR  
Mayaguez.

3/26/52

GABRIEL R.  
MARTINEZ

100-3-S5-97



"

100-3-S5-58

b2  
b7D

SJ 100-3

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION (Cont'd)

Informants

Section G: VIOLENCE

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Information</u>	<u>File Number and Location</u>
[REDACTED]	Alleged plan to attack Federal agencies and personnel	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	66-196A-272
[REDACTED]	ALBIZU CAMPOS warns authorities July, 1952	7/30/52	[REDACTED]	66-196A-314
[REDACTED]	An Arecibo Nationalist predicts Nationalist revenge if COLLAZO executed	[REDACTED]	NAPHAEL J. WIK, JR.	66-407A-5
[REDACTED]	February, 1952, possible assault against GUILLERMO HERNANDEZ VEGA, Insular witness	2/20/52	"	100-3-S6-160
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] attack against [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	66-407A-28
[REDACTED]	Possible violence by [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	ASAC FRANCIS E. CROSBY	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	Chicago Nationalists plan to come to Puerto Rico prior to COLLAZO execution	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	General feeling among New York Nationalists that Governor MUNOZ MARIN must be eliminated	8/20/51	b2 b7D b7C	Radiogram from New York dated 8/21/51 SJ file 100-3-3153



SJ 100-3

[REDACTED] VICTOR CARRASQUILLO [REDACTED]  
predicts Governor  
MUNOZ MARIN will die  
after November, 1952  
elections

Radiogram  
from New York  
dated 9/24/51  
SJ file  
100-3-S6-70

Alleged courier of  
weapons New York to  
Puerto Rico

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]  
NY file  
66-5185-58

[REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois who  
furnished information confidentially to SA [REDACTED] b7C  
[REDACTED] on 3/11/52.

[REDACTED] (mentioned in Burad  
to San Juan, dated 9/1/51.)

[REDACTED] San Juan, Puerto Rico, which  
furnished information by report dated 8/24/51,  
concerning [REDACTED] claim to be acting  
cadet commander; and which furnished information  
by report dated [REDACTED] concerning an alleged plot  
by [REDACTED] to create panic on [REDACTED]  
(100-3-S6-30,205).

b2  
b7D  
b7C

[REDACTED]  
New York, who furnished information confidentially to  
agents of the New York Office about [REDACTED]  
(radiogram from New York dated 7/25/51 -  
SJ file 100-3-3078).

[REDACTED] 8/22/51 statement 8/22/51  
by J. EMMANUELLI re  
possession of buried  
NPPR ornament by  
"ALAMO" or "ROBLES"

Mentioned in  
New York  
letter to  
Bureau,  
dated 8/30/51  
[REDACTED]

SJ 100-3

[REDACTED]  
Is [REDACTED]  
New York City, who furnished information  
confidentially to SA [REDACTED] on  
[REDACTED] (New York radiogram dated 7/30/51 -  
SJ file 100-3-3068).

Is [REDACTED] confidential source of  
information at Jayuya, Puerto Rico, who  
furnished information to SA ARNOLD D.  
ONRANTIA on 9/27/51 (100-3-S6-65).

Is [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] who  
furnished information confidentially on  
[REDACTED] to SAs WILLIAM M. SPENGLER and  
[REDACTED] at San Juan, Puerto Rico,  
(100-3-S6-133).

b2  
b7D  
b7C

SJ 100-3

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION (Cont'd)

Informants

Section H: FUNDS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Information</u>	<u>File No. and Location</u>
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] A. TORRESOLA claims to be Treasurer-General of the NPPR	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	66-196A-204
[REDACTED]	Fund-Raising Commissions	[REDACTED]	"	66-196A-240
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] re fund collecting by [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	66-196A-246
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] re funds needed for rent for NPPR Headquarters	[REDACTED]	"	66-196A-255
[REDACTED]	A. MALDONADO re poor financial condition of NPPR	[REDACTED]	"	66-196A-265
[REDACTED]	A. MALDONADO reports that Mrs. ALBIZU CAMPOS needs financial aid	[REDACTED]	"	66-196A-265
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] A. MALDONADO plans fund-raising committees of women	[REDACTED]	WILLIAM M. SPENGLER	66-196A-267
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] contact with A. MALDONADO re fund-raising committees	[REDACTED]	"	66-196A-270
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] collecting funds for weapons	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	66-196A-272

b2  
b7D  
b7C

SJ 100-3

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	66-196A-272
	monthly assessments		
[REDACTED]	"		66-196A-271
	collecting funds for weapons		
[REDACTED]	collecting funds for weapons	WILLIAM M. SPENGLER	66-196A-275
[REDACTED]	contact with [REDACTED]	"	66-196A-274
[REDACTED]	fund raiser		
[REDACTED]	12/12/51	"	66-196A-277
	contribution 11/51		
A. TORRESOLA and J. HERNANDEZ V.	collecting funds to appeal case of ALBIZU CAMPOS	"	66-196A-277
[REDACTED]	re funds raising trip by A. TORRESOLA and J. HERNANDEZ V.	"	66-196A-277
Distrust of [REDACTED]	as fund handler	"	66-196A-277
[REDACTED]	no longer mentioning weapons when soliciting funds	[REDACTED]	66-196A-280
[REDACTED]	as NPPR contributor	1/2/52	66-196A-280
[REDACTED]	A. MALDONADO re fund-raising campaign	"	66-196A-282
[REDACTED]	desires to contribute to NPPR	"	66-196A-282

b2  
b7D  
b7C

SJ 100-3

[redacted]	[redacted] Contact with [redacted] re division of Puerto Rico for fund raising purposes	[redacted]	66-196A-282
[redacted]	[redacted] contacting contributors	"	66-196A-283
[redacted]	A. MALDONADO believed to have abandoned special fund collection campaign	"	66-196A-288
[redacted]	[redacted] A. TORRESOLA and J. HERNANDEZ V. unable to collect funds at Caguas	WILLIAM M. SPENGLER	66-196A-291
[redacted]	J. HERNANDEZ V. and A. TORRESOLA collecting funds	"	66-196A-291
[redacted]	A. TORRESOLA collecting 4/9/52 for De Diego Day expenses	"	66-196A-295
[redacted]	4/8/52, A. TORRESOLA re 4/9/52 poor financial condition of NPPR	"	66-196A-295
[redacted]	[redacted] contact with ISOLINA RONDON [redacted] [redacted] fund-collector	"	66-196A-300
[redacted]	[redacted] A. TORRESOLA 5/7/52 collecting funds	"	66-196A-301
[redacted]	Re CARMEN RIVERA SOTOMAYOR, fund collector	"	66-196A-303
[redacted]	[redacted] A. TORRESOLA collecting funds	"	66-196A-307
[redacted]	[redacted] A. TORRESOLA re borrowing [redacted]	"	66-196A-307
[redacted]	[redacted] A. TORRESOLA selling poetry booklet	"	66-196A-312

b2  
b7C  
b7D

SJ 100-3

[redacted] A. TORRESOLA [redacted]  
requesting larger contributions

WILLIAM M. 66-196A-312  
SPENGLER

A. TORRESOLA collecting  
funds, [redacted]

" 66-196A-312

[redacted] re  
purchase of ammunition

RAPHAEL J. 66-407  
WIK, JR.

[redacted] re requesting  
[redacted] to purchase  
ammunition

" 66-407

[redacted]  
re purchase of ammunition

" 66-407

[redacted] sobrecita  
collection system

4/30/52

" 66-407

4/27/52, membership dues 4/30/52  
in the Arecibo Area

" 66-407

[redacted] INOCENCIO 4/30/52  
MONTALVO to be NPPR Treasurer  
in Barrio Santana of Arecibo

" 66-407

[redacted] as  
contributor

9/23/51

[redacted] 66-415

[redacted]  
collecting funds

9/24/51

" 66-415

Fund collecting by [redacted]

" 66-415

[redacted] contacted by  
[redacted] for  
contribution in 12/51

1/3/52

" 66-415

[redacted] re NPPR 4/28/52  
plan to collect funds for  
defense of O. COLAZO

" 66-415

b2  
b7D  
b7C

SJ 100-3

[redacted] NPPR plans 4/28/52 [redacted] 66-415  
collection for defense of  
O. COLLAZO

Money collected in [redacted]  
Chicago, sent to [redacted]  
[redacted] at San Juan  
for propaganda expenses

NPPR front at Chicago;  
purpose to raise funds  
for NPPR [redacted] "

NPPR terms imprisoned  
members, "political prisoners" [redacted] "

NPPR front at Chicago 7/2/51  
collects \$31.00 [redacted] "

Dances at Chicago, 9/8/51 10/6/51  
and 9/29/51 raised funds  
for NPPR [redacted] "

B. TORRES and G. LEBRON [redacted]  
collecting funds at Chicago [redacted] "

JORGE JIMENEZ, NPPR [redacted]  
Treasurer at Chicago [redacted] "

TEODORO SANTIAGO, NPPR [redacted]  
Treasurer at Waukeegan, Ill. [redacted] "

11/25/51, Treasurers 11/26/51  
report NPPR at Waukeegan,  
Illinois [redacted] "

Financial Campaign at [redacted]  
Chicago by G. LEBRON [redacted] "

[redacted] collected at [redacted]  
Chicago by LEBRON [redacted] "

NPPR plan to collect funds [redacted]  
through May Dance at Chicago [redacted] "

b2  
b7D  
b7C



SJ 100-3

Mexicans at Chicago  
giving financial aid  
to NPPR

PASCUAL MORALES, NPPR  
Treasurer at Chicago

NPPR collections at  
Chicago being used for  
legal defense of G. LEBRON

[redacted] NPPR [redacted]  
"front" group Treasurer  
at Chicago

NPPR at Chicago [redacted]  
collecting funds to trans-  
port O. COLLAZO's body

NPPR Sponsor of Bear 7/13, 20/51  
Mt. picnic New York  
ticket sale

8/5/51, Bear Mt. New 8/5/51  
York picnic, profitable  
to NPPR

J. ORTIZ MEDINA, NPPR, [redacted]  
at NYC, collecting  
funds for use in P.R.

NPPR dance 11/17/51 [redacted]  
at NYC sponsored by  
Spiritualist Church

NPPR collecting funds 1/8 or  
at New York City for 1/9/52  
widow of G. TORRESOLA

1/19/52, NPPR Party; 1/19/52  
NYC; funds raised

"

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b2

b7D

b7C

NY file  
66-5185-47

NY file  
66-5185-49

NY file  
66-5185-62

NY file  
66-5185-62

NY file  
66-5185-79

NY file  
66-5185-80

SJ 100-3

[redacted] NPPR Party; 2/20/52 New York City funds raised	[redacted]	NY file 66-6657-9
[redacted] NPPR Party; 2/27/52 New York City funds raised	"	NY file 66-6657-10
[redacted] Plans laid [redacted] for dance and raffle at New York City	"	NY file 66-6657-11
[redacted] statements [redacted] [redacted] re funds and "Hijas del Caribe"	"	NY file 66-6657-11
NPPR dance 11/17/51 3/26/52 at New York City less profitable than expected; [redacted]	"	NY file 66-6657-13
[redacted] collection [redacted] at NPPR meeting at NYC	"	NY file 66-6657-13
Profits of NPPR dance 3/26/52 at NYC 11/17/51, to aid NPPR in Puerto Rico	"	NY file 66-6657-13
[redacted] 3/26/52 of NPPR front group at NYC	"	NY file 66-6657-13
J. F. ORTIZ MEDINA, [redacted] NPPR Treasurer at NYC	"	NY file 66-6657
Profits from NPPR 6/4/52 dance and raffle held 5/17/52 at New York City	"	NY file 66-6657-25
Is [redacted] who confidentially advised SA [redacted] at Chicago, Illinois, on [redacted]		
Is [redacted] informant of the Insular Police at San Juan, Puerto Rico, 100-3-3464.		

b2  
b7D  
b7C

SJ 100-3

Is [redacted] an informant of  
the Insular Police, 100-3-3476.

Is [redacted] PSI, who advised SAs  
[redacted] and RAPHAEL J. WIK, JR., at  
Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, on [redacted]

Is [redacted] SAC Contact at San Juan, who  
advised SA [redacted] that he  
had received information from [redacted] at  
[redacted]

Funds raised by 7/20/51 [redacted] 100-3-S7-4  
dances in Barrio  
Santana of Arecibo

Puerto Rico En 3/4/51 ROBERT K. NY file  
Marcha Issue No. 1 STONER 100-7689-  
1A-154

NPPR selling drinks 11/20/51 " NY file  
at social affairs in 66-6437-43  
New York City

I [redacted]  
[redacted] Chicago, Illinois,  
who furnished information to SA [redacted]  
on [redacted] with the request that his identity  
be kept confidential.

b2  
b7D  
b7C

SJ 100-3

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION (Cont'd)

INFORMANTS

Section I: METHODS OF COMMUNICATION

Identity of Source	Date of Activity or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent Who Received Information	File No. and Location
[REDACTED]	Information re LAURA ALBIZU	7/26/51	[REDACTED]	66-196A-248
	Characterization of [REDACTED]	3/19/52	WILLIAM M. SPENGLER	66-196A-292
	ALBIZU's instruction	3/19/52	"	66-196A-292
	Relationship of ALBIZU AND HERNANDEZ	3/19/52	"	66-196A-292
	[REDACTED] contacts		"	66-196A-307
	Instruction from ALBIZU	7/30/52	[REDACTED]	66-196A-314
	Current means of Communication	8/6/52	[REDACTED]	66-196A-316
	[REDACTED] description of courier contacts	[REDACTED]	RAFAEL J. WIK	66-407
	Source of [REDACTED] information	3/19/52	"	66-407
	Activity of [REDACTED]	7/16/52	"	66-407
Activity of JUAN RIBE	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] b7C	
HERNANDEZ' role authorized by ALBIZU	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	

b2  
b7D  
b7C

SJ 100-3

Attitude of jailed 1/17/52 WILLIAM M. 100-3-S8  
NPPR members SPENGLER

Reference to 2/6/52 " 100-827-52  
ALBIZU as  
NPPR "voice"

[REDACTED], who  
furnished information confidentially to SA  
JOHN F. HIGGINS, August 7, 1952.

Contact between [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who furnished information con-  
fidentially to SA [REDACTED] at Chicago,  
Illinois, during March, 1952.

[REDACTED] Chicago,  
Illinois, who furnished information confiden-  
tially to SA [REDACTED] at Chicago,  
[REDACTED]

b2  
b7D  
b7C

SJ 100-3

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION (Cont'd)

INFORMANTS

Section J: SECURITY MEASURES

<u>Identity of Sources</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Information</u>	<u>File No. and Location</u>
	Secret meeting place for Nationalists			100-3-S9-2
	Nationalists avoiding contact with one another		"	100-3-S9-3
	Nationalists joining PIP to avoid surveillance		"	100-3-S9-7
	Change of residence to avoid surveillance		"	100-3-S9-14
	Women to collect funds		WILLIAM M. SPENGLER	100-3-S9-16
	Hindrance of Police Photographers			100-3-S9-18
	Abandonment of Plan to use women to collect funds	12/5/51	WILLIAM M. SPENGLER	100-3-S9-16
	Secret plan for collection of funds		"	100-3-89-19
Nationalists and avoidance of public demonstrations.			100-3-S9-22	

b2  
b7D  
b7C

SJ 100-3

[REDACTED] Security of  
Meetings

RAFAEL J.  
WIK

100-3-S9-23-  
2

Firearms Practice  
of Nationalists

"

100-3-S9-23

Secret, locked door  
NPPR meeting

"

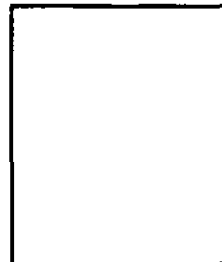
100-3-S9-25-  
2

Use of "Sobrecitas"

"

100-3-S9-25

FBI Agents known to  
NPPR



100-3-S9-9-1

Frequent change  
of address

100-3-3341-  
11

Precautions against  
surveillance of NPPR  
automobiles

100-3-3341-  
11

NPPR member furnishing  
information to Police

"

100-3-3585-  
12

Bodyguards of NPPR  
organizer, Chicago

"

100-3-3585-  
14

Meeting of Las Hijas  
del Caribe



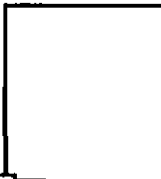
100-3-3715  
34,35

PINTO GANDIA mentions 3/26/52  
FBI "spies"

"

100-3-3715-  
35

Threats of violence  
against [REDACTED]



100-3-3715  
27,28

Threats of violence  
against [REDACTED]

"

b2  
b7D  
b7C



SJ 100-3

[REDACTED] Transfer of NPPR  
records

[REDACTED] 100-3-3715-  
34

[REDACTED] Threats of violence  
against Mrs. SANTIAGO

"

100-3-3715-  
24, 25, 26, 27

[REDACTED] Secrecy of address  
of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-3-3715-  
35

[REDACTED] Precautions against  
recording devices

"

100-3-3715-  
35

[REDACTED] who furnished confidential  
information to SA [REDACTED], at Chicago, Ill., on  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who while at Manati, Puerto  
Rico, on [REDACTED], noted an NPPR sympathizer taking photo-  
graphs of the Insular Police.

100-3-3659-  
2

[REDACTED] who gave information orally  
on [REDACTED] to SA [REDACTED]

100-3-S9-6-2

[REDACTED] Chicago,  
Ill., who supplied confidential information orally to SA  
[REDACTED]

b2  
b7D  
b7C

SJ 100-3

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION (Cont'd)

INFORMANTS

Section K: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Information</u>	<u>File No. and Location</u>
	Mrs. ALBIZU CAMPOS' desire for information to disseminate in Cuba	7/26/51		66-196A-248 b7C
	Visit to Puerto Rico of Pro-Nationalist FRANCISCO PAGAN RODRIGUEZ		"	66-196A-249
	Foreign propaganda efforts for NPPR by		WILLIAM M. SPENGLER	66-196A-289
	Flight of ROSITA ALBIZU and LUIS M. O'NEILL to Cuba.			66-407
	NPPR hope to gain Independence thru PIP and the United Nations.	4/9/52	RAFAEL J. WIK	66-407 b2 b7D b7C
	Activities of JUAN JUANBE JUANBE			

by letter to  
Director, FBI, dated September 11, 1951 100-3-3122

By letter to the  
Director, FBI, dated November 7, 1951 100-3-3263

By letter to the  
Director, FBI, dated March 28, 1952 100-3-3542

SJ 100-3

[redacted]  
[redacted] Washington, D. C., as per Washington Field  
letter to Bureau dated July 27, 1951.

[redacted]  
Efforts to get Latin  
American newspaper  
support for OSCAR COLLAZO.

[redacted] SJ File  
3-5-1344-14

Background Information re  
[redacted]

100-3-374-16

b2  
b7D  
b7C

SJ 100-3

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION (Cont'd)

INFORMANTS

Section L: PROPAGANDA

Identity of Source	Date of Activity or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent Who Received Information	File No. and Location
	Ray treatment of ALBIZU CAMPOS	1/3/52		100-3-S11-9
			WILLIAM M. SPENGLER	100-3-S11-11
	Handbill	8/4/51		
	"Grito de Lares" handbill	10/2/51	"	NYC file 66-6668-588
	Speakers, NYC	9/28/51	"	NYC file 66-6338-4
	"Puerto Rico en Marcha"	6/29/51		NYC file 66-5185-441
	Commutation of sentence of OSCAR COLLAZO	9/1-8/51	"	NYC file 66-5185-55A
Commutation of sentence of OSCAR COLLAZO	10/13-20/51		NYC file 66-5185-62	

b2  
b7D  
b7C

SJ 100-3

Handbill  
Prayer Service

11/1/51

NYC file  
66-5185-64

Commutation of  
death sentence of  
OSCAR COLLAZO

11/19/51

NYC file  
66-5185-70

Handbill  
"Ponce Massacre"

3/17/52

NYC file  
100-7689-  
1A166

"Puerto Rico en  
Marcha"

9/10/51

(Chicago)

b2  
b7D  
b7C

Puerto Rican Social  
Center

6/23/51

Handbill

7/26/51

GOMEZ Radio  
Program

3/11/52

SJ 100-3

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION (Cont'd)

INFORMANTS

Section M: YOUTH MATTERS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Information</u>	<u>File No. and Location</u>
<div></div>	Organization of youths at Mayaguez	<div></div>	<div></div>	66-250
<div></div>	Organization of youths at Mayaguez	<div></div>	SA GABRIEL A. MARTINEZ	66-250

b2  
b7D  
b7C

SJ 100-3

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION (Cont'd)

INFORMANTS

SECTION N: FRONT GROUPS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent Who Received Information	File No. and Location
-----------------------	--	------------------	--------------------------------------	-----------------------------

[redacted] who furnished information SJ file  
confidentially to SAs [redacted]  
[redacted] 100-3-S13-3

[redacted] who furnished information  
confidentially at New York City, [redacted] to [redacted]  
SA VICTOR A. LEMAITRE and J. J. MCCARTHY.

[redacted] "Las Hijas del  
Caribe" dance, NYC  
5/17/52

[redacted] NY file  
66-6657-11

Iglesias Espiritista 3/26/52  
de San Jose, Dance  
at NYC, 11/17/51

[redacted] NY file  
66-6657-13

"Las Hijas del Caribe" 6/4/52  
dance at NYC, 5/17/52

[redacted] NY file  
66-6657-25

Club Indo-Americano  
Dance, 4/7/51

[redacted] NY file  
66-5185-21

Club Indo-Americano 4/14/51  
Dance, 4/7/51

" NY file  
66-5185-30

Club Juventud Boricua 7/20/51  
picnic, Bear Mt., N.Y.  
8/5/51

" NY file  
66-5185-47

Club Juventud Boricua, 8/5/51  
picnic, Bear Mt., N.Y.  
8/5/51

b2  
" b7D NY file  
b7C 66-5185-49



SJ 100-3

Iglesias Espiritista  
San Jose dance at New  
York City 11/17/51

NY file  
66-5185-63

Iglesias Espiritista 11/19/51  
de San Jose dance at  
New York City 11/17/51

NY file  
66-5185-70

"Las Hijas del Caribe" 5/20/52  
dance, 5/17/52

NY file  
66-5185-103

Formation of an  
NPPR front group of  
youths at Mayaguez

66-250

Formation of new  
S NPPR front group

Formation of new  
NPPR front group

b2  
b7D  
b7C

meeting of  
new NPPR front group

Proceeds of NPPR  
front group used to  
help political prisoners  
in Puerto Rico

NPPR front group  
dances to be held at  
Mexican Social Center

Name of NPPR front  
group changed each  
dance

The Puerto Rico  
Cultural Fraternity  
of Chicago

SJ 100-3

[REDACTED] who furnished  
information confidentially to SA [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] at Chicago, Illinois, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Chicago,  
who furnished a handbill confidentially to  
SA [REDACTED] at Chicago, Illinois, on  
7/26/51.

[REDACTED] who furnished information  
confidentially to SA [REDACTED] at  
Chicago, Illinois on [REDACTED]

b2  
b7D  
b7C

SJ 100-3

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION (Cont'd)  
INFORMANTS

Section O: COOPERATION WITH OTHER GROUPS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Information</u>	<u>File No. and Location</u>
[REDACTED]	G. VICENTY M. of the PIP requesting contributions from Nationalists	[REDACTED]		66-196A-241
[REDACTED]	G. VICINTY M. recruiting Nationalist for PIP	[REDACTED]	"	66-196A-241
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] register with the PIP	[REDACTED]	"	66-196A-245
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] 8/2/51 re-registering with PIP	8/2/51	"	66-196A-247
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] 8/30/51 to vote with PIP	8/30/51	"	66-196A-255
[REDACTED]	No plan by NPPR to collaborate with PCP	12/19/51	"	66-196A-279
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] 1/9/52 to vote with PIP	1/9/52	"	66-196A-282
[REDACTED]	NPPR members and the [REDACTED] meeting of the CLC	[REDACTED]	"	66-196A-285
[REDACTED]	1/30/52, meeting of the CLC lack of NPPR attendance	2/6/52	WILLIAM M. SPENGLER	66-196A-286
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] 2/13/52 MALDONADO re voting with the PIP	2/13/52	[REDACTED]	66-196A-288

b2  
b7D  
b7C

SJ 100-3

[redacted]	[redacted]	3/5/52	WILLIAM M. SPENGLER	66-196A-290
	Contact with [redacted] [redacted]	3/12/52	"	66-196A-291
	Nationalists entering PIP are sincere and not infiltrating	[redacted]	"	66-196A-292
	NPPR expects PIP support for arrested Nationalists	[redacted]	"	66-196A-292
	[redacted] voting with PIP for fear of police	[redacted]	"	66-196A-293
	NPPR policy re voting with other parties	[redacted]	"	66-196A-302
	Re E. CARRASQUILLO PIP leader at Rio Piedras	[redacted]	"	66-196A-306
	Re RAMON FUENTES and the PIP	[redacted]	"	66-196A-308
	[redacted] contact with [redacted]	6/25/52	"	66-196A-309
	[redacted] contact with [redacted] PIP broadcaster	[redacted]	[redacted]	66-196A-313
	Re PIP, NPPR and the P. R. flag	[redacted]	"	66-196A-315

b2  
b7D  
b7C

SJ 100-3

Re E. CARRASQUILLO  
PIP leader at  
Rio Piedras

WILLIAM M.  
SPENGLER

66-196A-315

Contact  
with

100-4014-755

pleased by PIP  
strength

3/19/52

RAPHAEL J.  
WIK

66-407

re NPPR  
celebration of PIP  
success

4/16/52

"

66-407

sympathetic to  
Communism

4/23/52

"

100-3-3570

Contact with

"

66-407

visited by

"

66-407

Re J. and  
the PIP

"

66-407

Re  
and the PIP

"

66-407

7/26/52, Nation-  
alists at Arecibo  
hope for PIP success

7/30/52

"

66-407

statement  
re CONCEPCION DE  
GRACIA

HERBERT F.  
GREATHOUSE

4/16/52, Nation-  
alists attend PIP  
gathering

4/17/52

100-3-3593

b2  
b7D  
b7C

SJ 100-3

"JOSE" of the  
CP-USA, [REDACTED]

NY file  
66-6657-4

"JOSE" of the  
CP-USA, [REDACTED]

NY file  
66-6657-12

PIP Treasurer at 5/21/52  
NYC aids NPPR raffle

Mentioned in  
NY letter to  
San Juan,  
6/10/52 and  
captioned  
"NPPR-IS-N"

[REDACTED], NPPR  
member at NYC, aids  
PIP dance

Mentioned in  
NY letter to  
San Juan,  
6/10/52 and  
captioned  
"NPPR-IS-N"

[REDACTED] meeting  
of committee to  
save the life of  
OSCAR COLLAZO

Mentioned in  
NY radiogram  
to Bureau  
and San Juan  
dated 7/11/52  
and caption-  
ed, "NPPR-  
IS-N"

10/24/51 ARNOLD D.  
ORRANTIA

100-3-3230

12/1/51 LEMAN L.  
STAFFORD

100-3-3319

[REDACTED] mentioned in  
Bulet to San Juan dated 12/26/51 and captioned  
"NPPR-IS-N".

b2  
b7D  
b7C

[REDACTED] San Juan, Puerto Rico.

5/26/51 ARNOLD D.  
ORRANTIA

100-3-2995

SJ 100-3

		10/23/51	LEMAN L. STAFFORD	100-3-3316
		1/8/52	"	100-3-3438
		PCP plan to celebrate "Grito de Lares"	9/19/51	[redacted] 100-3-3140
		PCP meeting	[redacted]	" 3-5-1330
		GUILLERMO RIVERA quits PCP	[redacted]	" 100-3-3290
		Handbills for 1/30/52 meeting of CLC	1/28/52	" 100-3-3420
		"La Semana" 1/28/52 2/4/52	"	100-3-3416
		PCP members to go to Manati	[redacted]	" 100-3-3663
		Post card petitions re O. COLLAZO	6/12/52	" 100-3-3663
		PCP meeting	[redacted]	[redacted] 3-5-1339
		"La Semana" 2/18/52 2/21/52	"	100-3-3442
		"La Semana" 2/25/52 2/29/52	"	100-3-3446
		[redacted] PSI, who furnished information to SA [redacted];		100-3-3103.
		[redacted] PSI, who furnished information to SA [redacted];		100-3-3455.
		[redacted] State-ment re collaboration with CP-USA	2/21/52	[redacted] NY file 66-6668-674



SJ 100-3

[redacted] mentioned in New York report dated 7/11/52 and captioned NPPR-IS-N.

Is Chicago letter to Bureau and San Juan dated 5/2/52 and captioned NPPR-IS-N.

PABLO GARCIA,  
speech at  
NYC, [redacted]

Mentioned  
in New York  
report,  
4/29/52,  
captioned  
PIP-IS-X

Contact with  
MARIO CANEVARO, PIP [redacted]  
leader at NYC

Mentioned  
in New York  
report,  
4/29/52  
captioned  
PIP-IS-X

Statements of R.  
COTERO M., PIP [redacted]  
leader at NYC

Mentioned  
in New York  
report,  
4/29/52,  
captioned  
PIP-IS-X

Documentation of the Committee on aid to Puerto Rico mentioned in New York report dated 7/11/52, and captioned NPPR-IS-N.

[redacted]  
[redacted] who furnished  
information confidentially to Insular authorities  
at Mayaguez; 100-3-3109, 3174.

b2

b7D

b7C

[redacted]  
[redacted] Ceiba,  
Puerto Rico, by letter dated 9/2/51, addressed to  
[redacted] Puerto

Rico; this letter was received by SA [redacted]  
9/17/51, from [redacted]

[redacted] 100-3-3134, 3135.

SJ 100-3

[redacted] PSI, Fajardo, Puerto Rico,  
who furnished information to SA [redacted] on  
[redacted] 100-3-3216.

[redacted] Fajardo,  
Puerto Rico, who furnished information confidentially  
to SA [redacted]

[redacted] confidential source of  
information at Fajardo, Puerto Rico, who advised  
SA [redacted]

[redacted] dated 4/21/51.

Is Bulet to San Juan dated 9/10/51 and captioned  
NPPR-IS-N.

b7D

Re committee to 7/3/51  
save the life of  
OSCAR COLLAZO

Mentioned  
in New York  
radiogram to  
Bureau and  
San Juan,  
7/11/52, and  
captioned  
NPPR-IS-N

[redacted] meeting of [redacted]  
Committee to  
save life of  
OSCAR COLLAZO

Mentioned in  
New York  
radiogram to  
Bureau and  
San Juan,  
[redacted] and  
captioned  
NPPR-IS-N

[redacted] New York City which  
furnished information re 7/10/52 meeting of committee  
to save the life of OSCAR COLLAZO; mentioned in  
New York radiogram to Bureau and San Juan dated  
7/11/52.

b2

b7D

b7C

SJ 100-3

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION (Cont'd)

INFORMANTS

b2  
b7D  
b7C

SECTION P: UNDERGROUND

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Information</u>	<u>File No. and Location</u>
		2/19/51		
	FUNDS-	12/5/51	WILLIAM M. SPENGLER	
		1/9/52		
		1/30/52		
		12/12/51	RAPHAEL J. WIK, Jr.	
		2/1/52	RAPHAEL J. WIK, Jr.	
	FIREARMS AND FIREARMS PRACTICE		RAPHAEL J. WIK, Jr.	
	MEETINGS		RAPHAEL J. WIK, Jr.	
			RAPHAEL J. WIK, Jr.	
		3/19/52	RAPHAEL J. WIK, Jr.	
"SOBRECITA"		RAPHAEL J. WIK, Jr.	100-3- S15-22	

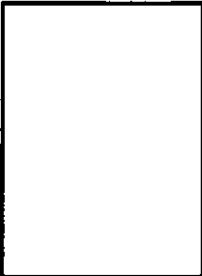
# ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION (Cont'd)

## INFORMANTS

### SECTION P: UNDERGROUND

Identity of Source	Date of Activity or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent Who Received Information	File No. and Location
		6/16/52	RAPHAEL J. WIK, Jr.	
	"The Mexican"		"	
			ASAC FRANCIS E. CROSBY	105-2066-1
	for training "Nationalist Army"			
	August, 1951 attack on Jayuya and Utuado			105-2066-2
				b7D
			"	105-2066-2
	Late 1951 attack on National Guard Armories			105-2066-10
	13 girls		"	105-2066-19
		9/18/51	"	105-2066-19
		9/21/51	"	105-2066-11
		9/23/51	"	105-2066-21
	September, 1951 No army yet.		"	105-2066-20

SJ 100-3



9/24/51



105-2066-10

9/24/51

"

105-2066-22

10/2/51

"

105-2066-27

Machine Guns



"

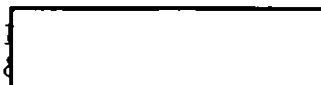
105-2066-34

List of prospective members



"

105-2066-41



1/3/52

"

105-2066-60

Kidnapping



"

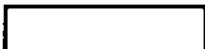
105-2066-61

Trip to Utuado

1/20/52

" b2  
b7D  
b7C

105-2066-62



1/29/30/52

"

105-2066-63



2/16/52

"

105-2066-66

March, 1952  
Re Ammunition



"

105-2066-73



3/31/52

"

105-2066-71

March, 1952

3/31/52

"

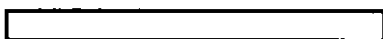


April, 1952

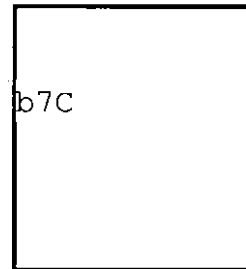
4/15/52

"

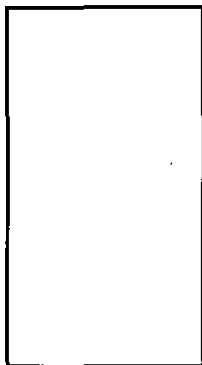
b7C



4/28/52



SJ 100-3

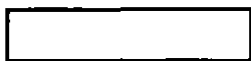


8/23/51

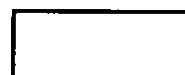
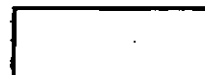


105-2066-  
9

former PSI.



8/28/51



b2  
b7D  
b7C

& RAPHAEL J.  
WIK, Jr.

SJ 100-3

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION (Cont'd)

MISCELLANEOUS

The following list reflects the names of the Agents who prepared the various sections of this report:

(A) ORGANIZATION .....	[REDACTED]
(B) MEMBERSHIP .....	WILLIAM M. SPENGLER
(C) CADET ORGANIZATION .....	[REDACTED]
(D) WEAPONS .....	JOHN F. HIGGINS
(E) CURRENT NPPR POLICY .....	[REDACTED]
(F) MEETINGS .....	[REDACTED]
(G) VIOLENCE AND REPORTED PLANS THEREFOR .....	[REDACTED]
(H) FUNDS .....	[REDACTED]
(I) METHODS OF COMMUNICATION	JOHN F. HIGGINS
(J) SECURITY MEASURES .....	[REDACTED]
(K) INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ..	
(L) PROPAGANDA .....	
(M) YOUTH MATTERS .....	
(N) FRONT GROUPS .....	
(O) COOPERATION WITH OTHER GROUPS .....	
(P) UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES..	
(Q) ARRESTS & PROSECUTIONS..	

b7C

Copies of this report were furnished Indianapolis, Newark, Philadelphia and Washington Field because there are concentrations of Puerto Ricans in their areas and it has been necessary to conduct Nationalist investigations therein on occasion.

L E A D S

CHICAGO DIVISION

NEW YORK DIVISION

SAN JUAN DIVISION

The above offices will continue to follow and report the activities of the NPPR in their respective areas.

REFERENCE: Report of SA [REDACTED]

San Juan, 7/31/52.